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EFFABER

THE SWEDISH CYPRUS EXPEDITION

VOL. IV. PART 1D

THE LATE CYPRIOTE BRONZE AGE
OTHER ARTS AND CRAFTS

BY
LENA ÅSTRÖM

RELATIVE AND ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY,
FOREIGN RELATIONS, HISTORICAL CONCLUSIONS

BY
PAUL ÅSTRÖM
WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY V. E. G. KENNA AND M. R. POPHAM

THE SWEDISH CYPRUS EXPEDITION
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	15. Ivory. Pin. I. 103 + 535 + 436. Stockholm. $\frac{1}{4}$.	15. Ohnefalsch-Richter, <i>op. cit.</i> , Fig. 26.	
	16. Ivory. Pin. I. 1145. Stockholm. $\frac{1}{4}$.	16. Ohnefalsch-Richter, <i>op. cit.</i> , Pl. XXXI: 6.	
	17. Ivory. Pin. I. 691. Nicosia. $\frac{1}{4}$.	17. Ohnefalsch-Richter, <i>op. cit.</i> , Pl. XXXI: 14.	
	18. Ivory. Disc. I. 342. Stockholm. $\frac{1}{4}$.	81. Early talismanic types	639
	19. Ivory. Disc. E. 3.84. Stockholm. $\frac{1}{2}$.	18. Ashm. Mus., Oxford. Inv. No. 1933.1096.	
	20. Ivory. Disc. E. 3.199. Stockholm. $\frac{3}{8}$.	19. Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 64.	
	21. Ivory. Handle. E. 3.141. Stockholm. $\frac{1}{4}$.	20. Ohnefalsch-Richter, <i>Kypros</i> , Pl. CLI: 12.	
	22. Ivory. Handle. E. 3.140. Stockholm. $\frac{1}{4}$.	21. Ohnefalsch-Richter, <i>Kypros</i> , Fig. 63.	
	23. Ivory. Comb. E. 16.13. Stockholm. $\frac{3}{8}$.	22. E.Br. T. 84A(?). Walters, <i>op. cit.</i> , No. 114. Brit. Mus., London.	
	24. Ivory. Box. E. 11.35. Stockholm. $\frac{3}{8}$.	23. E.Br. T. 12. Walters, <i>op. cit.</i> , No. 126. Brit. Mus., London.	
	25. Ivory. Box. E. 15.4. Stockholm. $\frac{3}{8}$.	24. Klavdhia. Walters, <i>op. cit.</i> , No. 137. Brit. Mus., London.	
	26. Ivory. Lid. E. 3.239. Stockholm. $\frac{1}{2}$.	25. Maroni T. 3. Walters, <i>op. cit.</i> , No. 143. Brit. Mus., London.	
75a.	Ivory. Vessel. British Museum, Inv. No. 97/4—1/1453. Courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum. Scale $\frac{1}{1}$	82. Cypriote main development A	640
75b.	Ivory. Vessel. British Museum, Inv. No. 97/4—1/1536. Courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum. Scale $\frac{1}{1}$	26. "Cyprus". Walters, <i>op. cit.</i> , No. 125. Brit. Mus., London.	
76.	Ivory. Vessel. British Museum, Inv. No. 97/4—1/1125. Courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$	27. Enkomi. Walters, <i>op. cit.</i> , No. 122. Brit. Mus., London.	
77.	Ivory. Vessel. Kition T. 9. Courtesy of Dr. Karageorghis. Scale $\frac{1}{1}$	28. Bibliothèque Nationale, Cabinet des Médailles, Paris, Inv. No. 476.	
78.	Ivory. Draught-box. E. Br. T. 58. Courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum. Scale c. $\frac{1}{2}$	29. Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 80.	
79.	Seals of Mesopotamia and allied regions, with later Cypriote additions	83. Cypriote main development B	641
	1A. Ayia Paraskevi, "Ochsenkrater" Tomb. Ohnefalsch-Richter, <i>Kypros</i> , Fig. 35; Ward, <i>Cylinder Seals of Western Asia</i> , No. 1159.	30. Cyprus. Walters, <i>op. cit.</i> , No. 116. Brit. Mus., London.	
	1B. Ohnefalsch-Richter, <i>Kypros</i> , Fig. 34. Cypriote elements.	31. Ayios Iakovos Bronze Age Sanctuary, No. 12. Three couples instead of two.	

Fig.	Page	Fig.	Page
32.	Maroni. Walters, <i>op. cit.</i> , No. 111. Brit. Mus., London.	45.	Kourion T. 43. Walters, <i>op. cit.</i> , No. 141. Brit. Mus., London. Select conoids.
84.	Cypriote main development C 641	46.	English Private Collection 1.
33.	Bibliothèque Nationale, Cabinet des Médailles, Paris, Inv. No. 478.	47.	English Private Collection 2.
34.	Bibliothèque Nationale, Cabinet des Médailles, Paris, Inv. No. 477.	48.	English Private Collection 3.
35.	Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 31.	49.	English Private Collection 4.
85.	Collateral developments A 642	50.	Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1951/II—22/6.
36.	Louvre, AM. 1639.	88.	Later cylinder seals and talismanic types 645
37.	Louvre, A. 955.	51.	Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XII: 15.
38.	Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 29.	52.	Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XII: 10.
86.	Collateral developments B 643	53.	Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XIII: 22.
39.	Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 7.	54.	Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XIII: 18.
40.	Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 77.	55.	Ohnefalsch-Richter, <i>Kypros</i> , Fig. 2.
41.	Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 56.	56.	Ohnefalsch-Richter, <i>Kypros</i> , Pl. CLI: 30.
42.	Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 40.	57.	Collection Guimet, No. 132.
87.	Collateral development in decline 644	58.	Ohnefalsch-Richter, <i>Kypros</i> , Fig. 1.
43.	Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XII: 6.	59.	Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XII: 16.
44.	Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XII: 7.	60.	Cesnola, <i>Cyprus</i> , Pl. XXXII: 21.
		61.	Cesnola, <i>Cyprus</i> , Pl. XXXII: 15.

OTHER ARTS AND CRAFTS

Classification

IRON

Sword

Long, lancet-shaped sword with midrib; flat hilt with wavy sides, three rivets and fan-shaped top (Fig. 60,1: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXI:1, I. 208).

Dagger

1. Blade with midrib, flat tang (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 556, I. 897; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 58, 1954, p. 140, No. 36, Pl. 26, fig. 36 A:b, Kaloriziki T. 40).
2. Without distinct butt (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 546, I. 517).

Knife

1. With short tang, one rivet, broad, slightly curved blade, blunt end (Fig. 60,2: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 559, I. 1068).
2. As preceding but with edge on the concave side (Fig. 60,3: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXIII:5, I. 1132; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLII, 1938, p. 268, fig. 9, Kourion, "Bamboula").
3. Flat tang with rivets, curved blade, pointed end (Fig. 60,4: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXIII:6, I. 106; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 137, E. Fr. T. 6¹¹.13; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. LXIV:6, E. Br. exc., Foundry Hoard).

Unclassified daggers or knives (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 31, E. Br. T. 58;¹ *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, pp. 8 f., Lapithos T. 501; *op. cit.*, 1916, 1917, p. 11, Katydhata T. 89; *Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, p. 711, fig. 5, Evreti; *Cyp. Mus.*, Palekythro T. 2; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 16. M 219, T. 32. M 1050).

Chisel

Roughly rectangular blade, probably with straight end, flat rectangular tang (Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 25.3, M 212).

¹ Cf., however, GJERSTAD, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 285, n. 3.

Pin

1. Thick, plain pin, with ivory head (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 53, E. Br. T. 74).
2. Fragment of slightly curved, rather thick pin (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 556, I. 929; *Cyp. Mus.*, E. Fr. T. 6).

Nail

Of rectangular section; broken, incomplete (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* 58, 1954, p. 139, No. 28, Pl. 25, fig. 31, Kaloriziki T. 40).

Fragments and Lumps

1. Fragments of mountings pierced with bronze nails or rivets (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 548, I. 591; *op. cit.* II, p. 555, I. 862).
 2. Iron fragment (*op. cit.* II, p. 555, I. 871).
 3. Iron ore, lumps and slag (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 357, A. Iak. B. A. S., 17; *op. cit.* II, p. 558, I. 999; *op. cit.* II, p. 560, I. 1137; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 186, E. Br. T. 97; *Cyp. Mus.*, Athienou, "Bamboulari tis Koukounninas").
- Unclassified: "Iron instruments" (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 28, E.).

LEAD

Spindle-whorl

Biconical spindle-whorl (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLII, 1938, p. 269, Kourion; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, pp. 148, 163, Apliki; Sinda L 1).

Earring

Leech-shaped earring (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLII, 1938, p. 269, Kourion).

Ring

Spiral ring (Hennessey, *Stephania*, Pl. XXX:13 and p. 11, T. 4 B.13—15; *op. cit.*, Pl. LI:22, T. 12.22; *op. cit.*, p. 3, T. 3.2, 3).

Fragments (*Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 8, Milia T. 10.112/59/).

Bead

Cylindrical, with bulging sides (Fig. 60,5: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 563, I. 1257).

Lamp

Shallow bowl with one pinched nozzle (Fig. 60,9: *Brit. Mus. Cat., Lamps*, 118, fig. 15, Maroni T. 21).

Weight

1. Thick, disc-shaped with small, circular depression on one side (Fig. 60,6: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXIV:8, I. 1388).
2. Elongated egg-shaped (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 565, I. 1333; Fig. 60,7: *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXIV:9, I. 950).

Seal

Conical, pierced (Fig. 60,8: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 562, I. 1217).

Sheet

Sheets of various, irregular shapes (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 554, I. 811; *op. cit.* II, p. 562, I. 1193, pierced with two holes).

Lump

Lump of lead (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 535, I. 119 b).

SILVER-LEAD

Ring

Spiral or with overlapping ends (Fig. 60,10: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 480, E. 3^u.106; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:3, E. 3^u.102; Fig. 60,11: *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXX:17, I. 538; *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XVII, 1897, p. 136, Ayia Paraskevi T. 10; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, p. 6, Arpera T. 205 b; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 287, Arpera T. 205 a; Hennessy, *Stephania*, Pl. XXIX:62, T. 4 A.62).

Uncertain type (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 485, E. 3. Dromos Cupboard 6).

Bead, whorl

"Beads and whorls" (*Univ. Mus. Penn. Bull.* 7, No. 3, 1939, p. 18, Kourion, "Bamboula").

BRONZE

The catalogue of bronzes is based on CATLING, *Cypriot Bronzework in the Mycenaean World*,¹ the contents of which have here been remodelled to fit into the general system of the *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I have added a few objects, which I have seen myself, but to which Catling has not had access or which have been published later. From my own files I could have added long lists of unclassifiable objects, mentioned in publications of L.C. tombs and other excavations, or fragments now unidentifiable. It did not seem worthwhile here, however, though it has been done with the other materials.

¹ In the Catalogue of Bronzes abbreviated *CBMW*.

Statuette

I. Human figure

1. Statuette of Egyptian type, standing with arms along sides and wearing the double crown (*CBMW*, p. 253, 1, Pl. 44:i, E. Fr. exc.).
2. Seated male figures and a throne (*CBMW*, pp. 253 f., 2—5, Pl. 45:a—e, E. Fr. exc.; also *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* XXI, pp. 64 ff., Figs. 8—10).
3. Horned god, standing, with bent arms, wearing a conical cap and a pair of bulls' horns (*CBMW*, pp. 255 f., Pl. 46, E. Cypr. exc. = *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* XXI, p. 68, Fig. 13).
4. Statuette standing on an ingot with horned helmet, shield, spear and greaves (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, pp. 353 f., Pl. XVI, E. Fr. Exc. = *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* XXI, p. 59, fig. 1).
5. Syrian deity wearing a conical cap (*Journ. Hell. Stud.* LXXIV, 1954, p. 172, E. Fr. exc.).

II. Animal figure

1. Lion, squatting on hindquarters (*CBMW*, p. 249, Pl. 43:a, A. Iak. B.A.S., 36).
2. Standing bull (*CBMW*, p. 249, 2, Pl. 43:b, c, Katydhata T. 90; *CBMW*, pp. 249 f., 3, Pl. 43:d, 4, Pl. 43:e, 5, Pl. 43:f; Fig. 60,12: *CBMW*, p. 250, 6, Pl. 43:g, h, Myrtou-Pigadhes; *CBMW*, pp. 250 f., 7, 8, Pl. 43:i, j; *CBMW*, p. 251, 9, E. Cypr. exc.; *CBMW*, p. 252, 2, Pl. 44:g).
3. Uncertain animal (*CBMW*, p. 252, 1, Pl. 44:f, E., Foundry Hoard; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 91, E. uncertain Br. T.).

Sword¹

1. With medium-sized midrib and hooked tang (*CBMW*, p. 110, 1, fig. 12:1, Pl. 12:a, p. 111, 2, Pl. 12:b, 3, Pl. 12:c, Kalliana; *CBMW*, p. 111, 4, Kalavassos T. 2.20; Fig. 60,13: *CBMW*, p. 111, 5—8, fig. 12:2—5, Arpera T. 205 Gamma; Fig. 60,14: *CBMW*, p. 111, 9, A. Iak. 10 A.4; *CBMW*, p. 111, 10, E. 8¹.22; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 7, Milia T. 10.94/44; *op. cit.* VIII, p. 19, Milia T. 13.63/42; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 95, fig. 29, Akhera T. 1.36, 49, 68, 67, 73, 74; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm*, Acc. 647, 649 and one without No., E.).
2. With straight-sided blade, very high midrib and hooked tang (*CBMW*, p. 112, 1, fig. 12:6, 2, fig. 12:7, Arpera T. 205 Gamma; *CBMW*, p. 112, 3, Pl. 12:e, Katydhata T. ?80:29; *CBMW*, p. 112, 4, fig. 12:8, Pl. 12:f, Katydhata T. 5.12; Fig. 60,15: *CBMW*, p. 112, 5, fig. 12:9, A. Iak. 14¹.24; *CBMW*, p. 112, 6, fig. 12:10, Pl. 12:g, 7, fig. 12:11; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1965, p. 25, fig. 7:20, 58, Politiko T. 6; *Cyp. Mus.*, Kaimakli, "Evretadhes", T. 4.3; *Cyp. Mus.*, Dhekelia T. 2).
3. Of the so-called Nauc, type II (*CBMW*, p. 113, Pl. 12:h E. 18¹¹.70; Fig. 60,16: *CBMW*, p. 113, Pl. 12:k, E. Br. T. 47; *CBMW*, p. 113, Pl. 12:i, j).

¹ To avoid confusion I have followed CATLING in putting the dividing line between swords and daggers at 0.25 m., although *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I and ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cyp. Bronze Age*, p. 136, put the dividing line at 0.39 m.

Dagger

1. With convex or straight butt (CBMW, p. 125, 1, fig. 15:1, A. Iak. 10 B.7; CBMW, p. 126, 2—4, 2 Pl. 15:a, Kalliana, "Manjapierides"; Fig. 60,21: CBMW, p. 126, 5, 6, fig. 15:2, 3, Arpera T. 205 Gamma; CBMW, p. 126, 7, fig. 15:4, Kormakiti, "Ayious", T. 1; CBMW, p. 126 (b), 1, 2, fig. 15:5, 6, Arpera T. 205 Gamma; CBMW, p. 126, 3, Evreti T. 8.16; CBMW, p. 126, 4, Kourion T. 100; CBMW, p. 126, 5, fig. 15:7, E. uncertain Br. T.; CBMW, p. 126, 6, Klavdhia; *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXIII:1, A. Iak. 8^l.91; Fig. 60,20: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXIII:3, A. Iak. 10 A.13, 3; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXIII:5, A. Iak. 12^u.36; *op. cit.* I, p. 332, A. Iak. 8^u.75; *op. cit.* I, p. 413, N. 2^u.70; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 7, Milia T. 10.96/45/, 97/46/, p. 12, Milia T. 11.30/21/; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 550, fig. 81, Kition T. 3.26; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:4, 43, 32, Akhera T. 1; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1965, p. 25, fig. 7:22, Politiko T. 6; Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1946/IX—20/1a, Omodhos, "Kambidhes"; Larnaca Mus., Kalavassos T. 2.23; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 12.22, M 222, T. 12.59, M 217).
 2. With round butt-tongue (Fig. 60,22: CBMW, p. 126 (c), 1, fig. 15:8, Pl. 15:b, A. Iak. 14^l.43; CBMW, p. 126 (c), 2, fig. 15:9, Arpera T. 205 Gamma; *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXIII:1, A. Iak. 8^l.89).
 3. With more distinct, flat tang (CBMW, p. 127, 1, fig. 15:10, Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 17; CBMW, p. 127, 2, Evreti T. 8.37; CBMW, p. 127, 3, fig. 15:11, Pl. 15:c, E. Fr. T. 5; CBMW, p. 127, 4, Maroni T. 1; CBMW, p. 127, 5, Pl. 15:d, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 6; CBMW, p. 127, 6, fig. 15:12, Kourion T. 94; CBMW, p. 127, 7, Pl. 15:f, Klavdhia, Maroni, Kivisil, or Hala Sultan Tekke; CBMW, p. 127, 8, 9, Pl. 15:e, fig. 15:13; CBMW, p. 127, 10, fig. 15:14, Ayia Paraskevi; Fig. 60,23: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, p. 482, E. 3^u.230; Cyp. Mus., Akaki T. 2.86; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 96, Idalion "Acropolis C").
 4. With flat rectangular tang and flanges just below tang (Fig. 60,24: *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 19, Milia T. 13.62/38/).
 5. Without distinct butt (CBMW, p. 128 (e), 1, fig. 15:15, Pl. 15:g, E. Fr. T. 5; Fig. 60,25: CBMW, p. 128, 2, fig. 15:16, Pl. 15:h, E. probably Foundry hoard).
 6. Cast-hilted, with flanged edges (CBMW, p. 128 (f), 1—4, Pl. 15:i, j, k, l, Katydhata; Fig. 60,26: CBMW, p. 128 (f), 5, Fig. 15:18, Pl. 15:m; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 12, Milia T. 11.29/60/).
- Unclassified (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, Pl. CLXXVI:5, 6, I. 1310, 910).

Dagger or Spearhead

1. With hooked tang and medium midrib (Fig. 60,27: CBMW, p. 118 (b), 1, fig. 13:2, Pl. 13:c, A. Iak. 14^l.7; Fig. 60,28: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXIII:1, A. Iak. 8^u.60; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 58, fig. 14:1, Sinda; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E.).
2. As preceding, but with very high midrib (CBMW, p. 118 (a), 1, 2, fig. 13:3, 4, Pl. 13:a, Kalliana; CBMW, p. 118, 3, fig. 13:5, ?Katydhata; Fig. 60,29: CBMW, p. 118, 4, 5, fig. 13:6, 7, Pl. 13:b; Cyp. Mus., Dhekelia T. 2; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 20.1, M 214).

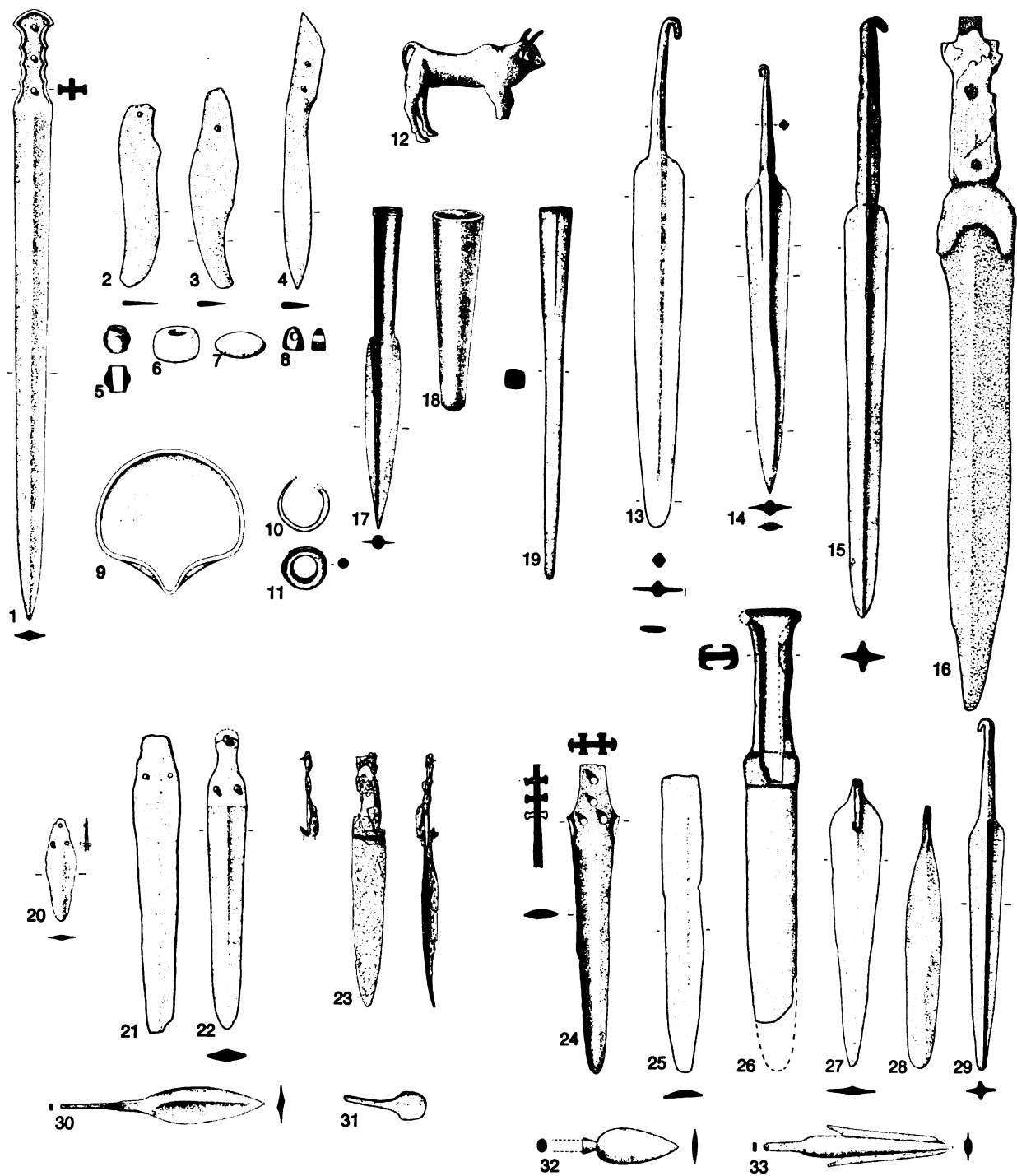


Fig. 60. Arts and Crafts. Iron: sword (1), knife (2—4). Lead: bead (5), weight (6—7), seal (8), lamp (9). Silver-lead: ring (10—11). Bronze: bull (12), sword (13—16), spearhead (17), butt-spike (18—19), dagger (20—26), dagger or spearhead (27—29), arrow-head (30—33).

Spearhead

With tubular socket. Blade, midrib and socket vary in shape and size and Catling has made further subdivisions of this type of weapon (*CBMW*, p. 118 (c), 1, fig. 13:8, Kourion, Voupha T.; *CBMW*, p. 118, 2, Pl. 13:d, E. uncertain Br. T.; *CBMW*, p. 119, 1, fig. 13:9, A. Iak. 14¹.42; *CBMW*, p. 119, 2, fig. 13:10, E. Br. T. 20; *CBMW*, p. 119, 3, 4, Pl. 13:e, f, E. uncertain Br. T.; *CBMW*, p. 119, 5, E. Fr. T. 15; *CBMW*, p. 120, 1, Pl. 13:g, E. Br. T. 10; *CBMW*, p. 120, 2, Pl. 13:h, Kourion T. 44; *CBMW*, p. 120, 3, fig. 13:12, Kormakiti T. 1; *CBMW*, p. 120, 4, Evreti T. 3 a.95; *CBMW*, p. 120, 5, 6, Pl. 13:i, Kouklia, "Asproyi", T. 4; *CBMW*, p. 120, 7, Kouklia, "Kaminia", T. 9; *CBMW*, p. 120, 8, 9, fig. 13:11; *CBMW*, p. 120 (e), 1, Pl. 14:b, E. Br. T. 66; *CBMW*, p. 120, 2, Pl. 14:a, Kourion T. 94; *CBMW*, p. 120, 3—5, fig. 13:13, 14, Pl. 13:j, k, l, E. uncertain Br. T.; *CBMW*, p. 120, 6, fig. 13:15, ?Arpera; *CBMW*, p. 121, 7, fig. 13:16; *CBMW*, p. 121, 1, fig. 14:9, E. 18ⁿ.17; *CBMW*, p. 121, 2, fig. 14:8, E. Cypr. exc., Weapon Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 121, ?3, Pl. 14:d, E.; *CBMW*, p. 122 (g), 1, 2, fig. 14:6, 7, Pl. 14:e, f, E. Cypr. exc., Weapon Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 122, 3, Pl. 14:g, Meniko; *CBMW*, p. 122 (h), 1, 2, fig. 14:5, 4, Pl. 14:h, i, E. Cypr. exc., Weapon Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 123 (i), 1, fig. 14:3, Pl. 14:k, Kaloriziki T. 40; Fig. 60,17: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXIV:10, I. 1249; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus, 1965*, p. 25, fig. 7:57, Politiko T. 6; *Cyp. Mus., Dhekelia T. 4.34*; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. Stray Find*; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 18. M1032, 1033).

Javelin

Tanged blade with midrib, in size between spearheads and arrow-heads (*CBMW*, p. 133, 1, 2, fig. 16:12, 13, Pl. 16:g, E. Cypr. Exc., Weapon Hoard).

Butt-spike

1. Stubby spike (Fig. 60,18: *CBMW*, p. 134 (a), 1—3, Pl. 16:i, j, k, A. Iak. B. A. S., 43, 49, 48; *CBMW*, p. 134, 4, fig. 16:14, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 8; *CBMW*, p. 134, 5, E. Foundry Hoard; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 358, A. Iak. B. A. S., 50; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 655*; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 37.1, M 1038).
2. With long, narrow shaft (*CBMW*, p. 134 (b), 1, fig. 16:15, Pl. 16:l, E. Cypr. exc., Weapon Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 134, 2, Pl. 16:m, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; *CBMW*, p. 134, 3, fig. 16:16, Lapithos, "Ayia Anastasia", T. 2.140; Fig. 60,19: *CBMW*, p. 134, 4, fig. 16:17, Pl. 16:n, Dhenia, "Kafkalla"; *CBMW*, p. 134, 5, fig. 16:18).

Arrow-head

1. With straight, long tang, blade without barbs (Fig. 60,30: *CBMW*, p. 130, 1, A. Iak. B. A. S., 22; *CBMW*, p. 130, 2—4, fig. 16:1—3, Pl. 16:a—c, Lapithos, "Ayia Anastasia", Tombs 2, 1; *CBMW*, p. 130, 5—7, fig. 16:4—6, E. Fr. exc.; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 534, I. 97, 98; *op. cit.* II, p. 555, I. 879; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 71*, 2 specimens).
2. With long tang, blunt-ended blade, no barbs (Fig. 60,31: *CBMW*, p. 132 (d), 1, fig. 16:7, E. Br. exc.; *CBMW*, p. 132, 2, fig. 16:8, Lapithos, "Ayia Anastasia", uncertain T.).

3. With very short tang of oval section, blade without barbs (Fig. 60,32: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 564, I. 1311).
4. With tang, one-piece, two-piece or flat, blade with barbs (Fig. 60,33: *CBMW*, p. 131 (b), 1—3, Pl. 16:d, A. Iak. B. A. S., 21, 35, 42; *CBMW*, p. 131 (c), 1, fig. 16:9, Lapithos, "Ayia Anastasia", T. 2; *CBMW*, p. 132 (e), 1, E. Cypr. exc.; *CBMW*, p. 132, 2, 3, fig. 16:11, 10, Pl. 16:e, f, Lapithos, "Ayia Anastasia", Tombs 2, 1).

Helmet

Conical cap with top elongated into a long plume-holder (Fig. 61,2: *CBMW*, p. 137, 1, 2, Pl. 17:a—d, E. Cypr. exc., T. 10).

Shield

Various objects probably to be restored as the embellishments of a shield (*CBMW*, pp. 142 ff., Pls. 17:e, 18:d, e, Kaloriziki T. 40).

Greaves

Parts of greaves shaped to fit the leg with arrangements for lacing (Fig. 61,1: *CBMW*, p. 140, 1, Pl. 18:a, E. 18^u.129; *CBMW*, p. 140, 2, Pl. 18:b, c, E. Br. T. 15).

Axe

1. Flat axe with slightly convex or straight edge (*CBMW*, p. 86, 1, Pl. 6:a, E. Cypr. exc.; *CBMW*, p. 86, 2—4, fig. 8:7, 8, 10, Pl. 6:b, c, d, ?E. Stylianou Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 86, 5, Pl. 6:e, E. Gunnis Hoard; Fig. 61,4: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXIII:1, A. Iak. 8^l.65; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 7, Milia T. 10.95/47/; Hennessy, *Stephania*, p. 33, Pl. LI:20, T. 12.20; Cyp. Mus., Dhekelia T. 4.63; Sinda Br 13).
2. Trunnion axe with convex edge and shoulder protrusions (Fig. 61,5: *CBMW*, p. 87, C, 1, fig. 8:11, Pl. 6:g, A. Iak. 10 B.6; *CBMW*, p. 87, 2, 3, Pl. 6:h, i; *CBMW*, p. 87, 4, Pl. 6:j, E. Foundry Hoard; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. Stray Find).
3. Double axe. a) With straight edges and round shaft-hole (Fig. 61,6: *CBMW*, p. 88 D, 1, fig. 9:2, Pl. 6:l, E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 88, 2, fig. 9:1, Pl. 6:m, E. Cypr. Exc., Weapon Hoard).
b) With convex edges, shape of shaft-hole uncertain (*CBMW*, p. 89, 3, 4, Pl. 52:45, 47, Mathiati Hoard).
4. Axe-shaped blade, but with cutting edge on one of the long sides and blade set obliquely to the butt (*CBMW*, p. 88, 1, fig. 8:9, Pl. 6:k, Lapithos, "Ayia Anastasia", T. 2).

Adze

1. Blade with convex or straight edge, the chamfer of which is confined to one side, blade set at right angles to haft (*CBMW*, p. 87, 1, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; Fig. 61,7: *CBMW*, p. 87, 2, fig. 8:12, Pl. 6:f).

2. Double adze, two cutting blades with fairly straight edges, round socket (*CBMW*, p. 89, 1, Pl. 7:b, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; *CBMW*, p. 90, 2, E. "Maison de Bronzes"; Fig. 61,8: *CBMW*, p. 90, 3—6, fig. 9:3—5, Pl. 7:c, f, g, E. Gunnis Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 90, 8—10, Pl. 52:3, 5, 6, Mathiati Hoard).

Axe-Adze

With two blades at right angles to each other and a shaft-hole in the middle, edges straight or slightly convex (Fig. 61,9: *CBMW*, p. 91, 1, fig. 9:8, Pl. 8:a, Pyla, "Kokkinokremmos"; *CBMW*, p. 91, 2, Pl. 8:b, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; *CBMW*, p. 91, 3, fig. 9:9, Pl. 8:c, E. Gunnis Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 91, 4, 5, Pl. 8:d, e, E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 91, 6; *CBMW*, p. 91, 7, Pl. 52:27, Mathiati Hoard).

Hammer-Adze

With adze-blade at one end and hammer at the other (*CBMW*, p. 93, 1, Pl. 8:h, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; *CBMW*, p. 93, 2, Pl. 52:2, Mathiati Hoard).

Pick

With long, narrow, tapering blade of rectangular or round section and round, open socket (Fig. 61,10: *CBMW*, p. 82, 1, 2, fig. 7:6, Pl. 4:i, ?E. Stylianou Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 82, 3, fig. 7:7, Pl. 4:j, E. Gunnis Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 82, 4—8, Pl. 53:b, c, E. Gunnis Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 82, 9, Pl. 52:1, Mathiati Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 82, 10, 11, E. Foundry Hoard).

Plough-share

With blade tapering to a point or with parallel or widening sides below a round, open socket (*CBMW*, p. 80 (a), 1, fig. 7:5, Pl. 4:a, E. Gunnis Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 80, 2, E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 80, 3; *CBMW*, p. 80 (b), 1, Pl. 4:b, E. Cypr. exc.; *CBMW*, p. 80, 2—10, Pl. 4:c, E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 80, 11, E. Gunnis Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 80, 12—14, fig. 7:3, 4, Pl. 4:d, e, f, ?E. Stylianou Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 80, 15—18, Pl. 52:7, 19, 21, 43, Mathiati Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 80, 19, Klavdhia; *CBMW*, p. 81, 20, Pl. 4:g, Troezena Chiflik, Arsos village (Limassol district); *CBMW*, p. 81, 21, Kourion, "Bamboula"; *CBMW*, p. 81, 22, E.; *CBMW*, p. 81, 23, Asomatos, "Ayios Yeoryios"; Fig. 61,11: Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 165, with flanged edges).

Plough scraper

Flat blade with slightly convex edge, tubular socket with two rivet holes (Fig. 61,12: *CBMW*, p. 85 H, 1, fig. 8:6, Pl. 5:i, Mathiati Hoard).

Pruning Hook

Shoe-shaped blade with two edges, one curved, one straight, and tubular socket (Fig. 61,13: *CBMW*, p. 85 G, 1, fig. 8:5, Pl. 5:h, Mathiati Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 85, 2, E. Foundry Hoard).

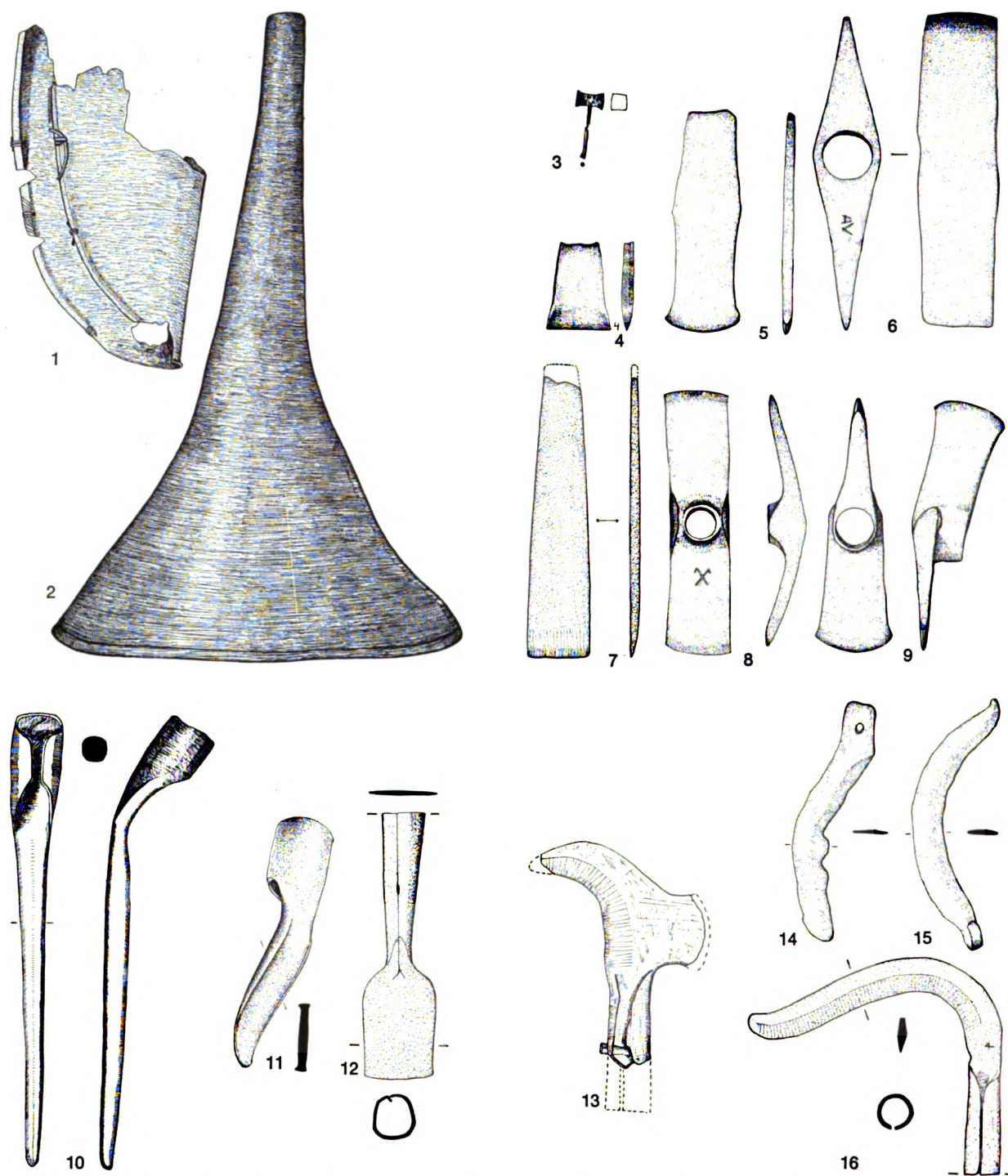


Fig. 61. Arts and Crafts. Bronze: greave (1), helmet (2), hammer (3), axe (4—6), adze (7—8), axe-adze (9), pick (10), plough-share (11), plough-scraper (12), pruning hook (13), sickle (14—16).

Hoe

With roughly triangular blade narrowing towards the plain, open socket (Fig. 62,1: *CBMW*, p. 79, 1, fig. 7:2, Pl. 3:g, E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 79, 2, 3, Pls. 52:8, 3:f, Mathiati Hoard).

Hammer

1. Large hammer of curved profile, with shaft-hole and circular section (*CBMW*, p. 99 B, 1, Pl. 11:a, E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 100, 2, Pl. 11:b, Mathiati Hoard).
2. Smaller hammer with shaft-hole and rectangular section (*CBMW*, p. 100 C, 1, Pl. 11:c, E. Foundry Hoard).
3. Miniature hammer of square section, but with concave sides, shaft-hole with bronze shaft of circular section preserved (Fig. 61,3: Antikmuseet, Lund, A. lak. 13).

Shovel

1. With rectangular blade, rounded shoulders and split, tubular socket (*CBMW*, p. 78, 1, Pl. 3:e, ?E. Stylianou Hoard; Fig. 62,2: *CBMW*, p. 78, 2, 3, fig. 7:1, Pl. 3:b, a, E. Gunnis Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 78, 4, Pl. 3:c; *CBMW*, p. 78, 5, Pl. 3:d, Korovia, "Nitovikla").
2. As preceding but with long, narrow blade and convex end of blade (*CBMW*, p. 102 F, 1, fig. 11:3, Pl. 10:j, E. "Trésor de Bronzes").

Charcoal shovel

1. With rectangular blade with raised edges on three sides, long, sometimes twisted handle (*CBMW*, p. 101, 1—3, Pl. 10:c, e, d, E. Foundry Hoard; Fig. 62,4: *CBMW*, p. 101, 4, fig. 11:6, Pl. 10:f, E. Gunnis Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 101, 5; *CBMW*, p. 101, 6, Pl. 10:g).
2. As preceding but with tubular socket for a handle of other material (*CBMW*, p. 102 A, 1, Myrtou-Pigadhes)

Tongs

Pair of tongs with loop-shaped top, ring around collar and two long blades (Fig. 62,3: *CBMW*, p. 99 A, 1, fig. 11:4, Pl. 10:a, E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 99, 2, fig. 11:5, Pl. 10:b).

Knife¹

1. With solid handle of wood or bone, blade sinuous in some cases (Fig. 62,5: *CBMW*, pp. 102 f., 1, 2, fig. 10:11, 12, Pl. 11:f, g, E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 103, 3).
2. With hilt-plates attached by two or more rivets, straight or curved back of blade (Fig. 62,6: *CBMW*, p. 103 (b), 1, fig. 10:13, Pl. 11:d, E. "Bâtiment 18"; *CBMW*, p. 103, 2, E. Cypr. exc.; *CBMW*, p. 103, 3, Sinda; Cyp. Mus., Kaimakli, "Evretadhes", T. 1 A.26; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm; Sinda Br 1).

¹ I have followed CATLING in reckoning as knives only those with one edge; all blades with two edges are listed under dagger.

3. With handle flanged for the insertion of panels and knob at the end (*CBMW*, p. 103 (c), 1, Pl. 11:e, E. "Trésor de Bronzes").
4. Handle with T-shaped butt, no rivet-holes (*CBMW*, p. 104, 1, Pl. 11:h, E. Cypr. exc.).

Sickle

1. With knife-like blade of curved profile, with or without midrib, cutting edge on the concave side. a) With short tang and rivet-hole (Fig. 61,14: *CBMW*, p. 83 (a), 1, 2, fig. 8:1, Pl. 5:a, b, ?E. Stylianou Hoard).
- b) With long tang, no rivets (Fig. 61,15: *CBMW*, p. 83 (b), 1, 2, fig. 8:2, Pl. 5:c, d, ?E. Stylianou Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 83, 3, Pl. 52:16, Mathiati Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 83, 4, Pl. 5:e, E. Cypr. exc., Weapon Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 84, 5; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 653).
2. As preceding but with tubular socket (Fig. 61,16: *CBMW*, p. 84 F, 1, fig. 8:3, Pl. 5:f, Mathiati Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 84, 2, E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 84, 3, fig. 8:4, Pl. 5:g, ?E. Stylianou Hoard).

Saw

1. With curved blade and long, curved, hooked tang (Fig. 62,26: *CBMW*, p. 93 (a), 1, fig. 9:6, Pl. 9:a, Katydhata T. 5.18).
2. With straight blade, flat, rectangular tang with rivet-holes (Fig. 62,25: *CBMW*, p. 94, 1, fig. 9:7, Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 13. M 213; *CBMW*, p. 94, 2, Pl. 9:b, so-called Pera Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 94, 3, Pl. 9:c; *CBMW*, p. 94, Pl. 9:d, E. Foundry Hoard; Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva, Inv. No. P. 784, Karpasia).

Chisel

1. With tang (Fig. 62,7: *CBMW*, p. 95, 1, fig. 10:1, E. Fr. exc.; *CBMW*, p. 95, 2, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; *CBMW*, p. 95, 3, Apliki; *CBMW*, p. 95, 4, E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 95, 5, Pl. 52:46, Mathiati Hoard; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 129, fig. 37:10, Akhera T. 3; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus, 1965*, p. 25, fig. 7:54, 61, Politiko T. 6; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 12. Mi 216).
2. With large, conical top (Fig. 62,8: *CBMW*, p. 95, 1, fig. 10:2, Lapithos, "Ayia Anastasia", T. 2).
3. With tubular socket (*CBMW*, p. 98, 1, fig. 10:8, Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 31; *CBMW*, p. 98, 2, E. Foundry Hoard; Fig. 62,9: *CBMW*, p. 98, 3, 4, fig. 10:9, 10).

Wedge

With big top and heavy blade, tapering from top to edge (*CBMW*, p. 96 J, 1, Pl. 9:e, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; *CBMW*, p. 96, 2, E. Fr. exc.).

Drill

1. With lozenge-shaped point (*CBMW*, p. 96 K (a), 1, 2, Pl. 9:g, h, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; *Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, p. 546, I. 531).

2. With convex or straight edge (Fig. 62,10: *CBMW*, p. 97 (b), 1, 2, fig. 10:3, 4, E. Fr. exc.; *CBMW*, p. 97, 3, fig. 10:5, E. Fr. T. 6; *CBMW*, p. 97, n. 3, Apliki).

Awl

Pointed tool usually with shaft of square section (*CBMW*, p. 97 L, 1, fig. 10:6, A. Iak. 10 B.8; *CBMW*, p. 97, 2, fig. 10:7, Klavdhia uncertain T.; *CBMW*, p. 97, 3, E. Cypr. exc.; *CBMW* p. 97, 4, 5, Kouklia, "Kaminia", T. 9; Fig. 62,11: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXIII:1, A. Iak. 8¹.91 b; *op. cit.* II, p. 545, I. 484; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXVI:7, I. 494; Hennessy, *Stephania*, p. 42, Pl. LXI:58, 59, T. 14 A; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:82, 2, Akhera T. 1; Fig. 62,12: *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, A. Iak. 13.46, E. Stray Find 15, the latter with bone handle).

Sceptre?

Bar ending in cylindrical boss, top roughly spherical with perching bird, below top three protruding bars with perching bird on each, under the bar ring with pendant (*CBMW*, p. 261 "Dove Standard", 1, Pl. 48:e, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; *Verhandl. Berl. Ges. f. Anthrop.*, 1899, p. 337, fig. XXIV:a, 13 and p. 385, fig. XXX:11, Pyla).

Shepherd's Crook

Tubular socket, crook of circular or angular section, round end (*CBMW*, p. 259, 1, fig. 23:2, Pl. 47:a, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; Fig. 62,14: *CBMW*, p. 259, 2, fig. 23:1, Pl. 47:b, ?E. Stylianou Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 259, 3, Sinda; *CBMW*, p. 259, 4, Pl. 47:c).

Razor

1. Rectangular blade with blunt end, low midrib, flat, narrow tang (Fig. 62,13: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXIII:1, A. Iak. 8¹.90; *op. cit.* I, p. 333, A. Iak. 8¹.93 b; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:35, Akhera T. 1).
2. Two other objects have been suggested by Catling as razors, one crescent-shaped, the other in the shape of a sickle (*CBMW*, p. 229 (a), 1, Pl. 40:g, E. Fr. T. 6; *CBMW*, p. 230 (b), 1, Pl. 40:h, E. Cypr. exc.).

Tweezers

1. With pinched loop spring (*CBMW*, p. 228 (a), 1, fig. 22:3, Arpera T. 203; Fig. 62,15: *CBMW*, p. 228, 2, A. Iak. 10 A.2; *CBMW*, p. 228, 1, A. Iak. 14¹.54; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 333, A. Iak. 8¹.93 d; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 7, Milia T. 10.98/80; Hennessy, *Stephania*, Pl. XXXVII:8, T. 7; *op. cit.*, p. 32, Pl. LI:9, T. 12; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:44, Akhera T. 1; Kourion, "Bamboula", M 227).
2. With open spring (*CBMW*, p. 228 (b), 1 fig. 22:2, Arpera T. 205 Gamma; Fig. 62,16: *CBMW*, p. 228, 2, fig. 22:1, A. Iak. 10 B.9; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 358, A. Iak. B. A. S., 33; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXIII:5, A. Iak. 12¹¹.39; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXVI:2, A. Iak. B. A. S., 17; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:83, Akhera T. 1; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 12. M 1042).

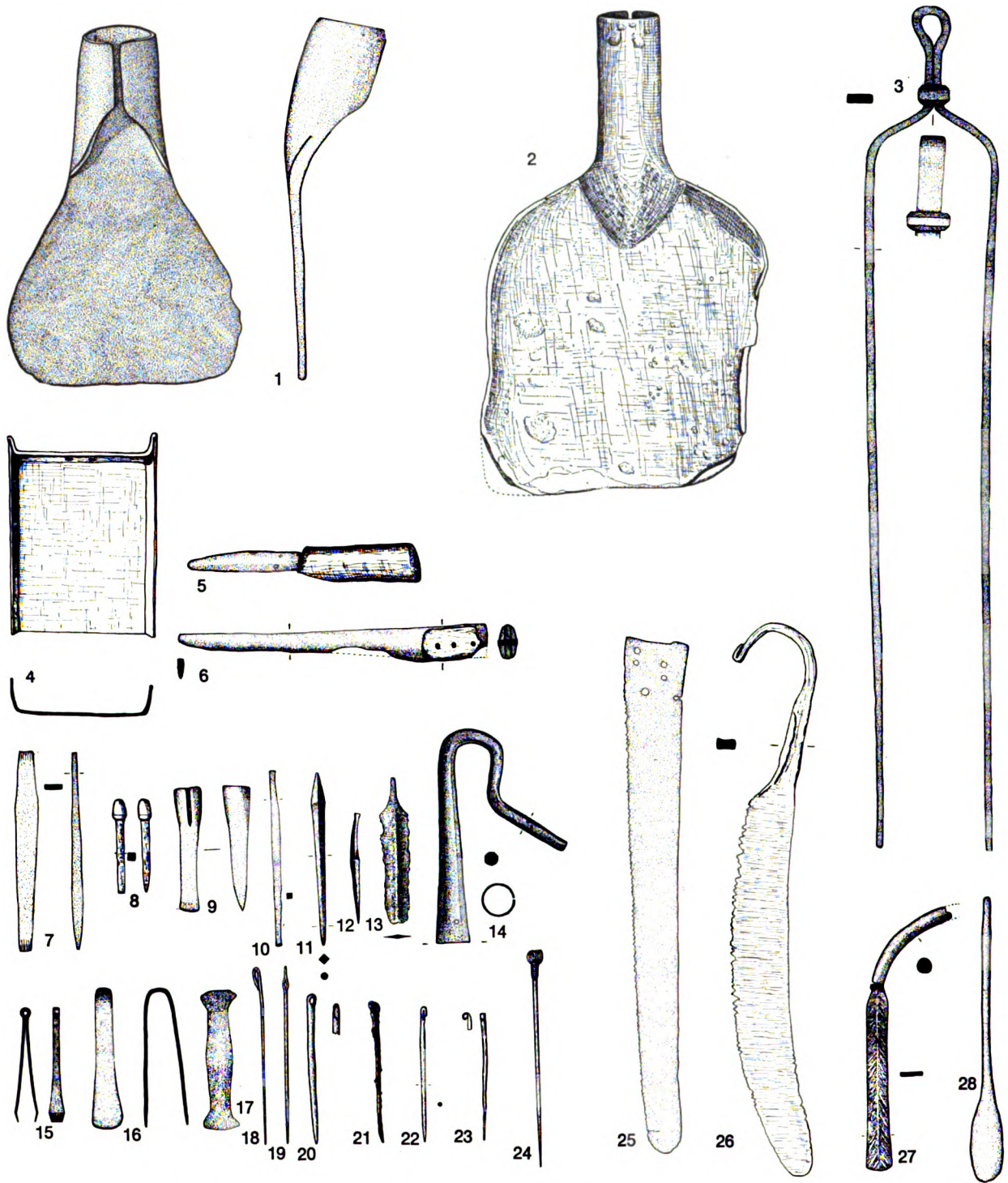


Fig. 62. Arts and Crafts. Bronze: hoe (1), shovel (2), tongs (3), charcoal shovel (4), knife (5—6), chisel (7—9), drill (10), awl (11—12), razor (13), shepherd's crook (14), tweezers (15—16), double spatula (17), needle (18—20), pin (21—24), saw (25—26), spatulate object (27), spatula (28).

3. With pinched loop spring, angular shoulder, use as tweezers doubtful (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXVI:8, I. 1334; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, p. 79, fig. 9, Kaloriziki T. 26 A).

Spatula

1. With long, flat handle, triangular or rectangular blade (Fig. 63,1: *CBMW*, p. 101 E, 1, 2, fig. 11:1, 2, Pl. 10:i, h, E. Foundry Hoard).
2. With long, narrow tang, spoon-shaped blade and much smaller than preceding (Fig. 62,28: *CBMW*, p. 264 "tanged spatula", 1, fig. 23:9, Klavdhia uncertain T.).
3. With tubular socket and roughly rectangular blade (*CBMW*, p. 106, 1, fig. 11:8; *CBMW*, p. 106, 2, fig. 11:9, Pl. 9:i, Kalia, "Manjapierides"; *CBMW*, p. 106, 3, fig. 11:7, Pl. 9:j, ?E. Stylianou Hoard).

Double Spatula

Narrow bar with two flat blades at the ends, flanged or splaying (Fig. 62,17: *CBMW*, pp. 263 f., 1, 2, fig. 23:7, 8, E. Fr. T. 6; *CBMW*, p. 264, 3, Akaki, "Tounalli"; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 161, Pl. XXXV:11 a, E. Fr. T. 5').

Spatulate Object

Flat, long bar with incised herring-bone pattern continuing as a round bar (Fig. 62,27: *CBMW*, p. 264, 1, fig. 23:4; *CBMW*, p. 264, 2, E. Foundry Hoard).

Mirror

1. Round disc with two rivet-holes near the edge, no tang (*CBMW*, p. 224 I, 1, Pl. 40:a, E. Br. T. 66).
 2. Round disc without rivet-holes, short, broad or long, narrow tang (*CBMW*, p. 224 II, 1, 2, Pl. 40:b, E. Fr. T. 6; *CBMW*, p. 224, 3, E. 18^u.48; *CBMW*, p. 224, 4, E. Fr. T. 5¹; *CBMW*, p. 224, 5, 6, Evreti T. 3 a; *CBMW*, p. 225, 7, 8, Kouklia, "Asproyi", Tombs 5, 6; *CBMW*, p. 225, 9, Pl. 40:c, E. uncertain Br. T.; *CBMW*, p. 225 (b), 1, Pl. 40:e, E. Fr. T. 6; *CBMW*, p. 225, 2, Evreti T. 3 a; *CBMW*, p. 225, 3, Pl. 40:f, E. uncertain Br. T.).
- Uncertain type (*Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, E. Stray Find 25, only half of disc preserved).

Needle

1. Very thin with eyelet formed by bending the top end back or by piercing it (*CBMW*, p. 105 (a) and notes 1, 2, fig. 10:14, A. lak. 14¹.10, 38, 14^u.50; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 333, A. lak. 8¹.93 e; Fig. 62,18,19: *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXIII:1, A. lak. 8¹.53 a, b, 88, 74 b; *op. cit.* II, p. 548, I. 590; *op. cit.* II, p. 555, I. 859; *op. cit.* II, p. 556, I. 914; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 7, Milia T. 10.101/79; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:47, Akhera T. 1).
2. So-called "wrap-over" needle, with eyelet-piece made thinner than shank, bent over and secured by hammering flanges of shank round tip (*CBMW*, p. 105, 1, fig. 10:15, E. Fr. exc.; Fig. 62,20: *CBMW*, p. 105, 2—5, fig. 10:16, 17, 18, 19, Akaki, "Tounalli", and Karmi; *Swed.*

Cyp. Exp. II, p. 543, I. 413; *op. cit.* II, p. 545, I. 478; *op. cit.* II, p. 556, I. 936; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXVI:10, I. 875; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 129, fig. 37:33, Akhera T. 3).

Pin

1. With plain head (*CBMW*, p. 239, I, 2, A. Iak. 12ⁿ.35, 40; Fig. 62,21: *CBMW*, p. 239, 3, A. Iak. 13ⁿ.32; *CBMW*, p. 239, 4, fig. 22:25, Kormakiti, "Ayious", T. 1; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXIII:1, A. Iak. 8^l.22, 66, 74 a; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXIII:5, A. Iak. 12ⁿ.38; *op. cit.* II, p. 544, I. 438; *op. cit.* II, p. 562, I. 1228; *op. cit.* II, p. 563, I. 1255; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXVI:11, I. 1394; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 12, Milia T. 11.35/51/, 33/26/; *Cyp. Mus.*, Dhekelia T. 2; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 12. M 1041, 1043).
2. With globular head (*Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 7, Milia T. 10.99/54/; *op. cit.* VIII, p. 12, Milia T. 11.31/13/).
3. With bent top (Fig. 62,22: *CBMW*, p. 238 (b), 1, fig. 22:22, Pl. 41:d, Kourion, vicinity of "Bamboula" T. 36; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:51, Akhera T. 1).
4. With top hammered flat and rolled tightly (*CBMW*, p. 238 (c), 1, fig. 22:23, E. Fr. T. 3; Fig. 62,23: *CBMW*, p. 238, 2, fig. 22:24; *CBMW*, p. 238, E.).
5. With knot head (Fig. 62,24: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXIII:1, A. Iak. 8^l.53c).
6. With pomegranate top (*CBMW*, p. 239 (e), 1, Pl. 41:j, Kaloriziki T. 26).

Toggle-pin

Pins with heads of various shapes and eyelet in middle of shank (*CBMW*, p. 237 J (a), 1, fig. 22:20, E. 8^l.50; *CBMW*, p. 237, 2, fig. 22:21, E. Fr. exc.; Fig. 63,2: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 412, N. 2ⁿ.34; Fig. 63,3—5: *op. cit.* I, p. 413, N. 2ⁿ.41, 44, 54, 58; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 7, Milia T. 10.99/54/; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:5, 26, 75, Akhera T. 1).

Several fragments of needles, pins, toggle-pins, especially from Idalion, are unclassifiable and have not been included in the catalogue.

Fibula

1. "Fiddle-bow" type (*CBMW*, p. 240 (a), 1, Pl. 42:a, E. Br. T. 74; *CBMW*, p. 240, 2, 3, E. Fr. exc; *CBMW*, p. 241 (b), 1, fig. 22:26, Pl. 42:b; *CBMW*, p. 241 (c), 1, Pl. 42:c, E. Br. T. 38; *CBMW*, p. 241, 2, Pl. 42:d, E. uncertain Br. T.; *CBMW*, p. 241, 3, Pl. 42:e; *CBMW*, p. 241 (d), 1, I. 1260; Fig. 63,6: *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm*, Acc. 64, E., sub-type (c); Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 19. M 1045, sub-type (c)).
2. With semicircular bow (*CBMW*, p. 242, 1, Pl. 42:f, E. Cypr. exc.; *CBMW*, p. 242, 2, fig. 22:27, Pl. 42:g, Lapithos, "Ayia Anastasia", T. 2; Fig. 63,7: *CBMW*, p. 242, 3, fig. 22:28, Pl. 42:h; *CBMW*, p. 242, 4; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 535, I. 116).
3. With D-shaped bow (Fig. 63,8: *CBMW*, p. 243, 1—4, fig. 22:29—32, Pl. 42:i—l, Lapithos, "Ayia Anastasia", T. 2; *CBMW*, p. 244, 5—13, Kaloriziki T. 40; *CBMW*, p. 244, 14, fig. 22:33, Pl. 42:m, Kaloriziki T. 26; *CBMW*, p. 244, 15, Pl. 42:n, Kouklia, "Kaminia", T. 1).
4. Springless fibula with crude catch-plate (Fig. 63,9: *CBMW*, p. 240, 1, I. 1290).

Earring

1. Crescent-shaped (*CBMW*, p. 236 (b), Kouklia, "Asproyi", Tombs 6, 7, I. 470, 1110; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 533, fig. 42, Kition T. 1; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 129, fig. 37:28, Akhera T. 3; Cyp. Mus., Kaimakli, "Evretadhes", T. 4.11; Fig. 63,11: Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, A. Iak. 10 A.20).
2. Leech-shaped, usually with one long end bent over and overlapping with the other, shorter end (*CBMW*, p. 236 (a), 1, 2, fig. 22:17, 18, Lapithos, "Ayia Anastasia", T. 2; *CBMW*, p. 236, 3—8, E. 19.53; Fig. 63,12: *CBMW*, p. 236, n. 4, I. 532, 928, 1259, 937; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 235, fig. 88:6, E. Fr. T. 1; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLII, 1938, p. 269, Kourion; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 117, fig. 33:20, 21, 26, Akhera T. 2; *op. cit.*, p. 129, fig. 37:24, Akhera T. 3; Cyp. Mus., Dhekelia T. 3.28, 29; Kaimakli, "Evretadhes", T. 4.11; Sinda Br 10; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 36. M 893 a—c).

Finger-ring

1. With bezel (*CBMW*, p. 234 G (a), 1, E. Br. T. 67; *CBMW*, p. 234, 2, E. Br. T. 69).
2. With plain closed hoop (*CBMW*, p. 235 (b), 1, fig. 22:19, E. 8^l.30; *CBMW*, p. 235, 3, Kaloriziki T. 40; *CBMW*, p. 235, 4, 5, E. 19.156; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 534, I. 59, 60; *op. cit.* II, p. 544, I. 453; Fig. 63,13: *op. cit.* II, p. 547, I. 542; Cyp. Mus., Dhekelia T. 2.95).

Ring

1. Spiral or with overlapping ends, diam. 4 cms. and over (*CBMW*, p. 233 (a), 1—3, fig. 22:10, A. Iak. 14^l.8, 9, 56; *CBMW*, p. 233, 4, fig. 22:11, E. 8^l.51; *CBMW*, p. 233, 6, fig. 22:12, Politiko, "Lambertis"; *CBMW*, p. 233, 9, E. 18^{II}.47; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 539, I. 252; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 12, Milia T. 11.45/17/, 36/57/, 43/15/; Cyp. Mus., Kantara T. 1.119 d, e, f).
2. As preceding but diam. 4 to 2 cms (*CBMW*, p. 233 (b), 1, 2, fig. 22:13, Arpera T. 205 Gamma; *CBMW*, p. 233, 3, 4, fig. 22:14, A. Iak. 10 B.5; Fig. 63,16: *CBMW*, p. 234, 5, 6, A. Iak. 13^{II}.43; *CBMW*, p. 234, 7, E. 18^{II}.47; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 353, A. Iak. 14^l.55; *op. cit.* I, p. 485, E. 3. Dromos Cupboard 7; Fig. 63,14: *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXIII:1, A. Iak. 8^{III}.57; Fig. 63,15: *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXIV:2, A. Iak. 13^{II}.44 a; *op. cit.* II, p. 551, I. 690; *op. cit.* II, p. 554, I. 809; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 7, Milia T. 10.102/51/, 103/55/, 104/57/, 105/69/, 106/77/, 107/78/, 108/81/, 109/95/; *op. cit.* VIII, pp. 12 f., Milia T. 11.34/61/, 37/66/, 40/1/, 45/17/, 47/30/; *op. cit.* VIII, p. 19, Milia T. 13.66/43/, 64/25/; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 190, fig. 75:68; E. Fr. T. 5^{III}; Hennessy, *Stephania*, p. 42, T. 14 A.54, 56; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:3, 6, 84, 66, Akhera T. 1; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1965, p. 25, fig. 7:40, 45, 53, and p. 18, Nos. 60, 62, Politiko T. 6; Cyp. Mus., Kantara T. 1.119 b, c, g; Kaimakli, "Evretadhes", T. 4.38; Halefga »Forest Station» T.; Dhekelia T. 4.56 and one unnumbered; Larnaca Mus., Dhekelia T. 3; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 21. M 1034).
3. As preceding but diam. under 2 cms. (*CBMW*, p. 234 (c), 1, fig. 22:16, Arpera T. 203; *CBMW*, p. 234, 2, Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 17; *CBMW*, p. 234, 3—6, E. 19.56; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II,

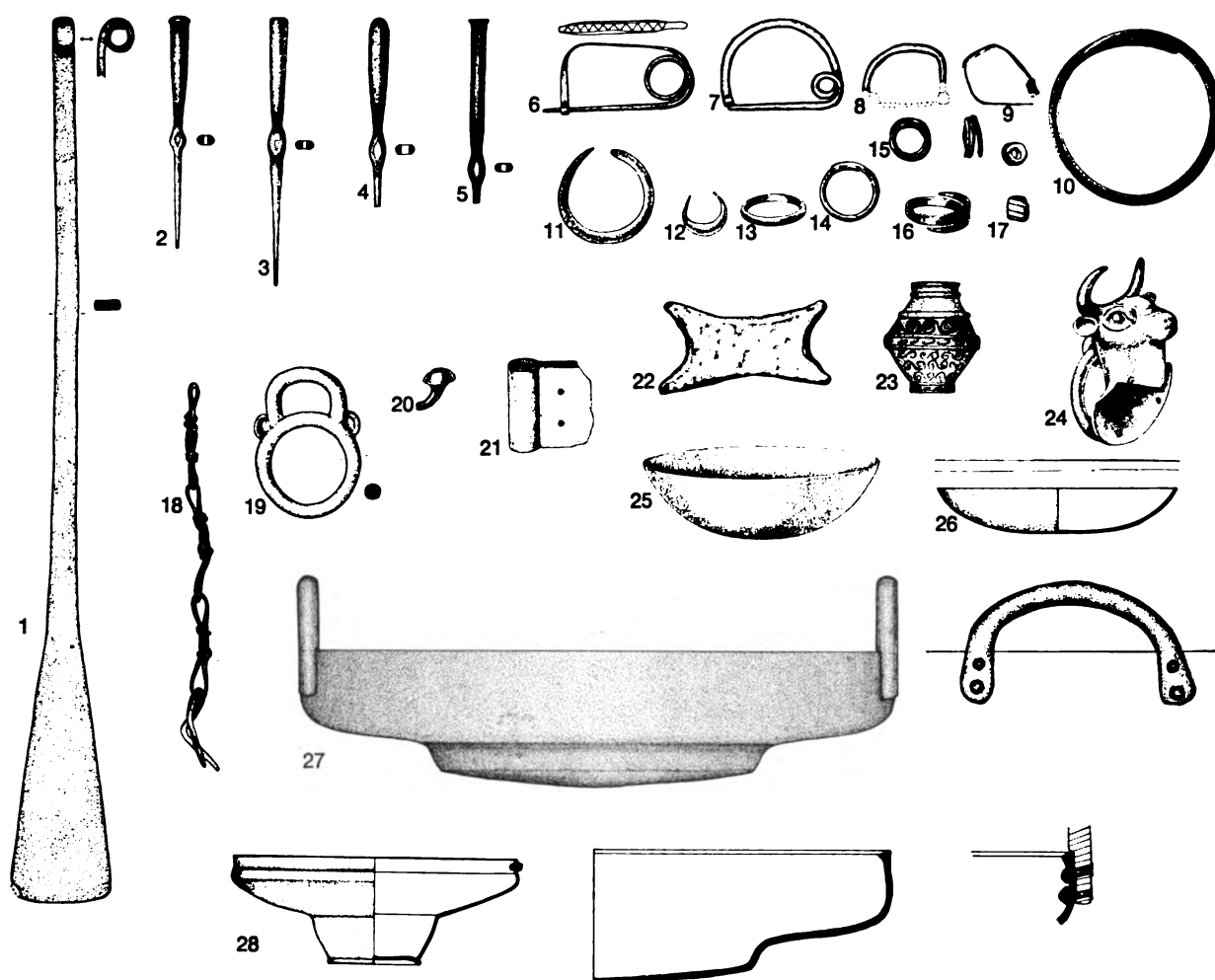


Fig. 63. Arts and Crafts. Bronze: spatula (1), toggle-pin (2—5), fibula (6—9), bracelet (10), earring (11—12), finger-ring (13), ring (14—16), bead (17), chain (18), ? harness attachment (19), nail (20), hinge (21), ingot (22), mounting (23—24), bowl (25—28).

p. 562, I. 1235; *op. cit.* II, p. 566, I. 1396; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 12, Milia T. 11.46/18/, 38/36/; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 190, fig. 75:112, E. Fr. T. 5^{IV}; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 556, fig. 87, Kition T. 1; Hennessy, *Stephania*, Pl. LI:10, 11, T. 12; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:40, 76, 45, 50, 81, Akhera T. 1; *op. cit.*, p. 117, fig. 33:22, Akhera T. 2; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1965, p. 17, Politiko T. 6.36; Cyp. Mus., Dhekelia, T. 4.15).

4. With plain, closed hoop, bigger than finger-ring but smaller than bracelet (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:2, E. 18^H.30; *op. cit.* II, p. 533, I. 16; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E.).
5. Open hoop, both ends pierced, diam. 3.8 cm (Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 19. M 1046).

Bead

Roughly cylindrical bead made of tightly coiled wire (Fig. 63,17: *CBMW*, p. 237 I, 1, fig.

22:15, Arpera T. 205 Gamma; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 8, Milia T. 10.111/53/; Hennessy, *Stephania*, Pl. XXX:6, 11, 12, 17, T. 4 B; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:48, 52, 58, 42, Akhera T. 1).

Bracelet-Armlet-Anklet¹

1. With open or overlapping ends (*CBMW*, p. 230 (a), 1, Pl. 41:a, A. Iak. 14¹.27; Fig. 63,10; *CBMW*, p. 230, 2, A. Iak. 8^{III}.76; *CBMW*, p. 230, 3, Pl. 41:b, E. 18^{II}.27, 28; *CBMW*, p. 231, 4, Pl. 41:c, Stylianou Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 231, 5—9, Pl. 41:e, f, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; *CBMW*, p. 232 E, 1—4, fig. 22:4, 5, 6, A. Iak. 10 B.1—4; *CBMW*, p. 232, 5, fig. 22:7, Kormakiti, "Ayious", T. 1; *CBMW*, p. 232, 6, fig. 22:9, Lapithos, "Ayia Anastasia", T. 2; *CBMW*, p. 232, 7, 8, Pl. 41:i, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; *CBMW*, p. 232, 9, 10, fig. 22:8, Kaloriziki T. 32; *CBMW*, p. 232, A. Iak. 8^{III}.58, E. 6¹.15—17, E. 6 B.1; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXIII:1, A. Iak. 8¹.93; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 8, Milia T. 10.110/52/; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1965, p. 25, fig. 7:52, and pp. 17 f. Nos. 42, 46, 59, Politiko T. 6; *Cyp. Mus.*, Dhekelia T. 3.68, 16; Kantara T. 1.119 a; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, E. Stray Find 26 and one without No.).
2. With overlapping ends coiled around the upper part of their opposite number (*CBMW*, p. 231 (c), 1, Pl. 41:h, E. "Trésor de Bronzes").
3. Closed (*CBMW*, p. 231 (b), 1—6, Pl. 41:g, E. "Trésor de Bronzes").

Chain

Composed of rings, the ends of which are coiled around the middle of the ring forming oblong links with a loop at either end (Fig. 63,18: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXVI:2, CXLIV:13, A. Iak. B. A. S., 17; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 141, E. Fr. T. 13.1).

?Harness Attachment

Ring of circular section to one side of which is soldered a hoop, slightly narrower than the ring (Fig. 63,19: *CBMW*, p. 262 B, 1, 2, fig. 23:5, Pl. 48:g, h, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; *CBMW*, p. 262, 3, fig. 23:6, Pl. 48:i, E. Fr. exc.).

Nail

1. With circular, convex head, crooked shaft, tip missing (Fig. 63,20: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 542, I. 343 a).
2. With hollow, convex head and two shafts (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 533, fig. 41, Kition T. 1).
3. With conical head covered with gold leaf (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 533, fig. 38, Kition T. 1.30).

¹ Contrary to CATLING, I have preferred to classify bracelets, armlets and anklets together according to shape, but putting a lower limit for bracelets at a diameter of c. 5 cms; closed rings have to be even bigger to be passed over the hand.

Hinge

Plate folded together with tubular back and flat side, the latter pierced by two holes (Fig. 63,21: Mus. Mediterr. Anriq., Stockholm, Acc. 70, E.).

Lamp

With roughly square container, flat handle and pinched spout (*CBMW*, p. 162 N, 1, Pl. 25:a. E. Br. T. 66).

Stand

1. Rod tripod. a) With plain ring (*CBMW*, p. 192, 1, Pl. 27:a, c, Pyla, "Kokkinokremmos").
b) With composite ring (*CBMW*, p. 193, 3, Pl. 27:b; *CBMW*, p. 193, 5, Pl. 27:e, Kaloriziki T. 40; *CBMW*, p. 194, 7, Pl. 28:f, E. Foundry Hoard or Br. T. 15; Fig. 64,2: *CBMW*, p. 194, 8, Pl. 28:c, d, e, Kaloriziki T. 40).
c) With cast ring (*CBMW*, p. 197, 15, Pl. 30:a, b, c, ?Kourion; *CBMW*, p. 198, 17, Pl. 30:f, E. Br. T. 58).
2. Cast tripod. a) With plain ring (*CBMW*, p. 200, 21, Pl. 31:c, Myrtou-Pigadhes).
b) With composite ring (*CBMW*, p. 200, 22, Pl. 31:d, ?E.; *CBMW*, p. 200, 23, Pl. 31:e, E. Br. T. 97; *CBMW*, p. 201, 26, Pl. 31:g, ?E.).
c) With cast ring (*CBMW*, p. 201, 27, Pl. 32:g, Myrtou-Pigadhes; *CBMW*, p. 201, 28, Pl. 32:d, e, Myrtou-Pigadhes).
3. Four-sided stand. a) With cast panels (*CMBW*, p. 204, 31, Pl. 33:a, b).
b) With panels decorated *à jour* (*CBMW*, p. 204, 32, Pl. 33:c, E. Br. T. 97; *CBMW*, p. 205, 34, Pl. 34, ?Kourion).
c) Wheeled stand (*CBMW*, p. 207, 35, Pl. 36:a, ?Larnaca).
4. Offering stand (*CBMW*, p. 212, 48, Pl. 37:a, Kouklia, "Xylinos").
Fragments (*CBMW*, p. 210, 37, Pl. 36:e, ?E. Stylianou Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 210, 38, 39, Pl. 36:f, g, E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 210, 40, Pl. 36:i, E. Cypr. exc.; *CBMW*, pp. 210 f., 41, 42, Pl. 36:b, c, d, Myrtou-Pigadhes; *CBMW*, p. 211, 45, Pl. 36:h, E. Cypr. exc.).

Mould

1. For plough-shares (*CBMW*, p. 272, 1, Pl. 50:a, E. Gunnis Hoard).
2. For pruning-hooks (*CBMW*, p. 272, 2, Pl. 50:b, Mathiati Hoard).

Scale Pan

Flat pan with low rim, holes through floor for suspension wires (*CBMW*, p. 162, 1 a and b, Pl. 25:e, E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 163, 2, Pl. 25:f, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; *CBMW*, p. 163, 3, Pl. 25:d, E. Cypr. exc., Miniature Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 163, 4 a and b, Kouklia, "Asproyi", T. 6; *CBMW*, p. 163, n. 2, I. 922, 710, 1303).

Bowl

1. Hemispherical bowl with plain or slightly stilted rim (*CBMW*, pp. 147 f., fig. 17:1—4, Pl. 19:a, b, Enkomi, Kouklia, Kition, Lapithos, "Ayia Anastasia", Kourion, "Bamboula", Idalion, Pyla, "Steno", Palekythro, Arpera, Ayios Sozomenos; Fig. 63,25: *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, E. Stray Find 35).
 2. Shallow bowl (Fig. 63,26: *CBMW*, p. 148 B, 1, fig. 17:7, Kourion, Voupha T.; *CBMW*, p. 148, 2, E. Fr. T. 1).
 3. As preceding but with marked base and flat rim (Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 40, fig. 15:118, Pendayia T. 1).
 4. With rounded base, straight sides and two horizontal handles fastened below rim (Fig. 63,27: *CBMW*, p. 153, 1, 2, fig. 17:10, Pl. 21:b, c, E. Br. T. 66; *CBMW*, p. 153, 3, Pl. 21:d, E. "Maison de Bronzes").
 5. With plain rim and handle with knob, lower part missing (*CBMW*, p. 149 C, 1, Pl. 19:c, Kaloriziki T. 40).
 6. Of Base-ring II shape, handle now missing (Fig. 63,28: *CBMW*, p. 149 D, 1, fig. 17:8, Pl. 19:d, E. uncertain Br. T.).
- Fragments of unidentifiable bowls (*CBMW*, p. 165, 3, 4, Evreti Tombs 6 a, 14; *CBMW*, p. 165, 5, E. Fr. T.; *CBMW*, p. 165, 6, I. 1302).

Kylux?

Possible stem of a kylux with concave profile (*CBMW*, p. 150 E, 1, Pl. 19:c, Kouklia, "Xylinos").

Strainer

Made of thin sheet bronze pierced with small holes, most of strainer itself missing (*CBMW*, p. 161 M, 1, Kaloriziki T. 40).

Jug

1. Beak-spouted with narrow neck and high-swung handle from neck to shoulder (Fig. 64,4: *CBMW*, p. 150 F, 1, 2, Pl. 19:f, E. Fr. T. 501; *CBMW*, p. 150, 3, Pl. 19:h, E. Br. T. 15 or 47).
2. With cylindrical, slightly concave, neck, rounded body and raised base (Fig. 64,3: *CBMW*, p. 151, Pl. 20:e, f, E. 18^{II}.120).
3. "With vertical flutings on the body" (*Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus, 1963*, p. 6, Kition T. 9).

Amphora

Decorated rims and handles from presumably amphoroid craters (*CBMW*, p. 157, 1, Pl. 23:a, Kaloriziki T. 40; *CBMW*, p. 157, 2, Pl. 23:b, c, ?Kition; *CBMW*, p. 158, 3, Pl. 24, Kaloriziki T. 40).

Situla

Handle with attachments and fragments of inward-sloping rim and probably rounded body

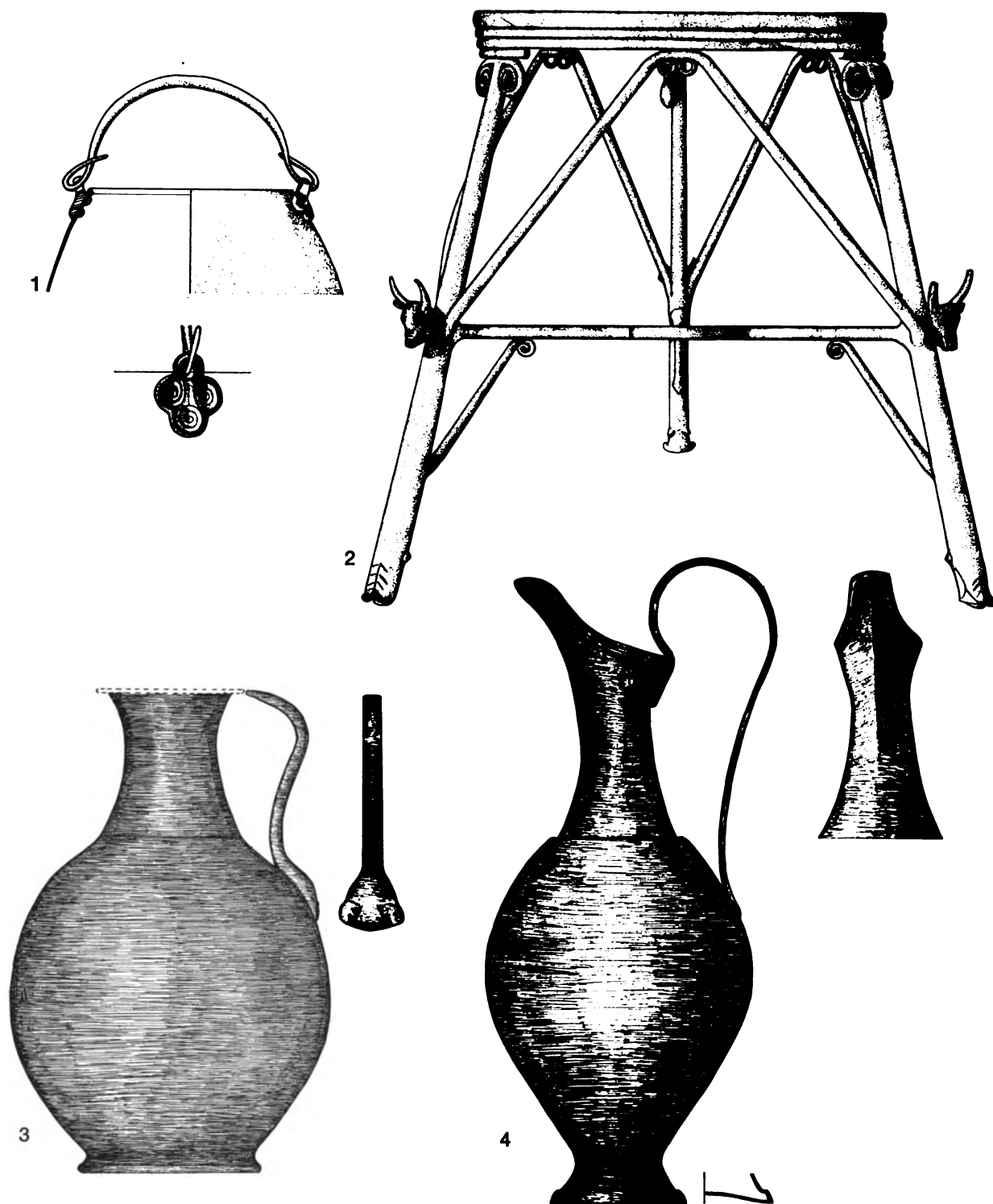


Fig. 64. Arts and Crafts. Bronze: situla (1), stand (2), jug (3—4).

(Fig. 64,1: *CBMW*, p. 152 H, 1, fig. 17:9, Pl. 21:a, E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 152, 2, E. "Maison de Bronzes").

Vessel fragments (*CBMW*, p. 165, 1, ?E. Foundry Hoard, fragment of a cauldron rim; *CBMW*, p. 165, 2, Evreti T. 3 a, ring base and small part of the lower wall of a closed vessel, probably an oinochoe).

Handle

Handles of various shapes belonging to various vessels (*CBMW*, p. 163, 1, Pl. 26:a, ?E. Stylianou Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 164, 2, Pl. 26:b, ?E. Stylianou Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 164, 3, E. Cypr. exc.; *CBMW*, p. 164, 4, ?E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 164, 5, Pl. 26:c; *CBMW*, p. 164, 6, I. 1365, 881).

Table

Low, round table with circular depression in the middle and four loop-shaped legs (*CBMW*, p. 155, 1, Pl. 22, E. "Maison de Bronzes"; *CBMW*, p. 156, Pl. 22:d, E. Cypr. exc., Weapon Hoard).

Weight

1. Circular, with flat base and domed top, tapering from top to bottom (*CBMW*, p. 263 D, 1, Pl. 48:d, E. "Trésor de Bronzes"; *CBMW*, p. 263, 2, 3, Pl. 48:f, Maroni T. 3).
2. Zoomorphic weight in shape of cow (*CBMW*, p. 251, 1, Pl. 44:d; *CBMW*, p. 251, 2, Pl. 44:e, Maroni T. 19; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 310 and fig. 31, E.; *op. cit.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 310, Kition).

Ingot

1. So-called "ox-hide" ingot with four handles and concave sides (*CBMW*, p. 267, 1, 2, Pl. 49:c, E. Foundry Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 268, 3, 4, Pl. 49:a, b, d, ?E. Ingot Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 268, 5, Pl. 49:e, E. Fr. exc.; *CBMW*, p. 268, 6, 7, Pl. 49:f, g, Mathiati Hoard).
2. As preceding but miniature (*CBMW*, p. 268, 1, Pl. 49:h, ?E.; *CBMW*, p. 269, 2, Pl. 52:b:37, Mathiati Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 269, 3; *CBMW*, p. 269, five others from E.; Fig. 63,22: Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 72).

Mounting

1. Biconical, with decoration in low relief, cylindrical hole¹ (Fig. 63,23: *CBMW*, p. 261, ? Mace Head, 1, fig. 23:3, Pl. 48:a, E. "Trésor de Bronzes").
2. In the shape of a bull's head with pierced attachment plate and suspension ring at the back of the neck² (Fig. 63,24: *CBMW*, p. 154 J, 1, Pl. 21:e, I. 290).

¹ I do not believe that this nicely decorated little object could have been very useful as a mace-head.

² I am less audacious than CATLING and reluctant to state

with certainty the shape of the object to which the bull's head originally belonged, but would agree with him that a cauldron is one possibility.

Fitting

Roughly in the shape of a figure-of-eight shield (*CBMW*, p. 262 C, 1, Pl. 48:b, E. Cypr. exc.; *CBMW*, p. 263, 2, Pl. 48:c, E. Cypr. exc.).

Seal

Conical, pierced, plain seal (*Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 12, E.)

Cylinder

Cylinder with gold cap at either end, decorated with beaded pattern (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 658, "probably E.").

Disc

1. Thick, oval disc (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:2, E. 18ⁿ.89).
2. Thick, irregular piece (*op. cit.* II, p. 563, I. 1247).

Leaf

Pieces of bronze leaves (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 332, A. lak. 8^l.67; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXX, E. 8^l.31; *op. cit.* II, p. 544, I. 450; *op. cit.* II, p. 552, I. 721; *op. cit.* II, p. 556, I. 930; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 136, Apliki).

Rod

Fragments of rods (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 565, I. 1364; *op. cit.* II, p. 552, I. 725).

Waste from Castings

Conical lump, so-called "jet" (*CBMW*, p. 276 A, 1, Pl. 51:f, ?E. Stylianou Hoard; *CBMW*, p. 276, 2—8, probably E. Foundry Hoard).

Unworked or partly worked Castings

1. Casting for plough-share (*CBMW*, p. 276 B, 1, Pl. 51:g, Mathiati Hoard).
2. Other casting (*CBMW*, p. 277, 2; *CBMW*, p. 277, 3, Pl. 51:h, Mathiati Hoard; *CBMW* p. 277, E. Foundry Hoard).

Slag

(*CBMW*, p. 277, E., Apliki; Hennessy, *Stephania*, p. 37, T. 14 A).

SILVER

Tweezers

Uncertain shape (*Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, p. 5, Arpera T. 203).

Pin

1. With plain shaft. a) With flat disc head (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 109, E. Fr. T. 15).
b) Probably with bent top (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXX:3, E. 8¹.13).
 2. With bead and disc shaft, and circular, convex head disc (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pls. LXXXVII:1 and CXLV:5, E. 17^m.78; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 573, E. Br. T. 19).
- Unclassified pins (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXX:3, E. 8¹.50 a; *loc. cit.*, E. 8¹.50 b, one fragment of a thin hooked pin, both ends missing; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 571, E. uncertain Br. T.; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 287, E. Br. T. 54, T. 63, Ayia Paraskevi T. 10).

Toggle-pin

- I With a pierced hole in the middle of the shaft.
 1. With plain shaft (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXX:3, E. 8¹.50 c).
 2. With bead and disc shaft (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 570, Pl. IV, Maroni T. 3; *op. cit.*, 572, E. Br. T. 66).
- II With a pierced disc in the middle of the shaft.
With bead and disc shaft and circular, convex head (Fig. 65,1: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXVIII:3, E. 3^{II}.96; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXX:3, E. 8¹.29).
- III Uncertain.
With bead and disc shaft, and circular, convex head (*op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:3, E. 3^{II}.131).¹
Unclassified (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 186, E. Br. T. 90; Gjerstad, *op. cit.*, p. 288, E. Br. T. 19, T. 92).

Earring

1. Circular with overlapping ends (Gjerstad, *op. cit.*, p. 287, E. Br. T. 54, T. 63, Katydhata T. 11, Arpera T. 203, T. 214 b, Ayia Paraskevi T. 10).
 2. Crescent-shaped (Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 117, fig. 33:27, Akhera T. 2, p. 129, fig. 37:56, Akhera T. 3; *Cyp. Mus.*, Dhekelia, "Koukouphoudkia", T. 1).
 3. Leech-shaped (Fig. 65,2: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, p. 554, I. 796; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 321, 322, E. Br. T. 86; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 109, E. Fr. T. 15.5257, 5258; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 17. M 894).
 4. With overlapping ends and a globule soldered to the bottom (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 487, E. Br. T. 93).
 5. With pendant soldered to the broken ring; pendant in the shape of a truncated cone with convex end (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XXV:6, E. Fr. T. 2).
 6. Oval, with a small pendant (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, p. 502, E. 8.8).
- Unclassified (*Cyp. Mus. Cat.*, pp. 183, 186, E. Br. T. 14, T. 90).

Finger-ring

1. Plain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXIX:3, E. 6¹.100; Gjerstad, *op. cit.*, p. 287, E. Br. T. 54, T. 63, Katydhata T. 11, Arpera T. 203, T. 214 b, Ayia Paraskevi T. 10).

¹ All the toggle-pins classified above except E. Sw. T. 8¹.50 c and *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery* 570 have originally been covered with gold leaf.

2. With oval, engraved bezel (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings*, 997, Pl. XXVI, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 998, 999, E. Br. T. 93 and uncertain T. resp.; *op. cit.*, 1000, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 8; *op. cit.*, 1001, Maroni; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XXV:3 b and 5 a, E. Fr. T. 2; *op. cit.*, Pl. XXV:3 a and 5 b, E. Fr. T. 2).

Ring

1. Spiral ring or with overlapping ends (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, 617, Ayia Paraskevi T. 10; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:80, Akhera T. 1, p. 117, fig. 33:33, Akhera T. 2; Sinda, Si 1; *Cyp. Mus.*, Dhekelia T. 2.36; Kantara T. 1.117; Akaki T. 3.17; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 18. M 1029).
 2. Circular with a small mounting of gold (Fig. 65,4: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXVII:23, CXLV:1, A. Iak. B. A. S., 23).
- Unclassified rings or fragments of rings (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:3, E. 3^{II}.138; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 38, E. Br. T. 67; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 130, Akhera T. 3.54; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, p. 6, Arpera T. 205 b; *op. cit.*, 1916, 1917, p. 10, Katydhata T. 26; *Cyp. Mus.*, Dhekelia T. 2.41, 96, T. 3.40; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 17. Mi 552, T. 33. Mi 554).

Bead

Short, cylindrical bead with wide hole (Fig. 65,5: *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, E. 3^{II}.138).

Pendant

Miniature statuette of a standing child with big loop at back (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XXV:4, E. Fr. T. 2).

Bracelet-Armlet-Anklet

1. With open ends (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 607, Pl. V, E. uncertain Br. T; *op. cit.*, 607*, E.).
 2. Spiral or with overlapping ends (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXVI:2, CXLV:2, A. Iak. B. A. S., 1; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:2, E. 18^{II}.78, 59; *op. cit.* I, Pl. XCII:2, E. 19.54; Fig. 65,3: *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 533, figs. 39, 40, Kition T. 1).
 3. Circular, closed, with ends twisted with spiral wire and having between them a prism of gold (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 608, Pl. V, Maroni T. 11).
- Unclassified (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 185, E. Br. T. 78; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 38, E. Br. T. 67; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 14, Katydhata T. 104; Gjerstad, *op. cit.*, p. 288, E. Br. T. 97; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 117, fig. 33:29, Akhera T. 2).

Funnel

Small, tapering funnel with everted rim, upper part mounted in gold (Fig. 65,6: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXVII, CXLV:3, A. Iak. B. A. S., 16, 24, 25; *op. cit.* I, p. 357, A. Iak. B. A. S., 26).

Bowl

1. Plain, hemispherical bowl, without handle (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 480, E. 3ⁿ.146; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 128, Pls. XII:7, XXII:2—4, E. Fr. T. 2; *Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, p. 710, fig. 3, Evreti; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, pp. 355 f., E.).
 2. As preceding, with so-called "wish-bone" handle. a) With concentric circles on rim, otherwise plain (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 18, fig. 34, E. Br. T. 66).
b) Decorated in niello and gold with bulls' heads and stylized flowers (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. CXVI, suppl. Pls. C, D, figs. 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, E. Fr. T. 2).
 3. Silver bowl, shape as Base-ring I Ware, Type I B e; foot and handle missing (*Brit. Mus.*, Inv. No. 97.4—1.508, E. Br. T. 92).
- Unclassified bowls (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 554, E. 18¹.105; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 185, E. Br. T. 78; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 54, E. Br. T. 92).

Cup

Of "Vaphio" shape (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 821, Pl. LXXIII, E. Br. T. 92).

Handle

A flat (?) handle (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 133, E. Fr. T. 2).

Band

Narrow band (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 185, E. Br. T. 63).

ELECTRUM

Toggle-pin

With a pierced hole in the middle of the shaft, flat disc as head and discs on shaft (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 563, Pl. IV, 564, E. Br. T. 67).

Finger-ring

With engraved bezel (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings*, 3, fig. 1, E.).

Spiral

Two specimens (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 19, E. Br. T. 32).¹

GOLD

Sceptre

With cylindrical socket and globular head, the latter decorated with scales in enamel, surmounted by two birds (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* 58, 1954, p. 141, Pl. 18, fig. 2, Kaloriziki T. 40).

¹ Other small objects of electrum were found by OHNEFALSCH-RICHTER, cf. FURTWAENGLER-LOESCHKE, *Myk. Vasen*, p. 25, and in Br. T. 63 at Enkomi, *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 185.

Needle

Twisted needle (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 184, E. Br. T. 54).

Unclassified needle (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 184, E. Br. T. 44).

Pin

1. Plain, long, thin pin (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* 58, 1954, p. 139, No. 13, Pl. 24, fig. 25, Kaloriziki T. 40).
2. With bent top (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 565, Pl. IV, 566, E. Br. T. 19).
3. Twisted pin (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 185, E. Br. T. 71; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 567, 568, 569, E. Br. T. 19).

Toggle-pin

I With a pierced hole in the middle of the shaft.

1. With plain shaft, without head (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXX:2, 45, E. 8¹.45; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXVII:1, E. 17ⁿ.74, only gold leaf left which originally covered a silver pin; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 183, E. Br. T. 14; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 561, E. Br. T. 66; *Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos.* J 82, J 83, E. Br. T. 74).
2. Incised shaft, without head (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 559, 560, E. Br. T. 19).
3. With bead and disc or similar shaft. a) Without head (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXX:2, CXLV:6, E. 8ⁿ.9).
- b) With flat head (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 546, Pl. IV, 547, 548, Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 92; *op. cit.*, 554, E. Br. T. 57; *op. cit.*, 557, 558, "probably E."; Dikaïos, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, third rev. ed., p. 157, Nos. 8—10, E. Br. T. 19, Maroni T. 10 and E.).
- c) With globular, fluted head (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 556, Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 19).

II With a ring attached to the middle of the shaft.

1. With bead and disc shaft. a) Roughly globular, fluted head of faience (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 562, Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 555, E. Br. T. 67).
- b) Distaff head (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 552, Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 92; *op. cit.*, 553, Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 19).
2. With shaft made of a so-called double loop-in-loop chain¹. a) Faience head, plain or fluted (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 549, Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 92; *op. cit.*, 550, Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 551, "probably E.").
- b) Head consisting of a fluted, spherical gold bead above a ditto paste bead (Fig. 65,7: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXXVII:1, CXLV:4, E. 17ⁿ.82).

Unclassified: Fragments of gold leaf with bead and disc ornament, probably once belonging to silver pins (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVI:3, E. 3ⁿ.142; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 574, 575, E. Br. T. 19; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 9, E.).

¹ Cf. HIGGINS, *Greek and Roman Jewellery*, pp. 15 f., and fig. 4:c,d.

Fibula

D-shaped with moulded rings (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 818, 819, Pl. VIII, Maroni).¹

Earring

1. Circular with overlapping ends (Fig. 65,8: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXVII, A. lak. B. A. S., 9, 47; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXVII:1, E. 17^{II}.86; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 42, Pl. VI:593, 594, E. Br. T. 93; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 197, Pl. III, E. uncertain Br. T.; *op. cit.*, 198—204, E. uncertain Br. Tombs; *op. cit.*, 205—283, E. Br. Tombs 16, 19, 39, 40, 66, 67, 86, 93; *op. cit.*, 284, 285, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 286, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 2; *op. cit.*, 287, Pl. III, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 288, "probably E.", with porcelain beads; *op. cit.*, 289, E. uncertain Br. T., with a porcelain cylinder; *op. cit.*, 290, 291, "probably E.", with gold beads; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XX:4, 5, E. Fr. T. 2; Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. J 63, E. Br. T. 76).
2. Crescent-shaped with overlapping ends (Fig. 65,9: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXVIII:3, E. 3^{II}.48, 112; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXI:2, E. 10^I.56; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXIV:1, CXLV:9, E. 11^{III}.40—42; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXVIII:2, E. 18^{II}.9, 10, 11, 18 S.3, 9, 12, 15; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 292, Pl. III, E. uncertain Br. T.; *op. cit.*, 293—315, 320, Pl. III, E. Br. Tombs 19, 22, 53, 69, 75, 86, 90 and uncertain Tombs; *op. cit.*, 316—319, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 373, Pl. III, 374—376, E. uncertain Br. Tombs; *op. cit.*, 377, 378, E. Br. T. 1; *op. cit.*, 379, E. Br. T. 32; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 13, Milia T. 11.51/12; *Rep. Dir. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1951, p. 16, Dhenia ?; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXIX:a:2, Apliki; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 533, fig. 38, Kition T. 1; *op. cit.* LXXXIX, 1965, p. 250, Yeroskipou; Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. J 61, E. Br. T. 27; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 12. Mi 151, T. 15. Mi 153—155, T. 28. Mi 166).
3. Crescent-shaped, with overlapping ends, made of twisted strips of gold (Fig. 65,10: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXXVIII:3, CXLV:10, E. 3^{II}.49, 139, 155; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXX:2, E. 8^I.27; Cesnola, *Cyprus*, Pl. I, Dhali; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 348, Pl. III, E. Br. T. 92; *op. cit.*, 349—353, E. Br. T. 92; *op. cit.*, 354—357, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 358—363, E. Br. Tombs 57, 58; *op. cit.*, 364, 365, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, 366—369, E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, 369*, E. uncertain Br. T.; *op. cit.*, 370—372, "probably E."; Cyp. Mus. Inv. Nos. J 66, J 67, J 68, J 69, J 70, J 84, E. Br. Tombs 14, 25, 55, 76).
4. Leech-shaped with one long end bent over and overlapping with the other, shorter end (Fig. 65,11: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXI:5, I. 473; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, Pl. XXXVI:1, 3 top, E.).
5. Leech-shaped with very long, overlapping ends (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 186, E. Br. T. 82; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 323, Pl. III, E. Br. T. 16; *op. cit.*, 324—329, E. Br. Tombs 16, 24, 32; *op. cit.*, 330—332, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 333—338, E. Br. T. 61; *op. cit.*, 339—346, E. Br. T. 75; *Coll. de Clercq, Cat.* VII, 639—644, Pl. II, 641 and 642 have three horizontal rings at either end of the thicker part; *Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, p. 711, fig. 2, Evreti; Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. J 72, E. Br. T. 28).

¹ A gilt "fibula" is mentioned in *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 185 as coming from E. Br. T. 63, dated L.C.I B. This is, however, a context too early for a fibula and probably a toggle-pin is

meant; cf. *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 20 where the word "fibula" is used several times for toggle-pins.

6. Thin, circular ring with overlapping ends, and bull's head pendant (*Arch. Anz.* 1898, p. 238, Maroni T. 1; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, pp. 184 ff., E. Br. Tombs 29, 76, 82; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 488, Pl. IV, 489, 490, E. Br. T. 84; *op. cit.*, 491—500, 502, 503, E. Br. Tombs 24, 38, 61, 75; *op. cit.*, 501, Pl. IV, with a more human-looking face, E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, 505, E. Br. T. 24; *op. cit.*, 504, 506, 507, E. uncertain Br. Tombs; *op. cit.*, 508, 509, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 779, 780; *Coll. de Clercq, Cat.* VII, 447—452, 454—459, Pl. II, 453; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 3116—3130; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, Pl. XXXVI:3 centre and bottom, E.; *Univ. Mus. Penn. Bull.*, 8, No. 1, 1940, Pl. IV a, Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 13; *Journ. Hell. Stud.* LXXIII, 1953, p. 134, Pyla, "Kokkinokremmos"; *Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, p. 711, fig. 2, Evreti; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1963, p. 5, Kition T. 9; Fig. 65,12: *Cyp. Mus., Inv.* No. J 73, several specimens, E. Br. Tombs 21, 28; Sinda, G 1).
7. As preceding but with stylized bull's head pendant (Fig. 65,13: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXXIV:1, CXLV:11, E. 11^{III}.39, with granulated and filigree decoration; *op. cit.* I, Pl. XCII:1, E. 19.51, 75, 76, the latter also Pl. CXLV:12; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 510, Pl. IV, 511, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 2; *op. cit.*, 512, Pl. IV, Maroni, T. 17; *op. cit.*, 513—518, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 519, 520, E. Br. T. 75; *op. cit.*, 521—525, E. Br. T. 61; *op. cit.*, 526—528, E. Br. T. 79; *op. cit.*, 529, 530, E. uncertain Br. Tombs; *op. cit.*, 531, E. Br. T. 75; *op. cit.*, 532, 533, E. Br. T. 69; *op. cit.*, 534, 535, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 782, Pl. VIII; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 3131—3135; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 10, Katydhata, T. 81; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIX, 1965, p. 251, fig. 31, Yeroskipou; *Cyp. Mus., Inv.* No. J 75; G. D. Pierides Coll., Nos. 913, 932).
8. Crescent-shaped, usually with overlapping ends, with pendant of globules (Fig. 65,14: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:3, E. 3^{II}.55, 3^I.153, the latter also Pl. CXLV:13; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXX:2, E. 8^I.11, 12, 46, 48; Cesnola, *Cyprus*, Pl. I, Dhali; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 470, Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 57; *op. cit.*, 471—478, E. Br. Tombs 39, 57; *op. cit.*, 479, 480, Maroni T. 11; *op. cit.*, 481, 482, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 483—486, E. uncertain Br. Tombs; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, Pl. XXXVI:1, centre, E.; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, p. 79, fig. 10, Kaloriziki T. 25).
9. As preceding, but with a roughly triangular pendant of small grains which often continue on the ring (Fig. 65,15: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXVIII:3, CXLV:14, E. 3^{II}.51; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXX:2, E. 8^I.7; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 536, Pl. IV, 537, E. Br. T. 58; *op. cit.*, 538, Pl. IV, Maroni T. 2; *op. cit.*, 539—542, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 8; *op. cit.*, 543, 544, 545, E. Br. T. 19; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 3136, with ring straightened out so as to look like bull's horns; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, Pl. XXXVI:1 bottom, E.; *Cyp. Mus., Inv.* Nos. J 76, Dromolaxia T. 6, J 77, E. Br. T. 44, J 78, E. Br. T. 43).
10. Thin, circular hoop with overlapping ends with a pendant in the form of a woman in a long garment with folded arms (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 347, Pl. III, E. Br. T. 95).
11. As preceding with a flat, circular plaque as a pendant (Fig. 65,16: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:3, E. 3^{II}.47, 50).
12. Crescent-shaped, broad, flat ring made of gold wire, twisted and as double loop-in-loop chain (Fig. 65,17: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXVII:5, CXLV:8, A. Iak. B. A. S., 5).

13. Broad, flat ring with thin overlapping ends, decorated with alternating plain and twisted wires (Fig. 65,18: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXI:12, E. 13.217; Hennessy, *Stephania*, Pl. XXXVII:1, T. 7.1).

Unclassified (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 170, E. Fr. T. 5.74; *op. cit.*, p. 173, E. Fr. T. 5.110; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1963, p. 5, Kition T. 9).

Finger-ring

1. Plain, closed, or with open or overlapping ends, the latter in some cases pierced and/or flattened (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXVIII:2, E. 18 S.14; *op. cit.* I, Pl. XCII:1, E. 19.13; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings*, 878, 879, E. the latter Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 882, Larnaca (?); *op. cit.*, 883, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 8; *op. cit.*, 884, Pl. XXIII, 887, E. Br. T. 24; *op. cit.*, 886, E.; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 584, E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, 585—588, E. uncertain Br. Tombs; *op. cit.*, 589—591, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 592, 593, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 594, 595, E.; *op. cit.*, 596—599, 601, E. Br. Tombs 66, 75, 84; *op. cit.*, 600, 602—604, 606*, E. uncertain Br. Tombs; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 4053; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, Pl. XXXVI:2, E.; *Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, p. 711, Fig. 2, Evreti; *Cyp. Mus.*, Inv. No. J 71, E. Br. T. 14).
2. With hoop composed of three or four plain rings soldered together (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings*, 876, 877, Pl. XXIII, E. Br. T. 75).
3. With oval or rectangular, engraved bezel (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXVII, CXLV:20, A. Iak. B. A. S., 2; Fig. 65,19: *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXVIII:3, CXLV:16, E. 3ⁿ.46; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXVIII:2, CXLV:22, 23, 21, E. 18ⁿ.5, 62, 18 S.11; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings*, 1, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 2, E.; *op. cit.*, 7, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 11, E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, 12, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, 13, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 100; *op. cit.*, 574, Pl. XVII, Hala Sultan Tekke¹; *op. cit.*, 885, E. uncertain Br. T.; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pls. XX:1, XXV:2, XX:3, E. Fr. T. 2; Dikaios, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, third rev. ed., p. 165, Panel XVIII, 1, E.; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXV, 1961, p. 256, Pl. 5:1; *op. cit.* LXXXVIII, 1964, pp. 348 f. and fig. 85, Kition, T. 9).
4. With broad, flat hoop usually made of plain and twisted wire, separate, usually circular, bezel also with plain and twisted wire, centre void for inset filling (Fig. 65,21: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXVII, A. Iak. B. A. S., 8, 11; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXVIII:3, CXLV:17, E. 3ⁿ.130; *op. cit.* I, Pls. XCII:1, CXLV:19, E. 19.78; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings*, 681, Pl. XVIII, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 682, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, 683, E. Br. T. 65; *op. cit.*, 684, fig. 99, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, 685, Pl. XVIII, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 686, E. Br. T. 69; *op. cit.*, 687, E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, 688, fig. 100, Pl. XVIII, E. Br. T. 66; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XX:2, E. Fr. T. 2).
5. Various other types with inset filling (Fig. 65,22: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXXVIII:3, CXLV:18, E. 3ⁿ.110; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXVIII:2, E. 18ⁿ.40; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings*, 680, fig. 98, E. Br. T. 93; *Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, pp. 711 f., figs. 2, 6, Evreti).
6. Double ring with two oval bezels (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings*, 8, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, 9, 10, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 75; *op. cit.*, 689, Pl. XVIII, E.).

¹ Cf. also *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXI, 1957, pp. 20 ff.

7. With usually thick hoop and a revolving gold setting for a scarab (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings*, 4, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 278, E.; *op. cit.*, 279, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, 280, 281, E. Br. T. 67).
 8. With broad, flat hoop with lions' and bulls' heads resp. decorating the outside (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 582, Pl. V, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 583, Pl. V, E. Br. T. 93).
 9. Thin, flat hoop, with round bezel ornamented with filigree spirals (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXVIII:2, E. 18 S.2).
 10. With ends of hoop combined to form a spiral bezel (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings*, 874, fig. 119, E.; *op. cit.*, 875, E. Br. T. 93).
 11. With broad hoop and circular bezel with cloisonné enamel (*Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, p. 711, figs. 2, 8, 9, Evreti).
- Unclassified (Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 138, E. Fr. T. 61.64).

Toe-ring

Plain circular toe-ring (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXVIII:2, E. 18^{II}.23, 24).

Ring

1. Broad, flat ring with one end folded over the other (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 606, Pl. V, E. Br. T. 19).
 2. Spiral ring of varying diameter (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXVII, A. Iak. B. A. S., 6, 7, 10, No. 6 also on Pl. CXLV:7; Fig. 65,20; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:3, E. 3^{II}.136, 3^I.154; *op. cit.*, I, Pl. LXXXIV:1, E. 11^{III}.44; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXVIII:2, E. 18^{II}.7, 8, 18^I.103, 18 S.8, 13, 39; *op. cit.* I, Pl. XCII:1, E. 19.52, 155; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 53, E. Br. T. 86; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings*, 880, 881, E. Br. T. 93, made of twisted wire; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 380, Pl. IV, E.; *op. cit.*, 381—450, E. Br. Tombs 12, 19, 32, 41, 46, 60, 67, 69, 84, 84 a, 86, 93; *op. cit.*, 451, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 452—455, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 8; *op. cit.*, 456, Maroni T. 22; *op. cit.*, 457—469, E. uncertain Br. Tombs; *op. cit.*, 605, Pl. V, E. Br. T. 99; *op. cit.* 783, 784, Larnaca district; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 170, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}.76, 77; *op. cit.*, p. 232, E. Fr. T. 15; *Cyp. Mus.*, Inv. Nos. J 56—58, J 62, J 64, E. Br. Tombs 27, 28, 55, 76, J 59, Hala Sultan Tekke, J 60).
- Unclassified (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 170, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}.79; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 13, Milia T. 11.49/46/).

Bead

1. Depressed globular or roughly biconical, plain bead, in some cases with one or two rings at either end (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXVIII:3, CXLVII:10, E. 3. Suppl. 281; Fig. 65,24; *op. cit.* I, p. 534, E. 13.194; Fig. 65,23; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXI:11, E. 14.8; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXI:6, I. 797; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 33; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. XI:160—164, E. Br. T. 37; *op. cit.*, Pl. XI:166—169, E. Br. T. 39; *op. cit.*, Pl. XIII:27, 33, Kourion T. 102; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 578 (c), Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 79; *op. cit.*, 579 (1), Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 69; *op. cit.*, 580 (c), (h), Pl. V, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 612, E. Br. T. 83; *op. cit.*, 632—634, E.; *op. cit.*, 662 (1), (2), Pl. V, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 2; *op. cit.*, 676 (c), "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 677 (4), 678 (5), (6), E.; *op.*

- cit.*, 679 (g), E. Br. T. 66; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 3005; *Arch. Anz.* 1962, p. 26, fig. 15:649, E. Cypr. exc., Room IX; Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos. J 88, Klavdhia, J 89, E., J 90, J 92, Maroni, J 93, Dromolaxia T. 6, J 94, E., J 96, J 98; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. 7.1, Acc. 7; Kourion, "Bamboula", Tombs 13, 24, 33).
2. As preceding but ribbed or fluted (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXIV:2, A. Iak. 13^{II}.11; Fig. 65, 25, 26: *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXVIII:3, CXLVII:5, 7, 10, E. 3^I.233, 234, 3. Suppl. 281; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXX: 2, E. 8^I.28, with a roughly biconical projection at either end; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXIV: 1, E. 11.199; *op. cit.* I, p. 532, E. 13.117; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. VIII, E. Br. T. 19; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. X:416, E. Br. T. 75; *op. cit.*, Pl. XI:347, E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, Pl. XI:160—164, E. Br. T. 37; *op. cit.*, Pl. XI:166—169, E. Br. T. 39; *op. cit.*, Pl. XIII:27, Kourion T. 102, one with impressed dots; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 578 (b), Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 79; *op. cit.*, 580 (f), (g), Pl. V, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 611, E. Br. T. 84 a; *op. cit.*, 613, E. Br. T. 69; *op. cit.*, 635, 636, E.; *op. cit.*, 637, 638, E. Br. T. 86; *op. cit.*, 662 (5), (3), Pl. V, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 2; *op. cit.*, 670, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 672, 673, Maroni Tombs 1, 14; *op. cit.*, 676 (b), "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 677 (2), (3), 678 (4), E.; *op. cit.*, 679 (c), (d), (f), E. Br. T. 66; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 138, E. Fr. T. 6^I.62; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 170, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}.79; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 129, fig. 37:51, Akhera T. 3; Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos. J 87, E., J 88, Klavdhia, J 90, J 92, Maroni, J 94, E., J 95, Dhekelia T. 1, T. 4.61; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 19. Mi 164).
 3. In the shape of a grain of wheat (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXVII, CXLVII:9, A. Iak. B. A. S., 4+27; Fig. 65,27: *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXVIII:3, CXLVII:10, E. 3. Suppl. 281; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXIV:1, E. 11.271; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 578 (a), Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 79; *op. cit.*, 624, E. Br. T. 40; *op. cit.*, 665 (1), E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 805, Kourion /Inv. No. 96.2—1.15/; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 129, fig. 37:23, 30, Akhera T. 3; Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos. J 88, Klavdhia, J 92, Maroni, J 94, E., J 90, 1952/7—20/2; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 13. Mi 179).
 4. Cylindrical bead of sheet gold with ring at either end (Fig. 65,28: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXIV:2, A. Iak. 13^{II}.12; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 805, Kourion, /Inv. No. 96.2—1.16/; *op. cit.*, 806, Kourion T. 43; Cyp. Mus. Inv. No. J 96).
 5. Plain bead of rectangular section (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 579 (4), Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 69).
 6. Cylindrical bead of thin gold wire, twisted in a spiral and soldered together (Fig. 65,29: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 479, E. 3^{II}.52; *op. cit.* I, p. 483, E. 3^{II}.247; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXVIII:2, CXLVII:8, three beads soldered together into one, E. 18^{II}.20; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. XIII:33, Kourion T. 102; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 579 (2), Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 69; *op. cit.*, 580 (d), Pl. V, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 617—621, E. Br. T. 62; *op. cit.*, 665 (2), E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 676 (a), "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 679 (b), E. Br. T. 66; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 533, fig. 38, Kition T. 1; Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos. J 89, E., J 95; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 16. Mi 119, Mi 148).
 7. Short cylinder with two horizontal rows of small globules soldered to the outside (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXVIII:2, E. 18^{II}.42).
 8. Flat, square bead composed of four cylinders soldered together one beside the other and

- slightly flattened, decorated with granulated triangles on one side (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pls. LXXX:2, CXLVII:6, E. 8ⁿ.49).
9. Bead composed of four truncated cones soldered together (Fig. 65,30: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pls. LXXVIII:3, CXLVII:10, E. 3. Suppl. 281).
 10. Bead in the shape of a figure-of-eight shield (Fig. 65,31: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pls. LXXVIII:3, CXLVII:10, E. 3. Suppl. 281; *op. cit. I*, Pls. LXXXVIII:2, CXLVII:8, E. 18ⁿ.20; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 580 (a), Pl. V, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 678 (1), E.; Dikaïos, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, third rev. ed., p. 156, panel II, 1, E.).
 11. Flat circular or semicircular bead, horizontally pierced, decorated with dotted lines, so-called "cowrie" shell (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 579 (3), Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 69; *op. cit.*, 625, E. Br. T. 40; *op. cit.*, 666, Pl. V, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 667—669, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 678 (2), (3), E., (3) almond-shaped; *op. cit.*, 790, 792, Kourion T. 34; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 3138—3142; *Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos.*, J 89, E., J 90, J 98; Fig. 65,32: *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 10, 11, E.; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 14. Mi 152).
 12. Rectangular or heart-shaped bead with various impressed patterns (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 796—798, Pl. VIII, Kourion T. 50).
 13. Oval bead with longitudinal lines of plain and twisted wire and a double ring at either end (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 679 (c), E. Br. T. 66).
- Unclassified (*Arch. Anz.* 1963, p. 529, Onisia; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1963, p. 5, Kition T. 9).

Pendant

1. Pomegranate-shaped pendant. a) With plain body (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pls. LXVII, CXLVII:9, A. Iak. B. A. S., 4+27; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. X:416, E. Br. T. 75; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 623*, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 678 (8), E.; *Cyp. Mus., Inv. No.* J 91, E. Br. T. 27).
b) With rows of granulated triangles on body (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 623, Pl. V, E. Br. T. 67; *Journ. Hell. Stud.* LXXV, 1955, Suppl., *Arch. Rep.* 1954, Pl. III:d).
2. Palmette-shaped pendant (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 662 (9), Pl. V, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 2; Fig. 65,33: *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 6, E.).
3. Pendant in the shape of a flower-cup (Fig. 65,34: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXVIII:3, E. 3ⁿ.98).
4. In the shape of a fly (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 663, Pl. V, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 664, E. Br. T. 70; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 3057—3059).
5. Drop-shaped pendant (*Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 3060, 3061; *Arch. Anz.* 1962, p. 26, fig. 15:171, 174, 175, E. Cypr. exc., Room IX).
6. In the form of a crescent, with a horizontal, ribbed cylinder soldered to the thicker part for suspension with ends downwards (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 615, Pl. V, E. Br. T. 39).
7. Spoon-shaped with a small hole pierced in the blade of each spoon (Fig. 65,35: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXVIII:3, E. 3ⁿ.132).
8. A flat plate of gold with various ornaments (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 616, Pl. V, E. Br. T. 39; *op. cit.*, 649, Pl. V, E. Br. T. 32; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 3006).
9. Pendant embossed with a naked goddess, holding what appears to be a horned animal in each hand (*Arch. Rep.* 1956, p. 25, E.).

Necklace

The necklaces are composed of the various beads and pendants classified above, sometimes with addition of beads and pendants in other materials, listed in the appropriate sections below (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXVII, CXLVII:9, A. Iak. B. A. S., 3+4+27; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXVIII:3, CXLVII:10, E. 3. Suppl. 281; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXI:11, E. 14.8; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXVIII:2, CXLVII:8, E. 18^{II}.20; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 578, Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 79; *op. cit.*, 579, Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 69; *op. cit.*, 580, Pl. V, E. Br. T. 93; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 3005; Dikaïos, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, third rev. ed., p. 156, Panel II, No. 1, E.).

Pectoral

Pectoral composed of rows of various gold pendants, some of them inlaid with other material (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 581, fig. 6, Pl. V, E. Br. T. 93).

Bracelet-Armlet-Anklet

1. Plain, circular, with overlapping ends (Fig. 65,36: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXXIV:1, CXLV:24, E. 11^{III}.46).
2. Circular, closed (*Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, p. 711, fig. 2, Evreti).

Mouth-piece

1. Without marked lips. a) Plain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXX:2, E. 8^I.10, 24, 26; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXI:2, E. 10^I.57; *Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos.* J 34, E. Br. T. 43, J 37, E. Br. T. 55, J 54, J 55, E. Br. T. 78).
 b) With decoration of various motives, such as circles, spirals, rosettes, ram's heads etc. (Fig. 65,37: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 358, A. Iak. B. A. S., 37; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXVII:1, E. 17^{III}.63; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXVIII:2, CXLVII:3, E. 18^{II}.37, 18^I.94, 18 S.16; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 19, E. Br. Tombs 32, 95; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 157, E. Br. T. 75; *op. cit.*, 158, E. Br. T. 95; *op. cit.*, 159, E. Br. T. 24; *op. cit.*, 161, E. Br. T. 2; *op. cit.*, 162, 163, E. Br. T. 75; *op. cit.*, 164, 165, E. uncertain Br. Tombs; *op. cit.*, 166, E. Br. T. 84 a; *op. cit.*, 168, E. Br. T. 75; *op. cit.*, 169, E. Br. T. 64; *op. cit.*, 170, 172, E. Br. T. 47; *op. cit.*, 171, E. Br. T. 79; *op. cit.*, 173, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 175, E. Br. T. 88; *op. cit.*, 178, 179, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 183, Pl. III, E. Br. T. 72; *op. cit.*, 188, Maroni; *op. cit.*, 189, E. Br. T. 61; *op. cit.*, 191, 192, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 194, Pl. III, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 196, Pl. III, E. Br. T. 91; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 3003; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XXXIX:1, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}.185; *Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos.* J 20, E. Br. T. 25, J 21, J 22, E., J 23, E. Br. T. 43, J 24, E. Br. T. 82, J 26, J 27, E., J 28, E. Br. T. 43, J 53, Hala Sultan Tekke).
2. With embossed representation of lips (Fig. 65,38: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXXIV:1, CXLVII:4, E. 11^{IA}.198, 11^{III}.43; *op. cit.* I, p. 553, E. 18^I.93; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXVIII:2, E. 18^{II}.21, 18^I.81, 18^{II}.4 also Pl. CXLVII:2, 18^{II}.3, 22, 60; *op. cit.* I, Pl. XCII:1, E. 19.77; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. XI:191, E. Br. T. 53; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 151, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 86; *op. cit.*, 152—154, E. Br. T. 45; *op. cit.*, 155, 156, Pl. II, E. uncertain Br. Tombs; *op. cit.*, 167, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*,

174, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 79; *op. cit.*, 176, E. uncertain Br. T.; *op. cit.*, 177, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 180, E. Br. T. 84 a; *op. cit.*, 181, E. Br. T. 56; *op. cit.*, 182, E. Br. T. 69; *op. cit.*, 184, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 185, Pl. III, E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, 186, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 187, E. Br. T. 79; *op. cit.*, 193, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 195, Pl. III, E. Br. T. 93; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 3004, gilt silver).
Unclassified (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 348, Kition T. 9).

Other strips

1. Rectangular, with straight or rounded ends and one or two holes pierced at either end. a) Plain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXVII, A. Iak. B. A. S., 15; Fig. 65,39; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:3, E. 3^{II}.114, 150 also Pl. CXLVI:2, 3^I.160, 3^{II}.94, 95, 100, 198, 3^I.156, 157; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXIX:3, E. 6^I.104, 105; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXX:2, E. 8^I.25, 39, 41—43, 47, 8^{II}.1—4, 23; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXI:2, E. 10^I.58; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXVII:1, E. 17^{II}.67, 80, 69, 73, 85, 79, 64, 70, 72, 68, 65, 71, 84, 83; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 1, Pl. I; *op. cit.*, 2, E. Br. T. 90 (?); *op. cit.*, 3—5, E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, 6, 8, E. uncertain Br. Tombs; *op. cit.*, 7, 9, 10, E. Br. T. 92; *op. cit.*, 11, E. Br. T. 90 (?); *op. cit.*, 12, E. Br. T. 69; *op. cit.*, 13, E. Br. T. 58; *op. cit.*, 14—22, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 23—25, E. Br. T. 90 (?); *op. cit.*, 26, 27; *op. cit.*, 28, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, 29, 30, 44, 45, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 31, E. uncertain Br. T.; *op. cit.*, 32, E. Br. T. 92; *op. cit.*, 33; *op. cit.*, 34, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 8; *op. cit.*, 35—39, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, 40, E. Br. T. 61; *op. cit.*, 41, 42, E. Br. T. 69; *op. cit.*, 43, E. Br. T. 79; *op. cit.*, 769, 770, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 8; Schacffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, pp. 153 f., E. Fr. T. 11.169, 176, 177; *op. cit.*, p. 183, E. Fr. T. 5^I.299; *op. cit.*, Pl. XXX:2—4, E. Fr. T. 11; *op. cit.*, p. 130, Pl. XXI:2, E. Fr. T. 2; *Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos.* J 30, Hala Sultan Tekke, J. 31, Psemmatismenos, J 32, Dromolaxia, J 38, J 39, E. Br. T. 55, J 40, E. Br. T. 43, J 49, E. Br. T. 65, J 50, E. Br. T. 59, J 45, J 46, J 52, E.).
b) With various decorative elements, such as spirals, sphinxes, ram's heads, palmettes, rosettes, circles etc. (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:3, E. 3^{II}.81, 3^I.158; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXIX:3, E. 6^I.20; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXX:2, E. 8^I.44, 54, 8^{II}.5; Fig. 65,41; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXIV:1, CXLVI:4, 3, E. 11^{III}.45,36; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXVIII:2, CXLVI:5, 6, CXLVII:1, E. 18^I.95, 106, 18^{II}.1, 2, 61, 18 S.1, 10; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 55, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 69; *op. cit.*, 56, E. Br. T. 92; *op. cit.*, 57, E. Br. T. 90 (?); *op. cit.*, 58—60, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 61, E. Br. T. 65; *op. cit.*, 62, Pl. I, 64, E. uncertain Br. Tombs; *op. cit.*, 63, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 61; *op. cit.*, 66, Pl. I, Maroni T. 4; *op. cit.*, 67, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 68, 69, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 70, Pl. I, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 71, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, 72, 73, E. Br. T. 15; *op. cit.*, 74, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 75, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, 76, Pl. I, 77, 78, E. Br. T. 79; *op. cit.*, 79, E. uncertain Br. T.; *op. cit.*, 80, Pl. I, E.; *op. cit.*, 81, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, 82, E. Br. T. 90(?); *op. cit.*, 83, 84, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 86, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, 87, E. Br. T. 53; *op. cit.*, 88, E. Br. T. 79; *op. cit.*, 89, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 90, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 79; *op. cit.*, 91, 92, 95, 96, E. uncertain Br. Tombs; *op. cit.*, 93, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 94, E. Br. T. 56; *op. cit.*, 97, 99, E. Br. T. 79; *op. cit.*, 98, E. Br. T. 15; *op. cit.*, 100, E. uncertain Br. T.; *op. cit.*, 101, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 22; *op. cit.*, 102, Pl. I, 103, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 104, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 105—112, E. Br. T. 61; *op. cit.*, 113, E. Br. T. 24; *op. cit.*, 114, E. Br. T. 47; *op. cit.*, 115—117, E. uncertain Br. Tombs; *op. cit.*, 118, E. Br. T. 75; *op. cit.*, 119, E. Br. T. 24; *op. cit.*, 120, E. Br. T. 22; *op. cit.*, 121, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, 122, 125, 126, E. uncertain

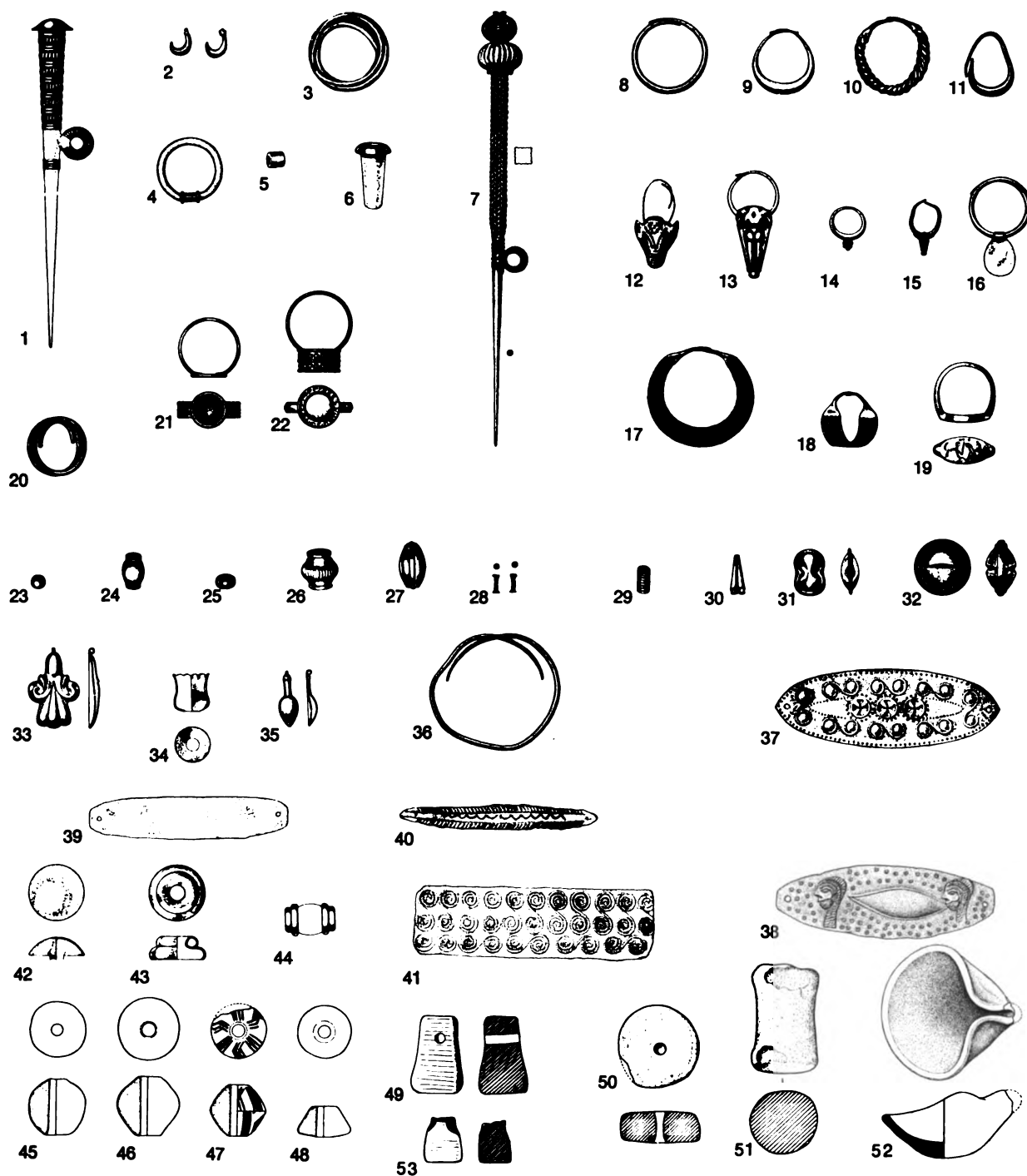


Fig. 65. Arts and Crafts. Silver: toggle-pin (1), earring (2), bracelet (3), ring (4), bead (5), funnel (6). Gold: toggle-pin (7), earring (8—18), finger-ring (19, 21—22), spiral ring (20), bead (23—32), pendant (33—35), bracelet (36), mouth-piece (37—38), strip (39—41), disc (42), mounting (43—44). Terracotta: spindle-whorl (45—48), loom-weight (49—50), reel (51), lamp (52), weight (53).

- Br. Tombs; *op. cit.*, 123, E. Br. T. 84; *op. cit.*, 124, E. Br. T. 84 a; *op. cit.*, 127, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, 128, E. Br. T. 92; *op. cit.*, 129, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 130, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 75; *op. cit.*, 131, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 15; *op. cit.*, 132, E. Br. T. 73; *op. cit.*, 133, fig. 1, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, 134, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 84 a; *op. cit.*, 135, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 53; *op. cit.*, 136, 137, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 45; *op. cit.*, 138, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 45; *op. cit.*, 139, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 140, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 91; *op. cit.*, 141, Pl. II, 142, E. Br. T. 84 a; *op. cit.*, 143, E. uncertain Br. T.; *op. cit.*, 144, fig. 2, Pl. II, Klavdhia; *op. cit.* 145, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 22; *op. cit.*, 146, E. Br. T. 61; *op. cit.* 147, E. Br. T. 85; *op. cit.*, 149, E. Br. T. 58; *op. cit.*, 150, Pl. II, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 8; *op. cit.*, 160, Pl. II, E. Br. T. 61; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 3002; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, pp. 138 f., E. Fr. T. 6^{II}.50, 6^I.80—83, 86, 111; *op. cit.*, p. 141, E. Fr. T. 13.12; *op. cit.*, p. 142, E. Fr. T. 16.16; *op. cit.*, Pl. XXXVI:2, 4, E.; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LII, 1948, Pl. VII A, E.; *Rep. Dir. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1951, p. 16, Dhenia; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XXXIX:2, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}.75; *op. cit.*, Pl. XXIV:2 and Pl. suppl. A, E. Fr. T. 2; *Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, p. 711, fig. 2, Evreti; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 533, fig. 37, Kition T. 1; *op. cit.* LXXXIX, 1965, p. 249, fig. 29, Yeroskipou; *Arch. Rep.* 1963—1964, p. 52, fig. 4; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1963, Pl. II:1—3, Kition T. 9; *Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos.* J 11, J 13, J 15, E. Br. T. 82, J 12, J 14, J 16, E. Br. T. 43, J 25, E., J 48, E. Br. T. 63).
2. As preceding but oval or oblong. a) Plain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:3, E. 3^I.236; *op. cit.* I, p. 503, E. 8^I.56; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXX:2, E. 8^I.55, 40; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXVII:1, E. 17^{II}.66; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 46, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 47, 53, 54, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 48, E. Br. T. 61; *op. cit.*, 49, 50, E. Br. T. 72; *op. cit.*, 51; *op. cit.*, 52, E. Br. T. 69; *Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos.* J 35, J 41, E. Br. T. 43).
- b) Decorated (Fig. 65, 40: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXVIII:3, CXLVI:1, E. 3^I.151, 235; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXVII:1, E. 17^{III}.62; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 65, Pl. I, E. Br. T. 19; *op. cit.*, 85, Pl. I, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 148, E. Br. T. 24; *op. cit.*, 190, Pl. III, E. Br. T. 22; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XXIV:1, E. Fr. T. 2; *Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos.* J 17, E. Br. T. 43, J 19, E.).
3. Rectangular strip with a triangular projection at one of the long sides, plain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXI:8, I. 803).
- Unclassified (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, pp. 357 f., A. Iak. B. A. S., 20, 38; *op. cit.* I, p. 480, E. 3^{II}.137; *op. cit.* I, p. 483, E. 3^{II}.242, 247; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 139, E. Fr. T. 6^I.112; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 125, E. Fr. T. 2.51; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 86, No. 336; *Arch. Anz.* 1962, p. 26, fig. 15:652, E. *Cypr. exc.*, Room IX; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 2, 5, E.).

Funnel

Tapering, cylindrical funnel with curved, everted rim (Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. CXLVI:5 B b, Ayia Paraskevi; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 650, 651, Pl. V, Maroni T. 12; *op. cit.*, 652—655, Maroni T. 8; *Ashm. Mus., Rep. of the Visitors*, 1962, p. 17).

Bowl

Roughly hemispherical bowl (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXXVII:1, CXLVII:11, E. 17^{III}.61).

Cup

Two fragments of a cup with flat rim (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 641, E. Br. T. 93).

Nugget

Circular, oval or square nugget or lump (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 642, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 643, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 644, 645, 647, Pl. V, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, 646, "probably E."; *op. cit.*, 648, E. Br. T. 93).¹

Disc

Flat, circular disc sometimes concavo-convex (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:3, E. 3^{II}.56; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXVIII:2, E. 18^{II}.44; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 614, E. Br. T. 88; Fig. 65.42: Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 3, 8, E.).

Mounting

1. Mounting for a cylinder or bead (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 479, E. 3^{II}.89; Fig. 65.43: *op. cit.*, I, Pl. LXXVIII:3, E. 3^{II}.144; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. CXLVI:5 B:a, Ayia Paraskevi T. 14; *op. cit.*, Pl. CCXVII:1, Ayia Paraskevi; *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XVII, 1897, p. 136, Ayia Paraskevi T. 10; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. VI:551, E. Br. T. 93; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 659, Pl. V, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, 610, E. uncertain Br. T.; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 3144; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 10, Katydhata T. 11; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 195, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}.336; Fig. 65.44: Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 4, E.).
2. Circular setting with alternating bands of plain and twisted wire, open in the centre for a filling of other material (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 576, 577, E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, 578 (d), Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 79; *op. cit.*, 579 (s), Pl. IV, E. Br. T. 69; *op. cit.*, 657, Pl. V, E. Br. T. 19).
3. Various other mountings (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 656, E. Br. T. 24; *op. cit.*, 825, Hala Sultan Tekke; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 131, fig. 56, E. Fr. T. 2; *Arch. Anz.* 1962, p. 26, fig. 15:159, 134, E. Cypr. exc., Room IX).

Various other objects

1. Concavo-convex sheet of gold, probably a mask (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 680, E. Br. T. 66).
 2. Gold sheet roughly in the shape of a shoe with upturned toe (*op. cit.*, 681, 682, E. Br. T. 66).
- Unclassified objects (*Arch. Anz.* 1962, p. 26, fig. 15:147, E. Cypr. exc., Room IX).

TERRACOTTA

Figurine

I. Mycenaean Ware

1. Φ-type (*Opuscula Atheniensia* V, p. 48, No. 2, Pl. II; another specimen, said to come from Cyprus but now in Istanbul, is referred to in Winter, *Die ant. Terrakotten* III:1, p. 2, No. 3, o).

¹ Cf. HILL, *Coins of Cyprus*, p. XXI; *Corolla Numismatica*, pp. 355, 365 f.

- a) With a baby in the arms, so-called "kourotrophos" (Fig. 70,1: *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, p. 47, No. 1, Pl. I).
2. Ψ-type (Cesnola, *Atlas* II, Pl. I:1 = *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 2019, Alambra, also referred to in Winter, *op. cit.* III:1, p. 2, No. 1, t; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Terracottas*, A 35, Maroni T. 19; Coche de la Ferté, *Essai de Classification*, Pl. VII:1, 2 E.; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, p. 49, No. 3, Pl. III:a, b, p. 50, No. 5, Pl. III:a, b; Fig. 70,2: *op. cit.* V, p. 50, No. 6, Pl. V:a, b; Sinda, Pl. 3).
3. T-type. Not yet represented in Cyprus.
Uncertain: Fragment of figurine (*Opuscula Atheniensia* V, p. 53, No. 11, Pl. VIII:d).
4. Figure with flat head, pointed nose and chin; red paint on plastically rendered breasts and parts of face, concave body, arms missing (*Opuscula Atheniensia* V, p. 49, No. 4, Pl. IV).
5. Figurine with raised arms, seated in a chair (Cesnola, *Atlas* II, Pl. I:2 = Winter, *op. cit.*, p. 2, No. 5 = *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 2018 = Cox, *The Book of Pottery and Porcelain* I, p. 39, fig. 52, Alambra).
6. Horse or bull with rider or chariot (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 183 = Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 254, Myc. Ware No. 3, probably identical with Dikaïos, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, third rev. ed., p. 200, No. 13 and *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, p. 51, No. 7, Pl. VI; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Terracottas*, A 22, E. Br. T. 93; Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 200, No. 14 = *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, p. 52, No. 9, Pl. VIII; *op. cit.* V, p. 52, No. 10, Pl. V:c, d).
7. As preceding, but with four jars on back instead of rider (Gjerstad, *op. cit.*, p. 254, Myc. Ware No. 2).
8. Bull figurine (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Terracottas*, A 23, E. Br. T. 53; Gjerstad, *op. cit.*, p. 254, Myc. Ware No. 1; Coche de la Ferté, *op. cit.*, Pl. VII:5, E.; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 22, fig. 14, E.; Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 200, Nos. 11, 12; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, p. 51 No. 8, Pl. VII, p. 53, No. 11, Pl. VIII:d, Hala Sultan Tekke; Stanford Univ., specimen ex Cesnola Coll.).
9. Fragment of ship (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Vases*, I:2, C 694, Maroni T. 17).

II. Local Ware

1. Female figurine with flat head, small ears, attached pellets as eyes, arms along sides or bent, legs close together, pubes indicated by triangle with incisions, in some cases traces of paint especially round neck (Fig. 70,3: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:1, E. 3¹.184; *op. cit.* I, Pl. XCII:1, E. 19.10 and 11; Cesnola, *Cyprus*, Pl. VI:6,8, one is possibly identical with Museo Archeol., Florence, Inv. No. 81439; *Archaeologia* XLV, 1877, Pl. X:4; Perrot & Chipiez, *Hist. de l'art* III, p. 211, fig. 150; Cesnola, *Atlas* II, Pl. III:16, Ayia Paraskevi; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, p. 37, fig. 31 possibly same as *Verhandl. Berl. Ges. f. Anthrop.*, 1899, p. 73, fig. XV:6, Ayia Paraskevi, so-called "Tomb of the Oxcrater" = Müller, *Frühe Plastik in Griechenland u. Vorderasien*, Pl. XLVI:430, 431, now in the Ashm. Mus., Oxford, Inv. No. 1896—2; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *op. cit.*, Pls. CXLVIII:9:b and CLXXIII:23:b, Ayia Paraskevi; *op. cit.*, Pl. CLXXII:17:t, Katydhata-Linou; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, No. 466, p. 181, Kourion T. 100; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Terracottas*, A 17, E. Br. T. 88; *op. cit.*, A 18, 19, E. Br. T. 88; *op. cit.* A 16, E. Br. T. 69; *op. cit.* A 3 = *Berytus* XIV, 1961, Pl. XIX:4, 5, Kourion T. 50; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Terracottas*, A 21, E.; *op. cit.*, A 37, Maroni T. 15; *op. cit.*, A 38, Maroni T. 17; *op. cit.*, A 39,

- Maroni, T. 14; *op. cit.*, A 53, Klavdhia; Winter, *op. cit.* III:1, p. 18, No. 5 = Heuzey, *Cat. des Figurines, Mus. du Louvre*, Pl. 4, No. 6; Winter, *op. cit.* III:1, p. 18, No. 5 d, e; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 393, 2014—16, the three latter, Ayia Paraskevi; Dussaud, *Les civ. préhelléniques*, p. 371, fig. 276; Cyprus, *Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 14, Katydhata T. 100; Gjerstad, *op. cit.*, p. 255, Base-ring Ware No. 3; *Algemeene Gids, Allard Pierson Mus.*, p. 26, No. 183; Breitenstein, *Catalogue of Terracottas*, Pl. I:5; Coche de la Ferté, *op. cit.*, Pl. VII:3, 4, E.; Bossert, *Alt-Syrien*, Pl. 41:116, 114, the latter from Enkomi; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 82, Nos. 438, 252, 337, 368; Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 199, No. 6, four specimens; *Eirene* III, Pl. X:10; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1964, p. 6, No. 29, Pl. I:4, 5, Angastina T. 5; Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1942/III—18/3, Sinda; G. D. Pierides Coll., Larnaca, Inv. No. 249; Larnaca Mus., Dhekelia T. 1; Nat. Mus., Athens, Inv. No. 135; Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva, Inv. No. P. 283, Dhali; Antikmuseet, Lund, Inv. No. 660; Pitt Rivers Mus., Oxford, three specimens; The Art Mus., Princeton, Inv. No. 200, Nat. Mus., Stockholm, Inv. No. 1740; Modinos Coll., Strassburg; Museo Civico di Storia ed Arte, Trieste, Inv. No. 4987; one specimen is also illustrated in A. P. di Cesnola, *Cyprus Antiquities*).
2. As preceding, but with birdlike head and large ears with two holes in each for earrings, which now are missing in most cases (Cesnola, *Cyprus*, p. 164, centre, Dhali; Roscher, *Ausführl. Lexikon der Griech. und Röm. Mythologie* I, fig. col. 407; *loc. cit.* reference to two specimens in Berlin, Nos. 109, 110 from Dhali; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, p. 37, fig. 32 = *Jahrb. deutsch. arch. Inst.* XII, 1897, p. 203, fig. 4; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *op. cit.*, Pl. CXLVIII:11:a, Katydhata-Linou; *op. cit.*, Pls. CXLVIII:9:a, CLXXIII:23:a = *Verhandl. Berl. Ges. f. Anthrop.*, 1899, p. 70, fig. XIV:2 = *Cat. Cyp. Mus.* Pl. III, No. 463, Ayia Paraskevi; *Verhandl. Berl. Ges. f. Anthrop.*, 1899, p. 70, fig. XIV:3 = *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, Pl. III, No. 464, Nikolidhes; *op. cit.*, No. 465, Kythrea, with nose-ring; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Terracottas*, A 15, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*, A 36, Maroni T. 14; *op. cit.*, A 52, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 8; Winter, *op. cit.* III:1, p. 18, No. 4 = Perrot & Chipiez, *Hist. de l'art* III, p. 553, fig. 375, Alambra; Winter, *op. cit.* III:1, p. 18, No. 4, i; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 2009—2011; Cyprus, *Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 14, Katydhata T. 100; Müller, *op. cit.*, Pl. XLVI:433; *Univ. Mus. Penn. Bull.* 8, No. 1, 1940, Pl. IV:e, Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 19; Bossert, *Alt-Syrien*, Pl. 41:115, Dhali; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 82, No. 34; Dikaïos, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, third rev. ed., p. 199, No. 5, four specimens; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. 10.64 suppl.; Nat. Mus., Athens, one specimen without Inv. No. and Inv. Nos. 11938 or 11930 (not readable), 11593; Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva, Inv. Nos. P. 284, Dhali, PP. 519; Kestner-Mus., Hanover, Inv. No. 1913.136; Ashm. Mus., Oxford, Dhenia 1953:244; Pitt Rivers Mus., Oxford; Stanford Univ., specimen ex Cesnola coll., No. 475 = Davis & Webster, *Cesnola Terracottas in the Stanford Univ. Mus.*, p. 7; five specimens also illustrated in A. P. di Cesnola, *Cyprus Antiquities*).
3. As preceding, but the woman holds a baby or a bird in her arms, so-called "kourotophos" (Perrot & Chipiez, *Hist. de l'art* III, p. 552, fig. 374, Alambra; *Arch. Anz.* 1892, p. 115, No. 108 = Winter, *op. cit.* III:1, p. 18, No. 4 b; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. XXXVII:6, Ayia Paraskevi; Cesnola, *Atlas* II, Pl. II:9; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Terracottas*, A 10, A 11, E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, A 2, Kourion T. 57; *op. cit.*, A 14, E. Br. T. 91; *op. cit.*, A 12, E. Br. T. 93; *op. cit.*,

- A 13, E.; *Coll. de Clercq, Cat. V*, Pl. XIX:105, p. 119; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 2013, Ayia Paraskevi; Dussaud, *Les civ. préhelléniques*, p. 370, fig. 275; *Arch. Anz.*, 1916, p. 63, No. 11; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 11, Katydhata T. 85; Heuzey, *Cat. des figurines, Mus. du Louvre*, Pl. 4, No. 5; Oroszlán, *Die Antike Terrakottensammlung, Mus. für bild. Künste, Budapest*, Pl. 4; Breitenstein, *op. cit.* Pl. I:4; *Handb. Nicholson Mus.*, second ed., p. 155, No. CL 39; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus, 1937—1939*, Pl. XLIV:4, Yialoussa; Fig. 70,4: Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXX:5 and p. 199; *Rep. Dir. Antiq., Cyprus, 1964*, fig. 27 = *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIX, 1965, p. 244, fig. 19; *op. cit.* XC, 1966, p. 318, fig. 48, Ayios Theodoros Soleas; *Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1933/XII—19/2*, Yerrolakkos; *Cyp. Mus.*, Bademli Boghaz T. 4.26; Z. Pierides Coll., Larnaca; Dept. of Classics, Univ. of Chicago, Inv. No. 280; Museo Archeol., Florence, Inv. No. 81438; Archäol. Inst., Jena, one specimen without No.).
4. Female figurine of Type II 1 in sitting posture with two supports (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, Pl. CLXXXII:13, I. 724, torso only; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Terracottas*, A 40, fig. 1, Maroni T. 14; Fig. 70,5: Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 255, Base-ring Ware, No. 4 = Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, pp. 199 f., No. 8; G. D. Pierides Coll., Larnaca, No. 272; *Nat. Mus., Athens*, Inv. No. 11592; Exeter Mus., Exeter, Inv. No. 31/1918/102; A. Palma di Cesnola Coll., Florence).
 5. Rough flat female idol, face and arms modelled in relief (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pls. LXV:2, CXLVIII:6, A. Iak. 14¹.31).
 6. Female figurine with long slender body, one arm bent; the other arm, legs and head missing (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 564, fig. 110, Kition T. 1).
 7. Baby in a cradle (Fig. 66: *Brit. Mus. Cat., Terracottas*, A 4, Kourion T. 57).
- Unclassified human figures (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 185, E. Br. T. 76; *op. cit.*, p. 186, E. Br. T. 94; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Terracottas*, A 20, E. Br. T. 88; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 11, Katydhata Tomb 89; Gjerstad, *op. cit.*, p. 255, Base-ring Ware, No. 5; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLV, 1941, p. 276, No. 69, Kourion, "Bamboula", Area C = *op. cit.* 64, 1960, Pl. 38, B 1561; Coche de la Ferté, *op. cit.*, Pl. VII:11, 12, E.; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 162, Apliki; *Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos. 1934/IV—27/11*, 12, 23, 1937/III—9/235, 236, Triкомо, 1942/VI—2/1, Ayia Paraskevi T. 6.46, 47, 48, 1940/IV—1/1, Ayios Theodoros, "Petra, Miti"; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 589; *Mus. of Fine Arts*, Boston; *Naturhist. Mus.*, Vienna, one specimen of type 1 or 2, without No. or prov.).

Mask

Human mask (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVI, 1962, p. 396, E.).

Animal Figurine

1. Bull or fragments of bulls, usually with cylindrical body, straight, plain legs, broad neck, triangular head, upright horns, short tail hanging down, painted or incised decoration (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, Pl. CLXXXII:1, 2, 3, I. 445, 455, 477; *op. cit.* II, pp. 533, 544, 545, 557, 561, I. 51, 452, 463, 968, 1162; Fig. 70,6: *op. cit.* II, Pl. CCXXIV:1, 2, A. I. 2770 = *Medelhavsmus. Bull.* 3, 1963, p. 8, figs. 2 a, b; Cesnola, *Cyprus Antiquities*, Pl. [XXIX]; *Verhandl. Berl.*



Fig. 66. Terracotta figurine.

- Ges. f. Anthrop.*, 1899, pp. 67, 70, fig. XIV:1 = Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, p. 247, Pls. XCIV:2, CXCI:3, Ayia Paraskevi; *Arch. Anz.* 1913, p. 449 = Dussaud, *Les civ. préhelléniques*, p. 265, fig. 188:10 = Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 58, fig. 14:10, Sinda; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 391 and 392; Breitenstein, *op. cit.*, Pl. I:6; *Ill. London News*, August 20th 1949, p. 280, E.; Coche de la Ferté, *op. cit.*, Pl. VII:6, 8, 13, E.; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. LXI:1 and p. 315, E.; *op. cit.*, p. 22, fig. 9, E.; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, pp. 80, 81, Nos. 389, 108, 367; *op. cit.*, Pl. VI:a, b, Nos. 31, 32, 284; *Arch. Rep.* 1957, p. 44, Pl. 4 d, E.; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, pp. 246, 248, Akhera, "Paradhisin", T. I. 3 + 4; *op. cit.* LXXXVI, 1962, p. 396, E.; Davis & Webster, *Cesnola Terracottas in the Stanford Univ. Mus.*, p. 7, Nos. 7—8; Cyp. Mus., one specimen from Ayios Sozomenos, "Ambelia"; Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos. A.1264, A.1265, Maroni T. 18, 1939/XII—21/3, Polemidhia, "Oufkia"; Kouklia Mus., Inv. No. KDA VI 19 and one specimen without No.; Z. Pierides Coll., Larnaca; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 28, T. 38 = F 62; Sinda, Pl 5, Pl 9, Pl 11, Pl 12, Pl 17).
2. Other animal, such as ram or pig, or undefinable fragments (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, pp. 545, 552, 557, I. 489, 734, 959; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 183, E. Br. T. 20; *op. cit.*, p. 184, E. Br. T. 43; *op. cit.*, p. 186, E. Br. T. 94; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 80, Kourion T. 88; *Arch. Anz.* 1913, p. 449; Dussaud, *op. cit.*,

p. 265, fig. 188:9, Sinda; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 11, Katydhata T. 90; *op. cit.*, 1916, 1917, p. 10, Katydhata T. 81; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 254, VI, 3, 4; *Univ. Mus. Penn. Bull.* 7, No. 3, 1939, p. 20, fig. 3; *Ill. London News*, August 20th 1949, p. 280, E.; Coche de la Ferté, *op. cit.*, Pl. VII:7, 9, 10, 14, 15, E.: *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, pp. 1, 81, No. 338; *Cyp. Mus.*, Inv. No. 1959/VII—3/5; Musée des Beaux Arts, Budapest, Inv. No. T 831; Sinda, Pl 1, Pl 2, Pl 4, Pl 6—8, Pl 15, Pl 16, Pl 18).

Boat

Open boat usually with a row of small holes along the edge (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*, *Terracottas*, A 49, Maroni, T. 1; *op. cit.*, A 50, Maroni T. 7; *Corp. Vas. Ant.*, France 5, Louvre 4, II Ca, Pl. 2:15 /France 186/; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, pp. 336 ff. and fig. 70, Kazaphani, Ayios Andronikos, T. 2 B; one specimen in Brussels, Inv. No. A 1240, E., cf. Merrillees, *Cypr. Bronze Age Pottery*, Pl. XXXVII:1).

Phallus

Phallus-shaped terracotta object (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 73, E.).

Unclassified terracotta statuettes: (*Univ. Mus. Penn. Bull.* 7, No. 3, 1939, p. 18, Kourion, "Bamboula"; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 81, Nos. 291, 296, 362; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 55, 1951, p. 170, Kouklia; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVI, 1962, p. 396, E.).

Spindle-whorl

1. Roughly spherical. a) Red Polished Ware (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 412, N. 2^{II}.4 a).
b) Uncertain Ware (Fig. 65,45: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 572, E. 21.3; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 69, Kourion T. 98; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.*, VIII, p. 13, Milia T. 11.56/62/; Sinda, T 81; *Cyp. Mus.*, Inv. No. 1957/1—17/1, Katydhata).
2. Biconical. a) Red Polished and Red Slip Ware, incised (*Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 8, Milia T. 10.113/74/ a; *op. cit.* VIII, p. 19, Milia T. 13.72/28/ erroneously said to be made of stone).
b) Plain White ware (Fig. 65,46: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 412, N. 2^{II}.4b).
c) Black Slip Ware, incised (Fig. 65,47: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 413, N. 2^{II}.52; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 8, Milia T. 10.113/74/ b; *op. cit.* VIII, p. 19, Milia T. 13.72/28/, erroneously said to be made of stone; *Cyp. Mus.*, Livadhia, "Kokotes", T. 1.30; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, A. Iak. 10 A.21 b).
d) Base-ring I Ware (*Cyp. Mus.*, Athienou, "Bamboulari", No. 65).
e) Uncertain Ware (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 366, A. Iak. I. A. S., 73; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXI:12, 13, I. 848, 849; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. CLXXI:14:u = p. 37, fig. 34:u, Ayia Paraskevi, T. 14; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 138, E. Fr. T. 6^I.67; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, p. 79, fig. 9, Kaloriziki T. 26 A; *op. cit.* XLII, 1938, p. 269, Kourion; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 162, Apliki; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 82, No. 377; Hennessy, *Stephania*, Pls. XXIX:53, 59, XXXVII:7, XLII:62, LI:17, 18, 19, 21, T. 4 A.53, 59, T. 7.7, 62, T. 12.17, 18, 19, 21; Kara-

- georghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:46, Akhera T. 1; Cyp. Mus., Dhekelia T. 1.1, T. 4.16, T. 2.90; Cyp. Mus., Kaimakli, "Evretadhes", T. 1.4; Badisches Landesmus., Karlsruhe, Inv. No. B 2651; Z. Pierides Coll., Larnaca, one specimen; Limassol Mus., Inv. No. 307, Eftagonia, T. 1; Sinda, T 76, T 74, T 69, T 67, T 82; Kourion, "Bamboula", SE of T. 36, Mi 141, Mi 143, settlement).
3. Conical or dome-shaped, ware uncertain (Fig. 65,48: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 364, A. Iak. I. A. S., 10; *op. cit.* II, pp. 553, 566, I. 781, 1410 b; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLII, 1938, p. 269, Kourion; Sinda, T 105).
 4. Flat circular, usually with convex profile, ware uncertain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXI:14, I. 528; *op. cit.* II, p. 545, I. 483; *op. cit.* II, p. 566, I. 1410 a; *op. cit.* II, p. 561, I. 1170, 1171; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXIX:b:5 and p. 161, Apliki; Sinda, T 2, 9, 39, 36, 40, 17, 46, 58, 41, 33, 80, 101, 100, 12, 25, 56, 49).
 5. Roughly cylindrical with concave sides (*Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 13, Milia T. 11. 55/59/).
- Unclassified, shape and ware uncertain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 566, I. 1411; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 55, No. 680, Ayia Paraskevi, T. 10; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, pp. 5 f., Arpera, Tombs 205 a, 214 b; *Univ. Mus. Penn. Bull.* 7, No. 3, 1939, p. 18, Kourion, "Bamboula"; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 78).

Loom-weight

1. Roughly rectangular or square with a pierced hole near one end (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXI:17, 18, I. 30, 1389; Fig. 65,49: *op. cit.* II, p. 549, I. 622; *op. cit.* II, p. 550, I. 650; *op. cit.* II, p. 564, I. 1292, 1313; *op. cit.* II, p. 565, I. 1336; *op. cit.* II, p. 566, I. 1372; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLII, 1938, p. 269, Kourion; Antikmuseet, Lund, from Hala Sultan Tekke; Sinda, T 107, 108, 106, 110, 84).
2. With flat or rounded base and narrowing towards the top where it has a pierced hole (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXI:16, I. 1074; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 43, Nikolidhes; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXIX:b:2, 3, 4 and p. 161, Apliki; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 13, "Sondage 1, Champ 333" E.; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 578, fig. 130:26, Kition from the well; Sinda, T 83, 85, 86, 105; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 19. Mi 186).
3. Flat, circular, pierced with central hole (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXI:15, I. 63; *op. cit.* II, p. 546, I. 516; *op. cit.* II, p. 563, I. 1250; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLV, 1941, p. 275, No. 10, Kourion, "Bamboula", Area D, Level C; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXIX:b:1, 8, and p. 162, Apliki; Fig. 65,50: *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, pp. 560 ff., figs. 95—98, 101, Nos. 8, 12, Kition T. 1; Sinda, T 88, T 111, T 112).

Unclassified: (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, pp. 14 f., "Sondages 5, 23, Champ 333", E; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 82, No. 253; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, from A. I. Cult House, Room V, Bottom layer).

Lamp

1. Saucer lamp with one pinched nozzle (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXX:1, bottom row, second from the left, E. 8¹.61; Fig. 65,52: *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXV, bottom row, second from the left

and CXLIX:13, E. 13.171; *op. cit.* I, p. 544 and Pl. LXXXVI:3, second row, first from the left, E. 17^m.14; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 108, fig. 41:10, E. Fr. T. 15; *op. cit.* p. 110, fig. 42:5, E. Fr. T. 2; *op. cit.*, p. 180, fig. 71:264, E. Fr. T. 5^{IV}; *op. cit.*, Pl. XXIX:1, E. Fr. T. 11; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 76, fig. 32:14; *op. cit.*, p. 75, No. 475; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Nitovikla, outside Wall 2, 40—60).

2. As preceding but with four deeply pinched nozzles (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 42, fig. 70, No. 1283, E. Br. T. 91).

Unclassified lamps (Schaeffer, *op. cit.*, p. 13, "Sondage 2, Champ 333" E. Åström, *Exc. at Kalopsidlia*, pp. 65, 111 ff.).

Wall-bracket

So-called "wall-bracket" consisting of a ladle with a flat, vertical handle, usually broader towards the rounded top where it is pierced with a hole; the handle is often decorated with an incised vertical, wavy line or some other ornament (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXI:23, I. 340; *op. cit.* II, p. 543, I. 417; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLII, 1938, p. 270, Kourion, "Bamboula"; Schaeffer *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 73, E.; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXVI:e and p. 162, Apliki; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, pp. 18 f., 77; *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, p. 211, fig. 2:39, A. Iak. 8, suppl.; Cyp. Mus., Ayios Sozomenos, "Ambelia" and E.; Kouklia Mus., Inv. No. KD 112; Griffith Williams' Coll., Myrtou; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Nikolidhes, "the Store"; Ashm. Mus., Oxford, Inv. No. 1953.1209, Hala Sultan Tekke; Sinda, P 34).

Stand

1. High-stemmed stand, widening towards base and top (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLII, 1938, p. 268, fig. 7, Kourion, "Bamboula"; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 145, fig. 10:10 and p. 162, Apliki; Dikaïos, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, third rev. ed., p. 43, No. 147 A).
2. Flat, rectangular spit support with a hole in the centre (*Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXIX:b:9 and p. 161, Apliki).

Reel

Reel-shaped object, cylindrical but with concave sides (Fig. 65,51: *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, pp. 561 ff., figs. 100, 107, 108, Nos. 10, 20, Kition T. 1).

Scraper

Made of sherds, usually triangular in shape with broad chisel end (*Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 161, Pl. XXIX:b:6, 7, Apliki).

Bead

Spherical bead with large hole in centre (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CCXLI:16, A. I. 2765 b).

Unclassified (*Univ. Mus. Penn. Bull.* 7, No. 3, 1939, p. 18, Kourion, "Bamboula"; *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, LXXXV, 1961, p. 276, Onisia, T. 5; *op. cit.* LXXXVI, 1962, p. 14, n. 1, Ayia Paraskevi "Oxcrater T.").

Ball

1. Ovoid ball of terracotta (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 572, E. 21.4; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXI:24, I. 108; *op. cit.* II, p. 542, I. 366; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 23, E.; *op. cit.*, p. 73, fig. 24, E.; *op. cit.*, p. 190, fig. 75:300, E. Fr. T. 5¹; *op. cit.*, Pl. CXII:1, I, E. "Bâtiment 18"; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 82, No. 494; Sinda, T 89, T 90, T 91).
2. Spherical ball of terracotta with inscriptions (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 27, figs. 58, 59, 60 and p. 47 = Schaeffer, *op. cit.*, pp. 398 ff., boules a, b, e, with further references, E. beside Br. T. 83; *op. cit.*, p. 399, boule c, Hala Sultan Tekke; *op. cit.*, p. 400, boule d, E.; *op. cit.*, p. 401, boule f, fig. 124 and Pl. CXV; *op. cit.*, p. 402, boule g, figs. 126, 129 and Pl. CXV; *op. cit.*, pp. 403 f., boule h, figs. 130, 131 and Pl. CXV; *op. cit.*, p. 404, boule i, fig. 133 and Pl. CXV; *op. cit.*, p. 290 and pp. 405 f., boule k, figs. 135, 136, all E.; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 283, E; *op. cit.* LXXXVI, 1962, p. 395, E.; *op. cit.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 355, E.).

Tablet

Tablet of baked clay with inscriptions (*Journ. Hell. Stud.* LXXIII, 1953, p. 134 = *Rep. Dir. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1952, p. 13 = *Antiquity* XXVII, 1953, pp. 103 ff., Pl. IV, E.; *Journ. Hell. Stud.* LXXIV, 1954, p. 172, two specimens, E., one found by the Cypriote expedition, a, one by the French, b. a) in *Antiquity* XXVII, 1953, pp. 233 ff., figs. 1, 2, and Pls. IV, V; b) in *Comptes Rendus Acad. Inscr.* 1954, p. 105 and *Antiquity* XXVIII, 1954, p. 38; *Arch. Rep.* 1955, p. 42 and Pl. II:(c) = *Antiquity* XXX, 1956, pp. 40 ff. and Pl. IX, E., L.C. I fort)¹.

Pipe

Fragments of pipes of coarse clay, various shapes (*Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXVII:c and p. 161, Apliki = Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 119, Nos. 20, 21).

Plug

Conical stopper, possibly plug (*Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXVII:b and p. 161, Apliki).

Basin

1. Usually "bath-shaped", roughly rectangular with rounded corners (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 358, A. Iak. B. A. S., 52, with bottom of conglomerate; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLII, 1938, p. 271, fig. 12, Kourion, "Bamboula"; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 28 and Pl. LXII, E.; *op. cit.*, p. 73, E.; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXVI:c and p. 162, Apliki, with outlet hole; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 356, E.).
2. Miniature basin (*Cyp. Mus.*, Akaki T. 6.8).

¹ For the tablets found by the Cypriote expedition, cf. also *Kadmos* II, 1963, pp. 39 ff.

Weight

Square, with round, tapered top (Fig. 65,53: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 543, I. 411).

Unclassified terracottas (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 81, Kourion, T. 102; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 132, Apliki; Sinda, T 92, T 93, T 94, T 113, T 87, T 114, T 115).

FAIENCE

In excavation publications several different names, such as paste, glaze and frit are used together with faience, but for the sake of simplicity I have placed them all under faience although we cannot be sure that they are all made of faience. For a technical description of the various materials cf. *Proceedings of the Prehist. Soc.*, N.S. XXII, pp. 38 ff. A special problem is presented by the term "glass paste", the real significance of which remains most uncertain, but objects said to be made of this material are here catalogued under GLASS. LUCAS in *Ancient Egyptian Mat. and Ind.*¹ defines faience as consisting of a body material coated with a separate glaze while glass is employed independently. It may also be noted that glass usually has sharper edges when broken and a more glittering surface while the surface of faience is dull. For full certainty, however, a chemical analysis of the object in question is necessary.

Figurine

1. Two female heads, linked together, each with two faces, broken below necks, both heads pierced longitudinally (Fig. 70,7: *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 25, E.).
 2. Lion sculptured in relief resting on a small plaque also of faience, with curved tail, slender body and big head resting on fore-paws (Fig. 67: *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 34, fig. 62, No. 1216, E. Br. T. 88).
 3. Duck head (Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, pp. 252 and 288, E. Br. T. 53).
- Unclassified (*Arch. Anz.* 1898, p. 238, Maroni T. 14; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 181, Kourion T. 103; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1566, lion).

Bead

1. Globular or depressed globular, plain or fluted (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 413, N. 2ⁿ.73; *op. cit.* I, p. 347, A. Iak. 13ⁿ.12; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXV:2, A. Iak. 14^l.31; *op. cit.* I Pl. LXXVIII:2, E. 3ⁿ.82, 53, 248; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXIX:3, E. 6^l.99; *op. cit.* I, p. 494, E. 6^l.19; *op. cit.* I, p. 503, E. 8^l.53; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXI:11, E. 14.8; *op. cit.* I, Pl. XCII:2, E. 19.55; *op. cit.* II, p. 545, I. 474 d; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, p. 37, fig. 34:f and Pl. CLXXI:14:f, Ayia Paraskevi T. 14; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. IX:305, E. Br. T. 66; *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, *Jewellery*, 662 (4), Pl. V, with gold caps, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 2; *op. cit.*, 674, 675, with gold caps, Maroni; *op. cit.*, 678 (7); *Quart. Dep. Antiq.*, *Palest.* VIII, p. 8, Milia T. 10.114/75/; *op. cit.* VIII, p. 13, Milia T. 11.67/19/, 68/56/, 62/29/; *op. cit.* VIII, p. 19, Milia T. 13.76/23/, 77/35/; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl.

¹ *Op. cit.*, pp. 157 and 179.



Fig. 67. Faience lion.

- XXX:7, E. Fr. T. 11; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 58, 1954, p. 139, No. 14 and Pl. 24, fig. 26, Kaloriziki T. 40; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:41, 48, Akhera T. 1; *op. cit.*, p. 117, fig. 33:37, Akhera T. 2; Cyp. Mus., J 600, with gold mountings, J 90, J 93, the latter from Dromolaxia T. 6; Dhekelia T. 4.65; Akaki, T. 3.18; Milia T. 1.110; Larnaca Mus., Dhekelia T. 3; Kalavassos, "Mavrovouni", T. 1.55, 67; Fig. 70,8: Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, A. Iak. 10 A.21; A. Iak. 13.49; E 15.5; Fig. 70,9: Acc. 23, E.; Sinda, F 3, F 4).
2. Biconical bead. a) Plain (Karageorghis, *op. cit.*, p. 97, fig. 30:48, Akhera T. 1).
b) Fluted (Swed. Cyp. Exp. I, p. 413, N. 2ⁿ.73; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXVI:2, A. Iak. B. A. S., 39; Fig. 70,10: *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:2, E. 3ⁿ.82, 3ⁿ.161; *op. cit.* I, p. 483, E. 3ⁿ.248; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. IX:305, E. Br. T. 66; Cyp. Mus., Dhekelia T. 3.111; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. 3.282 suppl.; Sinda, F 6).
 3. Oval bead, plain or fluted (Fig. 70,11: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXVIII:2, E. 3ⁿ.248; *op. cit.* Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XXX:7, E. Fr. T. 11; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 13, Milia T. 11.66/28/; fig. 7:81, Politiko T. 6; Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. J 93, Dromolaxia T. 6; Dhekelia, "Koukou-phoudkia", T. 1; Akaki T. 3; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. 3.282 suppl.; Fig. 70,12: Acc. 22, E. Stray find).
 4. Plain, cylindrical bead (Fig. 70,13: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXVIII:2, E. 3ⁿ.113; *op. cit.* 37; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 13, Milia, T. 11.65/11/; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 6. Mi 149, T. 36. Mi 557 a, b).
 5. Cylindrical bead, decorated with incised network (Fig. 70,14: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXVIII:2, E. 3ⁿ.113, 248; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. CXLVI:7 B:d, Ayia Paraskevi; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 185, E. Br. T. 71; *Brit. Mus. Cat. Jewellery*, 662 (6), Pl. V, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 2; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XXX:7, E. Fr. T. 11; *op. cit.*, p. 213, fig. 82:1, with gold

- mountings, E. Fr. T. 5; Cyp. Mus., Dhekelia, one unnumbered specimen and one from Tomb 1; Akaki T. 3.18, two specimens; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 24, E. 1930; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 6.1, Mi. 149).
6. Segmented, tubular bead (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 494, E. 6¹.19; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:6, I. 1161; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. IX:305, E. Br. T. 66; Karageorghis, *op. cit.*, p. 97, fig. 30:48, Akhera T. 1).
 7. Bead in the shape of a ring (Fig. 70,16: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 413, N. 2¹¹.73; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXV:31, A. Iak. 14¹.31; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:2, E. 3¹¹.248; *op. cit.* II, p. 537, I. 216 b; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:1, I. 343b; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:10, I. 1261; *op. cit.* II, p. 564, I. 1293; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. IX:306, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, Pl. X:427, E. Br. T. 75; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 8, Milia T. 10.114/75; Karageorghis, *op. cit.*, p. 97, fig. 30:48, Akhera T. 1; Sinda, F 7).
 8. Bead consisting of two or three tubes side by side, so-called "spacer" bead (Fig. 70,15: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:2, E. 3¹¹.113; *op. cit.* II, p. 561, I. 1179; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:5, I. 1182; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 662 (7), (8), Hala Sultan Tekke T. 2; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. 3.282 suppl.; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 19. Gl 94, six tubes).
 9. Lentoid bead, pierced horizontally (Fig. 70,17: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:2, E. 3¹¹.99; *op. cit.* I, p. 480, E. 3¹¹.113; *op. cit.* I, p. 483, E. 3¹¹.248).
 10. Flat circular bead with small hole off centre (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXVII:2, E. 17¹.87).
 11. Flat, amygdaloid bead, pierced lengthwise (Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, Pl. VIII:11, Akhera T. 1; Fig. 70,18: Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. 3.282 suppl.).
 12. Wheel-shaped bead with four spokes and pierced hub (Fig. 70,19: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:2, E. 3¹¹.111).
- Unclassified beads (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 183, E. Br. T. 4; *op. cit.*, p. 184, E. Br. T. 27; *op. cit.*, p. 185, E. Br. T. 59; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 38, E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, p. 44, E. Br. Tombs 61, 56; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 11, Katydhata T. 89; *op. cit.*, 1916, 1917, p. 14, Katydhata T. 104; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 287, Arpera Tombs 203, 204, 205 a, 214 b, Katydhata Tombs 11^{IV}, 80; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 138, E. Fr. T. 6¹.75; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 176, E. Fr. T. 5^{IV}.149; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXV, 1961, p. 276, Onisia; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1963, pp. 3 ff., Kition Tombs 4+5, 9; Cyp. Mus., Ayia Paraskevi T. 6.367; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 13).

Pendant

1. Pendant with circular rosette ornament on front (Fig. 70,20: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:7, I. 533).
2. In the shape of a bull's head (Fig. 70,21: Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 129, fig. 37:50, Pl. X:4, 5, Akhera T. 3.50).

Necklace

Necklaces consisting of the beads classified above, sometimes with addition of beads and pendants in other materials (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 413, N. 2¹¹.73; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXI:11, E. 14.8;

op. cit. II, Pl. CLXXXIII:10, I. 1261; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. X:427, E. Br. T. 75; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 662, Pl. V, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 2; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 153, No. 175, E. Fr. T. 11).

Plate

1. Flat, circular plate, with loop-handle (Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 251, No. 1).
 2. Circular plate on three feet (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 35, fig. 63, No. 1045, E. Br. T. 66).
- Unclassified (*Arch. Anz.* 1898, p. 238, Maroni T. 17; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 33, E. Br. T. 19).

Bowl

1. Shallow bowl with flattened or rounded base. a) Plain or with horizontal lines or spots on rim (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. XCII:3, CL:3, E. 19.157; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 35, fig. 63, Nos. 1048, 1049, 1050, E. Br. T. 66; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1578; *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XLVIII, 1928, p. 73, fig. 9 b, E., *Brit. Mus. Inv. No.* 97.4—1.1437; *Cyp. Mus.*, *Inv. No.* G 80 and one other specimen).
 b) With decoration of petals on the outside (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 34, fig. 62, No. 1213, E. Br. T. 88; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XXXIX:3, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}; Dikaïos, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, third rev. ed., p. 154, No. 5).
 c) With interior design (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 35, fig. 63, No. 1042 = Hall, *The Civ. of Greece in the Bronze Age*, p. 210, fig. 272, E. Br. T. 66; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1573—1577, Tombs near Dhali; *Corp. Vas. Ant.*, France 8, Louvre 5, II Cb, Pl. 26:13, 14, /France 349/; Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXXIII:5; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus, 1963*, Pl. II:6, Kition T. 9; *Cyp. Mus.*, *Inv. No.* G 78; Kourion, "Bamboula", Settlement, P 2740, fragments).
2. Shallow bowl with base-ring. a) Plain or with horizontal lines (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 478, E. 3^{II}.26; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 34, fig. 62, No. 1215, E. Br. T. 88; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 251, No. 4 = *Cyp. Mus.*, *Inv. No.* G 77, Kourion T. 41; Gjerstad, *op. cit.*, p. 251, No. 5, with vertical ledge-handle; *Cyp. Mus.*, *Inv. No.* G. 73, Dromolaxia 1898).
 b) With decoration of petals on the outside (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 478, E. 3^{II}.26; *op. cit.* I, Pl. CL:2, E. 13.218).
 Uncertain bowl fragments with petals (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 517, E. 11^{III}.37; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 44, E. Br. T. 56; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 78, fig. 33:1; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, E. 7A. 7 suppl.).
3. Shallow bowl with spout on one side. a) With rounded or flattened base. α) Plain (*Journ. Hell. Stud.* XLVIII, 1928, p. 73, fig. 7, *Brit. Mus. Inv. No.* 97.4—1.1438, E.).
 β) With decoration of petals (Fig. 70,22: *Cyp. Mus.*, *Inv. No.* G 74).
 b) With base-ring. α) Plain (*Journ. Hell. Stud.* XLVIII, 1928, p. 73, fig. 7, *Brit. Mus. Inv. No.* 98.12—1.214, erroneously Maroni, cf. *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, p. 116 and n. 9, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 4, and *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXI, 1957, p. 28; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XLI:1, E. Fr. T. 5^{IV}).
 β) With decoration of petals (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 34, fig. 62, No. 1214, E. Br. T. 88).
4. Bowl with rounded bottom, straight sides narrowing upwards and two horizontal string-hole handles on rim (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 35, fig. 63, No. 1047, E. Br. T. 66).

5. Bowl with vertically ribbed sides and two horizontal handle projections at rim. a) With base-ring (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 35, fig. 63, No. 1051, E. Br. T. 66).
b) On curved stem (Fig. 70,23: Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 153, No. 1 = Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. G 65; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 50, fig. 76 A, E. uncertain Br. T = Hall, *The Civ. of Greece in the Bronze Age*, p. 225, fig. 298).
 6. Bowl with straight sides and three horizontal moulded rings on the outside, probably once had a stem, cf. the stone bowls of Type 4 (*Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1579, "Tomb near Dhali").
- Unclassified bowls (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 553, E. 18^{II}.68; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 183, E. Br. T. 14; *op. cit.*, p. 186, E. Br. T. 94; *op. cit.*, p. 187, Maroni T. 18; *op. cit.*, p. 188, Maroni T. 25; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1580; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, p. 8, Lapithos T. 501).

Jar

1. With ovoid body, cylindrical neck and flat rim. a) With low foot (Schaeffer *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 192, fig. 76, Pl. XLIII:2 and Pl. suppl. B, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}).
b) With high stem and splaying foot (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 503, E. 8^I.37).
2. With low foot, pear-shaped body and narrow, slightly concave neck (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 35, fig. 63, Nos. 1043, 1044, E. Br. T. 66).
3. Slender jar with pointed base, ovoid lower body, cylindrical upper body, plain rim, decorated outside (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 22, fig. 40 = Hall, *The Civ. of Greece in the Bronze Age*, p. 210, fig. 272, E. Br. T. 61; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 39, fig. 67, No. 854, E. Br. T. 12).
4. With flat base, splaying sides and plain rim, decorated with vertical rows of parallel chevrons (Fig. 70,26: Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. G 72).
5. Pomegranate-shaped jar (Fig. 70,25: Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 154, No. 4 = Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. G 91, E. Br. T. 43).
6. Jar of bluish-white faience roughly in the shape of a cucumber, with small hole at the narrow end (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 38, fig. 66, No. 1204, E. Br. T. 84).
7. False-necked jar (Fig. 70,24: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXVIII:1, CL:4, E. 3^{II}.109; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 185, E. Br. T. 80 = Hall, *The civ. of Greece in the Bronze Age*, p. 221, fig. 290; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 186, E. Br. T. 97; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 52, E. Br. T. 50; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1572, but without handle, "Tomb near Dhali"; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XLI:2 and Pl. suppl. B, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}; Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. G 88, Kourion T. 87).

Jug

1. Tankard reminiscent of Base-ring I Ware, with tapering sides and flat handle with thumb-grip (Fig. 70,31: Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1954/III—5/5, from Kolokasides Coll.).
2. Jug with low foot, biconical body, and handle probably from rim to shoulder (Fig. 70,29: Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. G 67).
3. Jug with rounded base, squat round body, narrow neck and handle from rim to shoulder (Fig. 70,30: Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. G 64).

4. Jug with low base-ring, round body, cylindrical neck and handle from neck to shoulder (Fig. 70,32: *Arch. Rep.* 1957, p. 44, Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1957/III—1/8).

Amphora

1. With narrow neck, roughly biconical or globular depressed body, two handles from rim to shoulder (*Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1570, 1571, "Tomb near Dhali"; Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 154, No. 3 = Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. G 69).
2. Low amphora with broad, flat base, tapering sides, short cylindrical neck and handles from rim to shoulder (Fig. 70,27: Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. G 82).
3. Fragment of biconical amphora with trace of horizontal handle (Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 9.1, Sh 543).
4. Amphoriskos with moulded base, oval body, cylindrical neck, two handles from rim to neck-base, incised decoration (Fig. 70,28: *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 315, fig. 37:a, b, Politiko).

Goblet

Tall goblet widening upwards, with low wide foot and petal decoration (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 69, fig. 99, Kourion T. 89, = the one illustrated in Hall, *The Civ. of Greece in the Bronze Age*, p. 225, fig. 298, but there said to come from Enkomi).

Tray

Rectangular tray with flat bottom and sloping sides, roughly in the shape of a loaf-pan (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 40, fig. 68, No. 1112, E. Br. T. 69).

Flask

Lentoid flask with cylindrical neck and vertical handles (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 45, fig. 71, No. 959 = Hall, *The Civ. of Greece in the Bronze Age*, p. 210, fig. 272, E. Br. T. 45; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 11, Katydhata T. 81; *Corp. Vas. Ant.*, France 8, Louvre 5, II Cb, Pl. 26:12, /France 349/; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1963, p. 5, Kition T. 9; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 40, fig. 68, No. 1111, E. Br. T. 69).

Rhyton

In various shapes. a) A woman's head. α) With one face (Fig. 70,33: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:2, E. 3^{II}. 83, only nose and right eye preserved; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 33, fig. 61, No. 1211 = *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XLVIII, 1928, p. 65, fig. 2 b, E. Br. T. 86; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. III = Dussaud, *Les civ. préhelléniques*, p. 246, fig. 177 = *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XLVIII, 1928, p. 65, fig. 2 a, E. Br. T. 19; *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XLVIII, 1928, p. 65, fig. 2 c = Hall, *The Civ. of Greece in the Bronze Age*, p. 225, fig. 297, Brit. Mus., Inv. No. 97.4—1.831, E.). β) With two faces (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 33, fig. 61, No. 1210 = Hall, *The Civ. of Greece in the Bronze Age*, p. 225, fig. 296, E. Br. T. 86).



Fig. 68 a, b. Faience rhyton.

- γ) Uncertain (*Journ. Hell. Stud.* XLVIII, 1928, p. 69, fig. 4, Brit. Mus., Inv. No 97.4—1.1318, E.).
- b) A horse's or other equine or asinine animal's head (Fig. 70,34: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXIV:2 and Pl. CL:I, E. 11^{III}.38; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. III and p. 34, fig. 62, No. 1217 = Dussaud, *Les Civ. préhelléniques*, p. 248, fig. 178 = Hall, *The Civ. of Greece in the Bronze Age*, p. 224, fig. 295, E. Br. T. 88).
- c) A ram's head (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 33, fig. 61, No. 1212 and Pl. III = Hall, *The Civ. of Greece in the Bronze Age*, p. 225, fig. 296, E. Br. T. 86).

d) Conical, with painted and inlaid decoration (Fig. 68 a, b: *Ill. London News*, December 22nd 1962, pp. 1012 f., figs. 5, 9, 10, 14 = *Rep. Dir. Antiq., Cyprus, 1962*, p. 14 and figs. 27, 28 = *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVII, 1963, Pl. VIII = *Arch. Anz.*, 1963, pp. 523 f., figs. 9, 10, Kition).

Unclassified fragment, probably from a rhyton, with unglazed knob at bottom (Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 15.5, Gl 99).

Other vessels or fragments of vessels (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 478, E. 3^{II}.26; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXIV: 2, E. 11^{IA}.259; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:9, I. 793; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 37, E. Br. T. 2; *op. cit.*, p. 47, E. Br. T. 48; *op. cit.*, p. 52, E. Br. T. 50; *op. cit.*, p. 53, E. Br. T. 83; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1568, 1569 a, b; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 19, Milia T. 13.75/33; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 533, figs. 44, 45, Kition T. 1; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus, 1963*, p. 6, Kition T. 9; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, "E. 3 Dr N 6"; Sinda, F 1, F 2, F 5).

Lid(?)

Mushroom-shaped (*Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus, 1965*, p. 25, fig. 7:78, Politiko T. 6).

Cylinder

Plain cylinder (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXIV:2, A. Iak. 13^{II}.10; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. CXLVI:8 B:f, Ayia Paraskevi; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, pp. 183, 185 f., E. Br. Tombs 20, 63, 97; *Cyp. Mus.*, Dhekelia T. 2.37; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 19. Mi 202).

Unclassified faience objects (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 35, fig. 63, No. 1046, E. Br. T. 66 possibly pestle; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 19, E., solid, cylindrical-conical knob; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 14. Gl 96).

GLASS

Figurine

Mould-pressed Astarte-figurine (Fig. 69: *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 8, Milia T. 10. 115/94/).

Bead

1. Globular or depressed globular, plain bead (Fig. 71,1: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:11, 12, I. 1251, 474 a; *op. cit.* II, p. 557, I. 945; *op. cit.* II, p. 561, I. 1151; *op. cit.* II, p. 564, I. 1320; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 252; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 13, Milia T. 11.67/19; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 190, fig. 75:279, E. Fr. T. 5^{IV}; Episkopi Mus., Inv. No. Gl 334, Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 40; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 19. Mi 165, Gl 95, Gl 98, T. 33. Mi 185, T. 22. Gl 90—93).
2. As preceding but with three projections (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 545, I. 474 b).
3. Oval, plain bead (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:20, I. 474 c; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 13. Mi 182).



Fig. 69. Glass figurine.

4. Cylindrical bead. a) Plain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, p. 545, I. 481; *op. cit. II*, p. 552, I. 712; Fig. 71,2: *op. cit. II*, Pl. CLXXXIII:19, I. 918; *op. cit. II*, p. 558, I. 1025).
b) Vertically fluted (*Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest. VIII*, p. 13, Milia T. 11.69/69/).
5. Flat, circular bead with rosette ornament on the front side (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, Pl. CLXXXIII: 14, I. 800).
6. Flat, rectangular bead, pierced longitudinally, with gold mountings (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, p. 532, E. 13.116).
7. Conical bead, ornamented with a spiral on the front side (Fig. 71,3: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, Pl. CLXXXIII:16, I. 1075).



Fig. 70. Arts and Crafts. Terracotta: figurine (1—6). Faience: figurine (7), bead (8—19), pendant (20—21), bowl (22—23), jar (24—26), amphora (27—28), jug (29—32), rhyton (33—34).

Unclassified beads (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 181, Kourion T. 103; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, pp. 5 f., Arpera Tombs 203, 204, 205 a, 205 b, 214 b; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 138, E. Fr. T. 6¹.85; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 186, No. 217, E. Fr. T. 5^{II}; *op. cit.*, p. 171, No. 87, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 77; *Cyp. Mus.*, Ayia Paraskevi T. 6.367; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 18. Gl 97, T. 24. Gl 182, T. 36. Gl 183—187, 190).

Pendant

Pear-shaped (Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 36. Gl 188).

Jar

1. With splaying foot, short stem, globular depressed body, high cylindrical neck and rounded rim (*Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 5051, Dhali).
2. Spherical jar in the shape of a pomegranate. a) With smooth body (Fig. 71,5: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:1, E. 3^{II}.87; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXIX:1, CL:5, E. 18^I.122; *op. cit.* I, p. 554, E. 18^I.125; *op. cit.* I, p. 556, E. 18 S.37; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 35, fig. 63, Nos. 1052, 1056, E. Br. T. 66; *op. cit.*, p. 34, fig. 62, No. 1218, E. Br. T. 88; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XL:2, E. Fr. T. 5^{IV}; *op. cit.*, Pl. XL:3, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}; *op. cit.*, Pl. XL:4, E. Fr. T. 5^{IV}; *op. cit.*, p. 190, fig. 75:251, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}; *Brit. Mus.*, Inv. Nos. 97.4—1.925, E. Br. T. 44?, 97.4—1.961, E. Br. T. 47, 99.12—29.32; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 24. Gl 189).
b) With vertically ribbed body (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 554, E. 18^{II}.108; Schaeffer, *op. cit.*, Pl. XL:1 and p. 190, fig. 75:238, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}; *op. cit.*, p. 191, No. 235, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}).
3. False-necked jar (Schaeffer, *op. cit.*, Pl. XLIII:1, E. Fr. T. 5^{IV}).

Jug

Vase imitating jug of Base-ring Ware (Fig. 71,7: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXVI:2, CL:7, A. Iak. B. A. S., 32; *Arch. Anz.* 1898, p. 238, Maroni T. 14; Dikaïos, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*⁴ third rev. ed., p. 146, No. 2; *Brit. Mus.*, Inv. No. 98.12—1.206, Hala Sultan Tekke T. 1).

Amphora

With low base-ring, oval body, narrow, cylindrical neck, horizontal, everted rim and two handles from below rim to shoulder (Fig. 71,6: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. CL:6, A. Iak. 13, Stray Find).

Unclassified amphora (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 54, E. Br. T. 93).

Bottle

1. Narrow, tubular bottle with a pomegranate-shaped mouth and a drop-shaped stopper (Fig. 71,4: Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 253, No. 3 and p. 288 = Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 146, No. 1, Arpera T. 205.168; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 312, Akanthou).
2. Bottle with pointed base, oval body, cylindrical neck and two vertical handles just below shoulder (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 495, E. 6^I.91; *op. cit.* I, p. 555, E. 18 S.30, with three handles;

Exc. in Cyp., p. 35, fig. 63, Nos. 1054, 1055, E. Br. T. 66; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 190, fig. 75:214, E. Fr. T. 5¹¹; Fig. 71,9: *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 533, fig. 43, Kition T. 1; Brit. Mus., Inv. No. 98.12—1.136, Maroni T. 14).

Flask

Lentoid flask with cylindrical neck, thick rim and handles from below rim to shoulder (Fig. 71,8: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:1, E. 3¹¹.23; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 35, fig. 63, No. 1053, E. Br. T. 66; Kouklia Mus., Inv. No. KTA VIa).

Unclassified vases and fragments (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 553, E. 18¹¹.77, fragments of a spherical jar, probably a pomegranate-shaped one; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 184, E. Br. T. 27; *op. cit.*, p. 185, E. Br. T. 78; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 79, Kourion, T. 50 = *Berytus* XIV, 1961, p. 39¹; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 81, Kourion T. 102; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, p. 10, Lapithos T. 2; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 137, E. Fr. T. 4.18; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, pp. 258 f. and Pl. XCVI:41, E. "Bâtiment 18"; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. 3.283, fragments of a spherical jar, pomegranate(?); Kourion "Bamboula", T. 16. Mi 120, T. 17. Gl 181).

STONE

Figurine

Rough quadruped of limestone (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 23, fig., E.).

Spindle-whorl

1. Spherical or roughly spherical. a) Plain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:1, I. 107; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, No. 653, Ayia Paraskevi T. 10; Cyp. Mus., Dhekelia T. 3.110).
b) Incised (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 562, I. 1196, six specimens; Fig. 71,10: *op. cit.* II, p. 564, I. 1285, the latter has an incised sign).
2. Biconical. a) Plain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. XCII:2, CLI:5, E. 19.159; Fig. 71,11, 12: *op. cit.* II, pp. 532, 534, 540, 541, 543, 545, 547, 548, 550, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 561, 562, 566, I. 4, 56, 61, 73, 87, 104, 264, 331, 339 a and b, 406, 471, 541, 545, 586, 592, 647, 780, 833, 841, 843, 865, 874, 887—890, 921, 927, 975, 1166, 1169, 1221, 1381, 1393; *op. cit.* II, p. 774, A. I. 2779; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. CLXXI:14:0 and p. 37, fig. 34:0, Ayia Paraskevi T. 14; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, No. 710 = *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XVII, 1897, p. 151, fig. 8, Laksha tou Riou T. 4; *Exc. in Cyp.*, pp. 70, 79, 80, Kourion Tombs 47, 48, 89, 98; Dussaud, *Les Civ. préhelléniques*, p. 265, fig. 188, Nos. 14, 15, Sinda; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 10, Katydhata T. 42; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, p. 79, fig. 9, Kaloriziki T. 26 A; *op. cit.* XLII, 1938, p. 269, Kourion, "Bamboula"; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, pp. 8, 13, Milia T. 10.116/49/, T. 11.60/3/, 58/58/, 61/54/; Hennessy, *Stephania*, Pl. LIX:35, 41, T. 14 A.35 a, b, 41 a, b; Cyp.

¹ Not missing in the Brit. Mus. as Benson presumes, but the shape of the vase to which this small fragment belonged cannot be decided.

- Mus., Inv. Nos. 1939/XII—21/3, Polemidhia, "Oufkia", 1946/IX—20/1e, Omodhos, "Kambidhes"; Dhekelia T. 1, T. 4.66, 74; Kaimakli, "Evretadhes", T. 4.10, 12; Larnaca Mus., Kalavassos T. 1.63, 64; Z. Pierides Coll., Larnaca; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 32 h, 198, 199, 200, E.; Hanover, N. H., Dartmouth College, Inv. Nos. 12-1-343, 400; Badisches Landesmus., Karlsruhe, Inv. No. B 2652; Reading University, Inv. Nos. 13×11/11, 12, 13, 14, 15; Sinda, St 106, St 107, St 108; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 12. Mi 123—125, T. 18. Mi 131, T. 19. Mi 132, T. 22. Mi 191, T. 33. Mi 133, 184).
- b) Incised (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXI:2, E. 10¹.59; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CCXLII:14, A. I. 2765 a; Fig. 71, 13, 14; *op. cit.* II, pp. 534, 537, 545, 553, 556, 559, 560, 562, 563, 566, I. 95, 216 a, 464, 782, 920, 933, 939, 1082, 1139, 1234, 1262, 1264, 1387, 1397, 1399; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. CCXIII:11, Ayia Paraskevi; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, No. 709, Pl. III = *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XVII, 1897, p. 151, fig. 8, Laksha tou Riou, T. 4; *Exc. in Cyp.*, pp. 70, 79, Kourion Tombs 30, 43; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 10, Katydhata T. 26; *Cyp. Mus.*, Inv. No. 1939/XII—21/3, Polemidhia, "Oufkia"; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 33 e, f, E.; Röm-Germ. Zentralmuseum, Mainz, Inv. No. 901.85; Sinda, St 111, St 124; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 9.4, Mi 106, T. 19. Mi 206, 138, 139, T. 22. Mi 190).
- c) Uncertain (Dept. of Classics, Baltimore; Dept. of Classics, Univ. of Chicago, Inv. Nos. 396—400).
3. Squat biconical, with both sides convex (Fig. 71, 15; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:6, I. 367).
4. Conical or dome-shaped. a) Plain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXIX:3, E. 6¹.18 a; Fig. 71, 16; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:3, I. 105; Fig. 71, 17; *op. cit.* II, p. 560, I. 1140; Z. Pierides Coll., Larnaca; Sinda, St 113).
- b) Incised (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXIX:3, E. 6¹.18 b; *op. cit.* II, pp. 548, 566, 567, I. 588, 1371, 1435; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1555; Dikaïos, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, third rev. ed., p. 148, Nos. 32 b, 32 c, 33 d; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 129, fig. 37:25, Pl. X:10, Akhera T. 3; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 9).
5. Low conical with upper side straight or slightly concave or convex. a) Plain (Fig. 71, 18; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 36, a, b, E.).
- b) Incised (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXIX:3, E. 6¹.98; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXI:2, E. 10¹.61; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:5, I. 58; Fig. 71, 19; *op. cit.* II, pp. 533, 535, 546, 548, 556, 557, 559, 563, 566, 567, I. 39, 112, 520, 588, 905, 977, 1073, 1246, 1390, 1424; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. CCXIII:23—25, Ayia Paraskevi; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 25, fig. 49, E. uncertain Br. T; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1552—54, 1556—59; Dussaud, *Les civ. préhelléniques*, p. 271, fig. 192:2, 3; Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 148, Nos. 32 a, d, e, 33 a—c, e; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 558, fig. 94, Kition T. 1; *op. cit.* LXXXIX, 1965, p. 245, fig. 22; *Cyp. Mus.*, Inv. No. 1958/IX—29/1, Athienou, "Bamboulari tis Koukounninas", No. 38; Fig. 71, 20; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 37 a, b, c, d, E.; Royal Scottish Mus., Edinburgh, Inv. No. 1901—322; Sinda, St 110, St 112; Kourion, "Bamboula", Settlement S 48).
6. Flat circular with convex profile (Sinda, St 133).
- Unclassified: (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 551, I. 685; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 183, E. Br. T. 5; *op. cit.*, p.

184, E. Br. T. 43; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 32, E. Br. T. 24; *op. cit.*, p. 38, E. Br. T. 84; *op. cit.*, p. 54, E. Br. T. 97; *op. cit.*, p. 79, Kourion T. 39.(2); *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, pp. 5 f., Arpera Tombs 203, 204, 205 a, 205 b, 214 b; *op. cit.*, 1916, 1917, p. 14, Katydhata T. 100; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, pp. 287, 288; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 13, E. "Sondage I, Champ 333"; *Univ. Mus. Penn. Bull.* 7, No. 3, 1939, p. 18, Kourion, "Bamboula"; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 17. Mi 555, T. 24. St 544, T. 40. St 545).

Loom-weight

1. Roughly rectangular with a pierced hole near one end (Fig. 71,21: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 478, E. 3^{II}.32; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 58, 1954, Pl. 24, fig. 27 and p. 139, No. 15, Kaloriziki T. 40; Sinda, St 114, St 120).
 2. With flat base and narrowing towards the top, where it has a pierced hole (*Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 78, No. 264; Sinda, St 67, St 118).
- Unclassified (*Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 163, Apliki, A 4:16, A 5:3, 24; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 78, Nos. 490—492).

Sling-stone

Usually spherical (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 558, I. 1002; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 43, Nikolidhes).

Mace-head

1. Spherical or roughly spherical with a hole, often hour-glass-shaped or tapering, through the centre (Fig. 71,22: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXIII:1, A. Iak. 8^I.82, 85; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXIII:5, A. Iak. 12^{II}.7; *op. cit.* I, p. 412, N. 2^{II}.30, 31; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:23, 24, I. 1164, 111 c; *op. cit.* II, p. 557, I. 972; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.* 1503, 1504, 1506; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, p. 6, Arpera T. 205 b; *op. cit.* 1916, 1917, p. 14, Katydhata Tombs 102, 104; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 287, Arpera T. 203; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXVII:a:5 and p. 163, Apliki; *Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, p. 710, fig. 7, Evreti).
2. Oblong-oval with a usually tapering hole through the longitudinal axis (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXV:2, A. Iak. 14^I.18; Fig. 71,23: *op. cit.* I, p. 413, N. 2^{II}.43; *op. cit.* I, p. 563, E. 19.29; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:26, I. 479 a, with the hole through the transverse axis; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.* 1501, 1502, 1505, 1507, 1508;¹ *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1965, p. 25, fig. 7:30, Politiko T. 6; *Cyp. Mus.*, Kaimakli, "Evretadhes", T. 4.24; Limassol Mus., Inv. No. 600, Eftagonia T. 1?; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 82, E.).
3. Biconical, with a tapering hole through the centre (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXIII:1, A. Iak. 8^I.86; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 12. M 129).
4. Cylindrical (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:27, I. 372; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 14, Katydhata, T. 104; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 287, Arpera T. 203; Sinda, St 76).

¹ These mace-heads may equally well belong to earlier periods.

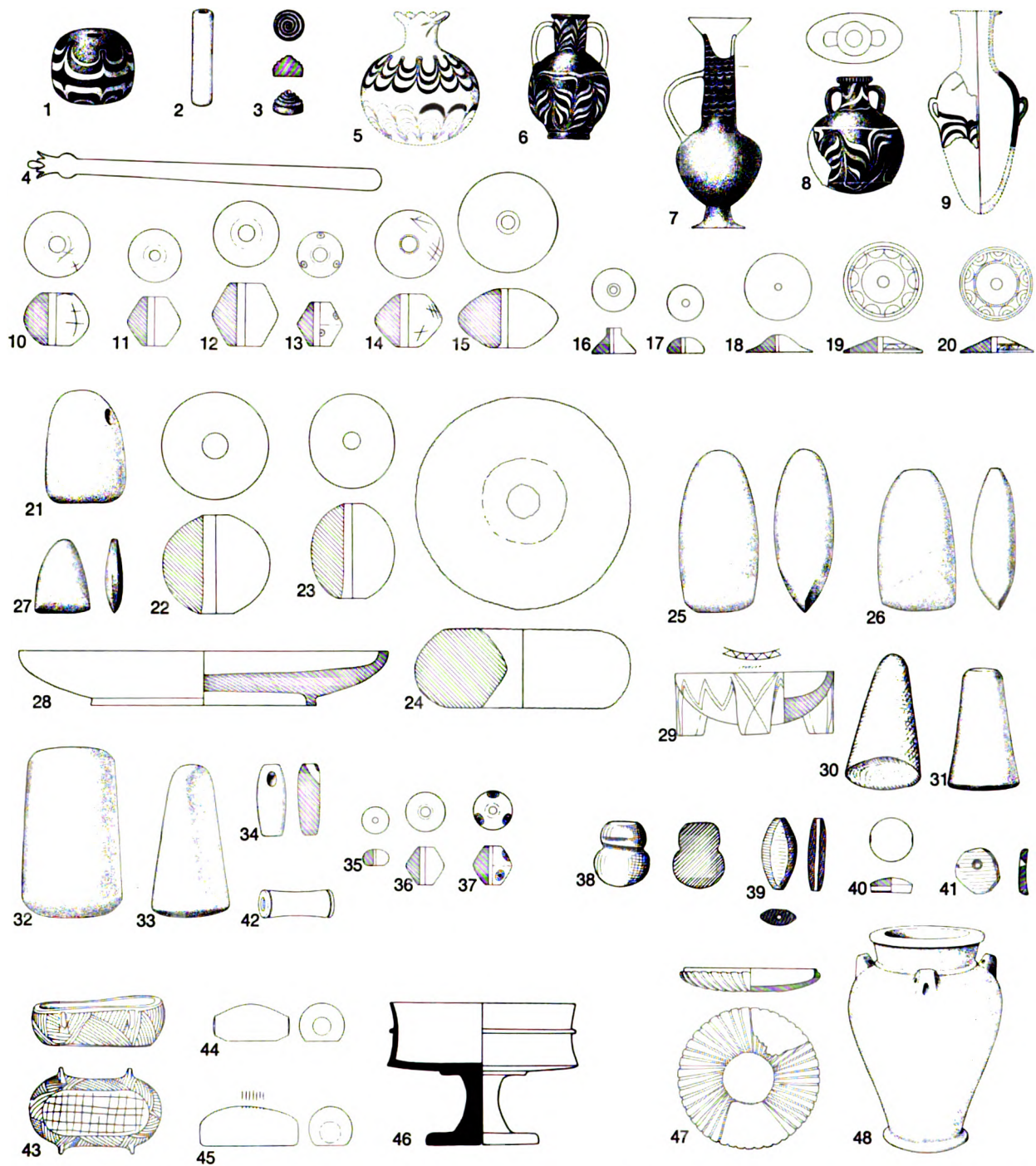


Fig. 71. Arts and Crafts. Glass: bead (1—3), bottle (4, 9), jar (5), amphora (6), jug (7), flask (8). Stone: spindle-whorl (10—20), loom-weight (21), mace-head (22—24), axe (25—27), mortar (28—29), pestle (30—33), whetstone (34), bead (35—40), pendant (41), cylinder (42), basin (43), weight (44—45), bowl (46—47), jar (48).

5. Flat circular, with a usually hour-glass-shaped hole through the centre (Fig. 71, 24: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:25, I. 468; *op. cit.* II, p. 541, I. 320; Sinda, St 73, St 74, St 75; Kourion, "Bamboula", Settlement, St 899).

Unclassified: (*Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 14, Katydhata Tombs 102, 104; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 288; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLII, 1938, p. 269, Kourion, "Bamboula"; *Ashm. Mus., Rep. of the Visitors*, 1959, p. 16; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Nikolidhes; Lambertis, T. 25).

Axe

1. Roughly rectangular or tapering from straight or convex edge to rounded, unpierced top (Fig. 71, 27: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXVI:2, A. Iak. B. A. S., 13; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:22, I. 479 b; *op. cit.* II, p. 545, I. 467, said to be a pestle, but personal examination of the object has convinced me that it is an axe; Fig. 71, 25: *op. cit.* II, Pl. CCXLII:8, 9, A. I. 2764, 2778; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, No. 470, Kourion, T. 46; Fig. 71, 26: *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 46, 47, E.).
 2. Miniature axe with convex edge, pierced vertically (*Cyp. Mus.*, Dhekelia T. 3.54, 86).
 3. Miniature double-axe(?) (Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. CXLVI:8 b:e, Ayia Paraskevi).
- Unclassified (*Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 79, Nos. 376, 480.)

Chisel

"A rough chisel or chopper-blade of andesite" (*Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 79).

Grinder or Quern

1. Roughly rectangular, usually with one side convex, the other slightly concave or flat (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 332, A. Iak. 8¹.52; *op. cit.* II, p. 556, I. 900; *op. cit.* II, p. 562, I. 1229; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CCXLII:11, A. I. 2784 a; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 43, Nikolidhes; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 162, Apliki; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 78; *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, pp. 160 ff., passim; *Cyp. Mus.*, Akaki well, Inv. No. 1959/VI—4/1; Sinda, St 29, St 35).
 2. Flat, circular, with concave top or two convex sides (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CCXLII:12, A. I. 2784 b; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXVII:b, Apliki; Sinda, St 57).
 3. As preceding, but with two concave sides (Kourion, "Bamboula", Settlement, St 56).
- Unclassified: (*Arch. Rep.* 1956, p. 25, E.; Sinda, St 78—82, 134).

Press

1. Flat, circular stone with central, circular depression and outlet channel (*Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 163 and Pl. XXVI:d, Apliki).
2. "Olive Press", no details indicated (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLII, 1938, p. 265, Kourion, "Bamboula").

Mortar

1. Flat plate with base-ring. Usually plain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXXI:10, CLI:13, E. 14.3; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXVI:1 extreme left and right, E. 16.7, 8; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXI:9, E. 19 A.1; Fig. 71,28; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:18, I. 496; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1521—24, 1526—29; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 100, fig. 41, E. Fr. T. 6^{II}.12, 34, 6^I.109; *op. cit.*, pp. 137, 139, 141, E. Fr. T. 6^{II}.22, 26, 31, 6^I.98, 107, 108, T. 13.2, 13; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 162, fig. 66:10, 11, E. Fr. T. 5^I; *op. cit.*, p. 164, fig. 67:36, E. Fr. T. 5^{II}; *op. cit.*, p. 168, fig. 68:91, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}; *op. cit.*, p. 182, fig. 72:301, 304, E. Fr. T. 5^{II}; *op. cit.*, p. 235, fig. 88:9, E. Fr. T. 1; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 535, fig. 51, Kition T. 1.41; *op. cit.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 546, fig. 73, Kition T. 3.18; Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1937/VI—21/4, Ayios Serghios?; Lapithos, T. 501; Kouklia Mus., Inv. Nos. KTAV 144, 119, 124, 1 a—48; Pankypr. Gymnasion, Nicosia; Reading Univ., Inv. No. 13×8, E.; Sinda, St 89; Kourion, “Bamboula”, T. 16. St 75, T. 33. St 74).
2. Flat plate without base-ring (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 235, fig. 88:8, E. Fr. T. 1).
3. Shallow bowl with rounded base and three legs.¹ a) Plain or uncertain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXIX:3, E. 6^I.9; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXIX:3, CLI:11, 12, E. 18^{II}.36, 15; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:3, E. 18^{II}.97, 112; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 184, E. Br. T. 25; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 25, fig. 46, E. uncertain Br. T.; *op. cit.*, p. 39, fig. 67, No. 865, E. Br. T. 12; Dussaud, *Les Civ. préhelléniques*, p. 265, fig. 188:8, Sinda; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1531, 1532, 1534—1537; *Handb. Nicholson Mus.*, second ed., p. 163, No. CL 41; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 16, E. “Sondage 35, Champ 334”; *op. cit.*, p. 58, fig. 14, No. 7 = Dussaud, *op. cit.*, p. 265, fig. 188:7, Sinda; Schaeffer, *op. cit.*, p. 168, fig. 68:71, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}; *op. cit.*, p. 315 and Pl. LXI:2, E.; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 163, Apliki; *The Anderson Galleries*, Sale No. 2253, No. 21; *Ill. London News*, August 20th 1949, p. 280, E.; *Ashm. Mus., Rep. of the Visitors*, 1959, p. 16; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 535, fig. 50, Kition T. 1.40; *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, p. 298, fig. 1, and n. 2; *Jahrb. deutsch. arch. Inst.* 78, 1963, p. 11, Nos. B 5, B 6, pp. 16 ff. Nos. B 38, B 39, B 41, B 43, B 46, B 50, B 54, B 56; Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1951/VII—31/1, Kokkinoyia, “Asprokipia”; Kaimakli, “Evretadhes”, T. 2.1; Lapithos T. 501; Z. Pierides Coll., Larnaca; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 44, E.; Kourion, “Bamboula”, T. 16. St 76).
- b) Decorated (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXIX:3, E. 6^I.6; *op. cit.* I, p. 495, E. 6^I.72; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:3, E. 18^{II}.84; *op. cit.* I, Pls. XCII:3, CLI:10, E. 19.12; Fig. 71,29; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:19, I. 1304; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, p. 8, Lapithos T. 501; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1533; *Jahrb. deutsch. arch. Inst.* 78, 1963, p. 15, No. B 27, fig. 6 a, p. 13, fig. 5 p and p. 16, No. B 37, pp. 17 f., Nos. B 42, B 47, B 48; Ktima Mus., Inv. No. 1181, Kato Arodhes; Larnaca Mus., Inv. No. 72; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 44, E.; Röm.-Germ. Zentralmus., Mainz, Inv. No. o. 23135 = Behn, *Vorhell. Altert.* No. 733; Royal Ontario Mus., Toronto, Inv. No. 958.61.65).
- α) With a spout (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVII, 1963, p. 357, fig. 50, Kouklia).

¹ A complete list of stone tripods found in Cyprus is given by BUCHHOLZ in *Jahrb. deutsch. arch. Inst.* 78, 1963, pp. 9 ff. I refer to this article for photographs and further references to the objects listed here. The tripod with the protome of a

bull is, however, not L.C.I as is stated by BUCHHOLZ, *op. cit.*, pp. 52 ff.; it was found in a disturbed tomb (E. Sw. T. 19) containing material from L.C.I—II C.

β) With the protome of a bull on the edge of the bowl (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. XCII:3, CLI:9, E. 19.79).

A tripod bowl in Mycenaean Ware copying the stone specimens exists in the Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1954/V—7/25.

Unclassified: (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 181, Kourion T. 41; *op. cit.*, p. 184, E. Br. T. 43; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 32, E. Br. T. 73; *op. cit.*, p. 37, E. Br. T. 75; *op. cit.*, p. 38, E. Br. T. 84; *op. cit.*, p. 80, Kourion T. 89.(8); *Arch. Anz.* 1913, p. 449; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, p. 10, Lapithos T. 502.111; *op. cit.* 1916, 1917, p. 10, Katydhata T. 81; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 43, Nikolidhes; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 166, No. 43, E. Fr. T. 5^{II}; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIX, 1965, p. 248, Yeroskipou; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 17 a. St 519, T. 17. St 520).

Pestle

Most of the pestles classified below belong to the mortars mentioned above (one to each).

1. Conical pestle (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXXI:10, CLI:13, E. 14.3; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:31, I. 589; *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XVII, 1897, p. 171, Zarukas; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 100, fig. 41, E. Fr. T. 6; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, p. 79, fig. 9, Kaloriziki T. 26 A, and p. 80, Pl. V:m, T. 25; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 235, fig. 88:9, E. Fr. T. 1; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 162, and Pl. XXVII:a:1, Apliki; Fig. 71,30; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 545, fig. 70, Kition T. 3.16; Cyp. Mus., Lapithos T. 501; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 45, E.; Sinda, St 45; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 33. St 73).
2. Pestle in the shape of a truncated cone (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXIX:3, E. 6^I.96; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXVI:1 extreme left and right, E. 16.7, 8; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXIX:3, CLI:11, 12, E. 18^{II}.72, 15; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:3, E. 18^{II}.97, 112; *op. cit.* I, Pls. XCII:3, CLI:9, 10, E. 19.79, 12; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXI:9, E. 19 A.1; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:32, I. 394; *op. cit.* II, pp. 533, 534, 544, 550, 555, 563, I. 12, 65, 437, 671, 872, 873, 1253; *op. cit.* II, p. 774, A. I. 2769; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CCXLII:13, A. I. 2776; Dussaud, *Les Civ. préhelléniques*, p. 265, fig. 188:8 bis, Sinda; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.* 1515—20; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, p. 80 and Pl. V:g, Kaloriziki T. 25; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 100, fig. 41, E. Fr. T. 6; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 162, fig. 66:12, E. Fr. T. 5^I; *op. cit.*, p. 168, fig. 68:90, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}; *op. cit.*, p. 172, fig. 69:155, E. Fr. T. 5^{IV}; *op. cit.*, p. 178, fig. 70:209, E. Fr. T. 5^{II}; *op. cit.*, p. 182, fig. 72:302, E. Fr. T. 5^{II}; *op. cit.*, p. 235, fig. 88:8, E. Fr. T. 1; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXVII:a:3 and p. 163, Apliki; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 546, fig. 74, Kition T. 3.20; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 117, fig. 33:34, Akhera T. 2; Cyp. Mus., Lapithos T. 501; Kouklia Mus., Inv. Nos. KTAV 121, 91, KDAV 143; Pankypr. Gymnasion, Nicosia, two specimens; Fig. 71,31; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 80, 204, E.; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 16. St 77, St 522).
3. Roughly cylindrical pestle (Fig. 71,32; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:30, I. 1231; *op. cit.* II, p. 534, I. 101; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 164, fig. 67:35, E. Fr. T. 5^{II}; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 535, fig. 49, Kition T. 1.39).
4. Wedge-shaped pestle with flat sides (Fig. 71,33; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:33, I. 519; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 79, E.).



Fig. 72. Stone hammer.

5. Flat, circular pestle (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:29, I. 111 b; *op. cit.* II, pp. 535, 560, I. 111 a, 1106; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXVII:a:2, Apliki; Kourion, "Bamboula", Settlement, St 58).

Unclassified: (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 495, E. 6¹.72; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 184, E. Br. T. 43; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 32, E. Br. T. 73; *op. cit.*, p. 37, E. Br. T. 75; *op. cit.*, p. 38, E. Br. T. 84; *op. cit.*, p. 79, Kourion T. 45; *Arch. Anz.* 1913, p. 449; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 14, Katydhata T. 100; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 13, Milia T. 11.57/65/, miniature specimen; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 15, E. "Champ 333, Sondage 13"; *op. cit.*, p. 28, E.; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 79; *Arch. Rep.* 1956, p. 25, E.; *Rep. Dir. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1962, p. 15, Karmi, "Laoura"; *Arch. Anz.* 1963, p. 532, Kato Arodhes; *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, LXXXIX, 1965, p. 248, Yeroskipou; Dept. of Classics, Baltimore; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 17 a. St 521).

Hammer

Rectangular hammer, with shaft-hole in the middle and short sides rounded. Decorated with incised design (Fig. 72: *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 25, figs. 47, 48, E.; *op. cit.*, p. 44, E. Br. T. 39).

Whetstone

It is sometimes difficult to tell the difference between a loom-weight and a pierced whetstone; the latter should have acquired a polished surface which, however, is not always visible on photographs.

1. Long, narrow and with oval or square section, usually with a pierced hole from top to side

(Fig. 71,34: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXIII:3, A. Iak. 10 A.6; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXIV:2 A. Iak. 13¹¹.44 b; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, p. 37, fig. 34:t and Pl. CLXXI:14:t, Ayia Paraskevi T. 14; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.* 1510, 1511, 1513¹).

2. Flat, roughly rectangular, usually with a pierced hole at the top (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXIII:5, A. Iak. 12¹¹.34; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:34, I. 242; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:35, I. 546; *op. cit.* II, p. 553, I. 783; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1509¹; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, p. 80 and Pl. V:n, Kaloriziki T. 25; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 163, Apliki; Sinda, St 122).

3. Flat, trapezoidal whetstone with a pierced hole in one corner (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 233, fig. 86:4, E. Fr. T. 15).

Unclassified (*Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, pp. 5 f., Arpera T. 205 b; *op. cit.* 1916, 1917, p. 11, Katydhata T. 89; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, pp. 287 f.; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLII, 1938, p. 269, Kourion, "Bamboula"; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 13, Milia T. 11.64/70; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 79, Nos. 26, 27, 455).

Polisher

1. Spherical, flat circular or with triangular section, usually made from pebbles. a) Plain (*Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXVII:a:4 and p. 163, Apliki; Sinda, St 61, St 141, St 62, St 55, St 57).
b) With incised cross on either side (*Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 163, Apliki).
2. Cylindrical polisher (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIII:36, I. 99).

Unclassified (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 183, E. Br. Tombs 5, 14).

Crucible

Oval, with a spout at one end and a rudimentary handle at the other (*Journ. Hell. Stud.* XVII, 1897, p. 171, Zarukas).

Unclassified (*Arch. Rep.* 1956, p. 25, E.).

Mould

1. Moulds for metal tools and weapons (Catling, *Cypriot Bronzework*, pp. 273 ff., and Pls. 50, 51).
2. Mould for a ring with oval bezel (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 609, fig. 7, E. uncertain Br. T.).
3. Steatite mould for beads and pendants (Fig. 73: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 546, I. 518).
4. Mould for a bull (*op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:13, 14, I. 941).

Unclassified (*Arch. Rep.* 1956, p. 25, E.).

Bead

Some of the beads, especially the conical and biconical specimens, may well be spindle-whorls or vice versa, but they have been classified as beads because of their small size.

1. Globular or depressed globular bead (Fig. 71,35: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:7, I. 337;

¹ These whetstones may equally well belong to earlier periods.



Fig. 73. Stone mould

- Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 171, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}.87; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 564, fig. 111, Kition T. 1; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 2. S 78).
2. Conical bead (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 79, Kourion T. 39.(1); *Cyp. Mus.*, Akaki T. 3.15; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 35, E.).
 3. Biconical bead, plain or incised (Fig. 71,36: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 555, I. 876; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 79, Kourion, T. 30; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1548; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, pp. 8, 13, 19, Milia T. 10.116/49/, T. 11.59/37/, 62/29/, T. 13.69/13/, 71/27/, 70/24/, 73/44/; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 190, fig. 75:144, E. Fr. T. 5^{IV}; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 77, Nos. 23, 282; Hennessy, *Stephania*, Pl. XXX:16, 18, T. 4 B.16, 18; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 97, fig. 30:37, Akhera T. 1; *Cyp. Mus.*, Dhekelia T. 4.64; Larnaca Mus., Kalavassos T. 1.61, T. 2.19; Dhekelia, "Koukoupoudkia", T. 2; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 32, a—g, i; Fig. 71,37: Acc. 33, a—d, E.; *Musée d'Art et d'Histoire*, Geneva, Inv. No. P. 383; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 12. Mi 196, 126—28, 130, 177, T. 40. St 545, St 547).
 4. Circular bead with flat bottom, convex top, pierced horizontally (Fig. 71,40: *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 26, E.; *Brit. Mus.*, Inv. No. 97.4—I.758).
 5. Amygdaloid bead, pierced longitudinally (Fig. 71,39: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:8, I. 102; Sinda, St 125).
 6. Bead in the shape of a figure-of-eight but round in section (Fig. 71,38: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:9, I. 917).
- Unclassified: (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 181, Kourion Tombs 91, 93, 103, 105; *Arch. Anz.* 1913, p. 449; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVI, 1962, p. 14, n. 1, "Oxcrater T." Ayia Paraskevi; Hennessy, *Stephania*, p. 26, T. 9.9, 10; *Cyp. Mus.*, Ayia Paraskevi T. 6.367).

Pendant

1. Oval or conical; one specimen with a knob instead of a perforation (*Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1546, 1547).
2. Flat, circular, pierced with a hole off-centre (Fig. 71,41: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:11, I. 1070; *Brit. Mus., Inv. No.* 96.2—1.41, Kourion T. 89).
3. In the shape of a vertically pierced phallus (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 178, fig. 70:184, E. Fr. T. 5^{IV}).

Cylinder

Plain, with concave sides, sometimes with an incised line at either end (Fig. 71,42: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXIII:1, A. Iak. 8^{III}.39, 77; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXVI:2, A. Iak. B. A. S., 41; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXVI:22, I. 892; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 163, Apliki).

Offering-stand

Bowl with slightly rounded sides, on a broad tapering stem, limestone (*Myrtou-Pigadhes*, Pl. V (e)).

Plate

The plates cited below are not illustrated in the publications, just mentioned as "plate" or "dish", so some of them may as well be mortars, probably of the type with base-ring. (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 562, I. 1197; *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XVII, 1897, p. 171, Zarukas; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 184, E. Br. T. 25; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 32, E. Br. T. 16; *op. cit.*, p. 37, E. Br. T. 2; *op. cit.*, p. 44, E. Br. T. 39; *op. cit.*, p. 51, E. Br. T. 38; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.* 1525, 1530; *Opuscula Atheniensia* II, pp. 31 f., E. Br. T. 15; *Mus Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Nikolidhes).

Bowl

1. Coarse, shallow bowl with flat base (Sinda, St 83—85).
2. Shallow bowl with rounded base, straight rim and ribbed on the outside (Fig. 71,47: *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 43, E).
3. Shallow bowl with a bird's neck and tail (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XX:6 = *Syria XXX*, 1953, p. 56 and Pl. XIV:2, E. Fr. T. 2).
4. Bowl with straight sides and usually three horizontal rings on the outside, one at rim, one in the middle and one at bottom, with a concave stem (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 35, fig. 63, No. 1041, E. Br. T. 66; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.* 1538, 1636, 1637; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 110, fig. 42:4, E. Fr. T. 2; *op. cit.*, p. 130, E. Fr. T. 2.4221 A = *Syria XXX*, 1953, p. 58; Schaeffer, *op. cit.*, p. 140, fig. 60:9, E. Fr. T. 11; *op. cit.*, p. 151, No. 130, E. Fr. T. 11; Fig. 71,46: Dikaïos, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, third rev. ed., p. 148, No. 1).

Unclassified or fragments (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 557, I. 979; *Arch. Anz.* 1898, p. 238, Maroni T. 1; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 13, Milia T. 11.63/38/; *Antiq., Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 163, Apliki; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 79, No. 369).

Cup

1. Hemispherical cup with vertical, pierced lug-handle (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 108, fig. 41:4 = p. 140, fig. 60:3, E. Fr. T. 11).
2. As preceding, but with low foot and incised decoration on the outside (Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. W 21).
3. Hemispherical, with flat base, drawn-in rim, unpierced handle, incised outside (*Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1539).
4. Hemispherical, with flat base, cylindrical, horizontal handle on one side and spout on the other (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, p. 80 and Pl. V:71, Kaloriziki T. 25).
5. Miniature, cylindrical cup (Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 138, E. Fr. T. 61.91).

Jar

1. Squat jar, only half preserved, with curved outline, rounded base and petals in relief on shoulder, neck missing (Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 84, E.).
2. In the shape of a Mycenaean squat jar with straight sides and three handles (Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 148, No. 2, with lid, Maroni T. 25; *op. cit.*, p. 148, No. 3 = *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 186, E. Br. T. 94; Lowie Mus. of Anthrop., Berkeley, Calif., Inv. Nos. 8/316, a and b).
3. With low foot, ovoid body, short cylindrical neck and two bull's heads in relief on the shoulder (*Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus, 1937—1939*, Pl. XLII:4, Larnaca).
4. Flat base with a small knob in the centre, ovoid or globular body, cylindrical neck and flat rim; once having a loose, splaying foot (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 110, fig. 42:6 and p. 130, also Pl. XII:12, 13, E. Fr. T. 2).
5. As preceding, but with low foot made in one piece with the vase (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 25, fig. 41, E. uncertain Br. T).
6. In the shape of a Mycenaean three-handled jar (Fig. 71,48: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXVI:2, CLI:14, A. Iak. B. A. S., 53; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 35, fig. 63, No. 1040, E. Br. T. 66; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1630; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 149, No. 111, E. Fr. T. 11; Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 148, No. 4, E., No. 5, without handles; Uppsala, Institute of Classical Archaeology, Inv. No. 412).

Jug

1. In the shape of a Base-ring jug (*Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, Nos. 1628, 1629; Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva, Inv. No. P. 60).
2. With knob-base, ovoid body, concave neck, flat rim, vertical handle from rim to shoulder (Dikaïos, *op. cit.* p. 148, No. 7).
3. In the shape and technique of a White Shaved jug (Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. A 992).

Amphora

1. With flat base, ovoid body, cylindrical or slightly tapering neck. a) With vertical, pierced lug-handles on shoulder (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 25, fig. 44, E. uncertain Br. T.; Fig. 74,1: *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 537, fig. 52, p. 540, figs. 58, 59, pp. 541 f., figs. 60, 61 and p. 284, fig.

- 63, Kition T. 3.1, 6, 7, 8; *Arch. Rep. for 1961—1962*, p. 34, fig. 2, Kition T. 3.8; Z. Pierides Coll., Larnaca; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 81, E.; Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva, Inv. Nos. P. 58, P. 59).
- b) With vertical handles from rim or below to shoulder (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 25, fig. 45, E. uncertain Br. T: *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1540; Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva, Inv. No. P. 394).
2. With flat base, conical-piriform body, cylindrical neck, rounded rim, two horizontal handles on shoulder (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 25, fig. 43, E. uncertain Br. T.; Fig. 74.2: *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 331, fig. 64, Aradhippou, also Kition Tombs 4+5 and 9; Kouklia Mus., Inv. No. KTA VI a 42).
 3. With lentoid body, neck widening upwards, plain rim and two small, vertical handles at neck-base (*Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1635; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 100, fig. 41:30, E. Fr. T. 6'.30).
 4. With knob base, ovoid body, cylindrical neck, everted rim, and two vertical handles on shoulder (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 37, fig. 65, No. 1090, E. Br. T. 67).
 5. With flat base, ovoid body, cylindrical neck, vertical handles from neck to shoulder, ibexes' heads in high relief on shoulder supporting handles, incisions on shoulder (Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, pl. XXXII:4 and p. 148, No. 9).
 6. With low, splaying foot, ovoid body, cylindrical or concave neck. a) With vertical handles from rim or below to shoulder (Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 100, fig. 41, Nos. 45, 68 and Pl. XXXV:5, 3 = *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LII, 1948, Pl. VII:B, E. Fr. T. 6"; Brit. Mus., Inv. No. 97.4—1.915, E. Br. T. 39).
b) With lug-handles on shoulder (Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 44, No. 152 = Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1944/X—30/10; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 83, E., neck missing; Kouklia Mus., specimen without readable Inv. No.).
 7. With flat base, body widening upwards, short concave neck, incisions on flat rim and vertical lug-handles on shoulder, decorated with vertical grooves (*Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1542, Amathus).
 8. With splaying foot, globular body, convex neck, flat, slightly everted rim, broad flat handles from rim to neck (Kouklia Mus., Inv. No. KTAV 123).
 9. Small vase in the shape of a Mycenaean amphoroid crater (*Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1543, with a lid, 1560, Amathus; *The Union Recorder*, XL, No. 25, 1960, p. 226, fig., Kouklia, "Asproyi", T. 4.16; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, pp. 543, 545, figs. 66, 67, Kition T. 3.13).

Goblet

Bell-shaped, on concave foot (Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 148, No. 8).

Flask

Lentoid flask with cylindrical neck, rounded or flat rim and two vertical handles from neck to shoulder (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 25, fig. 42, E. uncertain Br. T.; Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 148, No. 6; Sinda, St 127).

Unclassified stone vessels and fragments (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 181, Kourion Tombs 41, 91; *op. cit.*, pp. 184 ff., E. Br. Tombs 25, 59, 82; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 32, E. Br. Tomb 73; *op. cit.*,

p. 44, E. Br. T. 61; *op. cit.*, p. 80, Kourion T. 89; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1621, 1623—1627; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 288; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 137, E. Fr. T. 6¹.43; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 146, E. Fr. T. 11.67; *op. cit.*, p. 147, E. Fr. T. 11; *op. cit.*, p. 150, E. Fr. T. 11.122; *op. cit.*, p. 163, E. Fr. T. 5¹.23; *op. cit.*, p. 14, E. "Champ 333, Sondage 5"; *Ill. London News*, August 27th 1949, pp. 316 f., fig. 2, E.; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus, 1963*, pp. 3, 6, Kition Tombs 4+5, 9; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 116, Akhera T. 2.44; *op. cit.*, p. 130, Akhera T. 3.53; Cyp. Mus., Ayia Paraskevi T. 6.366; Inv. No. 1942/VI—2/1; Kaimakli, "Evretadhes", T. 1 A.133; Sinda, St 136; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 33. St 72).

Box

1. Rectangular box with four short legs and rectangular projections on outer sides (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, Pl. CLXXXIV:16, I. 1150).
 2. Cylindrical, incised. a) With two perforations at rim (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 235, fig. 88:7, E. Fr. T. 1).
 - b) With two vertical lug-handles near rim (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 51, E. Br. T. 35; Brit. Mus., Inv. No. 97.4—1.886, E. Br. T. 24).
- Unclassified boxes (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 79, Kourion T. 30).

Lid

1. Double lid, one upper, incised part bigger than lower, plain part, perforated (*Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1541, 1560; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 41; Brit. Mus., Inv. No. 97.4—1.912, E. Br. T. 35, belongs to the box, Type 2 b; Kourion, "Bamboula", Settlement, St 524).
2. Covers or lids of various shapes (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, p. 541, I. 329; *op. cit. II*, p. 562, I. 1201; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 53, E. Br. T. 83; *Univ. Mus., Penn. Bull.* 7, No. 3, 1939, p. 18, Kourion, "Bamboula"; Sinda, St 96).

Basin

1. Miniature bath-tub, roughly rectangular with rounded corners, two vertical lug-handles on both long sides (*Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1544, Amathus; Fig. 71.43; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 42, E.; Kouklia Mus., Inv. No. KTAV 129).
 2. Roughly square basin with rounded corners (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, p. 552, I. 715; *op. cit. II*, p. 543, I. 421).
 3. Rectangular basin with outlet channel on one of the long sides (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLII, 1938, p. 271, fig. 12, Kourion, "Bamboula"). Cf. also p. 47, Terracotta basin, A. Iak. B. A. S., 52, with conglomerate bottom.
- Unclassified and fragments, probably from basins (Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 43, Nikolidhes; *Ill. London News*, August 27th 1949, pp. 316 f., fig. 2, E.; Sinda, St 86—88, 93—95, 137, 138; Catling, *Cypriot Bronzework*, p. 40 and n. 6, mentions a "stone trough" with horns of consecration carved in low relief from Pyla, "Kokkinokremmos").

Weight

Bobbin-shaped, one side flattened (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:12, I. 371; *Exc. in Cyp.*, pp. 37 f., E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, pp. 50, 54, E. Br. T. 92.484—488; *Corolla Numismatica*, pp. 350 f., Nos. 14—26; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 8, Milia T. 10.118/56/; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XXX:1, E. Fr. T. 11; Fig. 71, 44, 45; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 38, 39 E.).
Unclassified (*Arch. Anz.* 1898, p. 238, Maroni T. 3; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 181, Kourion Tombs 32, 46; *op. cit.*, p. 183, E. Br. T. 5; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 39, E. Br. T. 57; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 315 and Pl. LXI:1, E. "Bâtiment 18").

Slab

Of various shapes, sometimes used as offering table (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 774, A. I. 2785—2787; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 140, Apliki; Sinda, St 1—16, St 20—25, St 28).

Inscribed stone

A rectangular piece of steatite with inscription (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLV, 1941, p. 276, No. 67, Kourion, "Bamboula").

Unclassified stone objects and fragments: (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXVI:2, A. Iak. B. A. S., 34, marble; *op. cit.* II, p. 548, I. 587; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 185, E. Br. T. 78; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 19, E. Br. T. 32; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 140, Apliki; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 550, figs. 82, 83, Kition T. 3.27, 28; Lambertis T. 25).

SEMI-PRECIOUS STONE

Under this heading are catalogued beads and pendants of various stones. The most common material is carnelian, sometimes called sard;¹ other materials are rock crystal, onyx, chalcedony, amethyst, lapis lazuli and agate. A single specimen of coral has also been listed here.

Bead

1. Globular or depressed globular bead (Fig. 74.4: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 483, E. 3.248 f; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXX, E. 8¹.6; Fig. 74.3: *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXI:11, E. 14.8; *op. cit.* II, p. 551, I. 694; *op. cit.* II, p. 552, I. 716; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. XI:166—169, E. Br. T. 39, Pl. XI:363, E. Br. T. 67; *Brit. Mus.*, Inv. Nos. 97.4—1.646, E. Br. T. 95, 98.12—1.51, Maroni T. 14).
2. Biconical bead (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXX, E. 8.38; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:23, I. 525; Fig. 74.5: *op. cit.* II, p. 547, I. 539; *op. cit.* II, p. 561, I. 1152 a; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. XI:346, E. Br. T. 67; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 628—630, E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, 631, pierced shortways, E.; *op. cit.*, 678 (9), E.; *Cyp. Mus.*, Dhekelia, "Koukoupoudkia", T. 1; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 21 b, E.; Sinda, St 140).
3. Oval bead, plain or striated (Fig. 74.6: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:21, I. 29; *op. cit.*

¹ Cf. HIGGINS, *Greek and Roman Jewellery*, p. 39.

- II, Pl. CLXXXIV:24, I. 1194; *op. cit.* II, p. 546, I. 526; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. XI:363, 368, 371, 372, 373, E. Br. T. 67; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 580 (b), Pl. V, E. Br. T. 93; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 77, No. 386, coral; *Brit. Mus., Inv. No.* 97.4—1.693, E.).
4. Cylindrical bead (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 671, Maroni T. 8; *Brit. Mus., Inv. No.* 97.4—1.749, E.).
 5. Flat, circular or ring-shaped bead (Fig. 74,7: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:26, I. 1361; *op. cit.* II, p. 543, I. 422; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 622, E. Br. T. 62; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 21 a, E.).
 6. Lentoid bead (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 184, E. Br. Tombs 29, 52; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 3143 a, b; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 29, E.).
 7. Amygdaloid bead, pierced through the longitudinal axis (*Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. XI:756, E. Br. T. 86; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 626, E. uncertain Br. T.; *op. cit.*, 627, E. uncertain Br. T.; *op. cit.*, 679 (a), E. Br. T. 66; *Cyp. Mus.*, Dhekelia, "Koukoupoudlikia", T. 1; *Brit. Mus., Inv. Nos.* 97.4—1.605, E. Br. T. 93, 98.12—1.52, Maroni T. 14).
 8. Scarab-shaped bead, unengraved (*Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. XI:436, E. Br. T. 79).
 9. Bead in the shape of a frog (Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 287, E. Br. T. 99).
- Unclassified (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, pp. 183 ff., E. Br. Tombs 4, 27, 90; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 19, E. Br. T. 95; *op. cit.*, pp. 37 f., E. Br. T. 67; *op. cit.*, p. 39, E. Br. T. 100; *op. cit.*, p. 51, E. Br. T. 40; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 287, E. Br. T. 22; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 138, E. Fr. T. 61.84; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLII, 1938, p. 269, Kourion, "Bamboula"; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 153, E. Fr. T. 11.175; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 77, No. 437; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 348, Kition T. 9; *Cyp. Mus.*, Ayia Paraskevi T. 6.367).

Pendant

1. Small pendant in the form of a pomegranate (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 171, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}.87).
2. Pear-shaped pendant of carnelian with disc-shaped base and pierced hole at the upper end (Fig. 74,8: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXIV:27, I. 1222; *op. cit.* II, p. 561, I. 1152 b; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 639, E.).
 - a) With flat back (*Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 20, E.).
3. Flat, circular pendant (Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 129, fig. 37:52, Pl. X:9, Akhera T. 3).
4. Pendant in the form of Ptah wearing a tight garment with an embroidered band down the middle in front (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 640, Pl. V, E.).

Cylinder

Solid, plain cylinder (*Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 28).

Rock Crystal

Large piece of raw rock crystal (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 555, I. 842).

BONE

In many publications ivory and bone are put together under one heading, and it is easy to mistake the one for the other, so there may be misplacings in the classifications.

Spindle-whorl

1. Biconical (Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 287, E. Br. T. 50, Katydhata T. 80, Arpera T. 204).
 2. Circular, with flat bottom and convex top. a) Plain (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 190, fig. 75:313, E. Fr. T. 5^{II}).
b) Incised (Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 100, fig. 41:95 a, b, E. Fr. T. 6^I; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, p. 79, fig. 9, Kaloriziki T. 26 B; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 557, fig. 90, Kition T. 1).
 3. Circular, low conical with straight sides, incised (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 166, E. Fr. T. 5^{II}.42; *op. cit.*, p. 177, E. Fr. T. 5^{IV}.160; *op. cit.*, p. 190, fig. 75:37, E. Fr. T. 5^{II}).
- Unclassified (*Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, p. 10, Lapithos T. 502; *Arch. Anz.* 1913, p. 449; *Rep. Dir. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1962, p. 15, Angastina).

Comb

1. Upper part of a comb with rounded sides and two horizontal, moulded lines (*Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 164, fig. 13:1, Apliki).
2. Fragment of bone comb (*Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, p. 8, Lapithos T. 501).

Pin

Bone pin, no details known (Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 287, Arpera T. 214 b; *op. cit.*, pp. 256, 288; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, p. 79, Kaloriziki T. 26 B).

Bead or pendant

Fragment of a cylinder, tapering, pierced hole at one end (*Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VIII, p. 19, Milia T. 13.74/12/).

Disc

1. Circular disc. a) Plain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:1, E. 18^{II}.109; *Cyp. Mus.*, Dhekelia T. 2.34).
b) Incised (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 80, Kourion T. 89; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, p. 8, Lapithos T. 501; *op. cit.*, 1916, 1917, p. 10, Katydhata T. 50; Hennessy, *Stephania*, Pl. VIII:c, d, Pl. LIX:34, T. 14 A.32, 34).
c) Uncertain (*Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 10, Katydhata T. 26).
2. Oval disc with three pierced holes, incomplete (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXVI:2, A. Iak. B. A. S., 14).

3. Thick oval disc, with hole in centre, incised (Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. 11.284 suppl.).
4. Octagonal disc with hole in centre (Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 138, E. Fr. T. 6¹.78).
Unclassified (Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 288).

Handle

Handles of various shapes belonging to different metal tools (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXV: 7, I. 480; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 51, E. Br. T. 40; *Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, pp. 5 f., Arpera Tombs 204, 205 b; *op. cit.*, 1915, 1916, p. 8, Lapithos T. 501; *op. cit.*, 1916, 1917, p. 10, Katydhata Tombs 42, 80; Gjerstad, *op. cit.*, p. 288; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 58, 1954, Pl. 26, fig. 36 B, p. 140, No. 36, Kaloriziki T. 40; Catling, *Cypriot Bronzework*, fig. 10:12 and Pl. 11:g, E. Foundry Hoard; Fig. 74,9: Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. Stray Find 15).

Box

Long, narrow, cylindrical box, incised (Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 100, fig. 41:77, E. Fr. T. 6¹; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XLII:1:a, E. Fr. T. 5¹.198; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 543, figs. 62, 63, Kition T. 3.9).

Other box (*Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1915, 1916, p. 8, Lapithos T. 1).

Lid

1. Bone lid with engraved rosette (*Cyprus, Rep. Cur. Antiq.*, 1916, 1917, p. 11, Katydhata T. 81).
2. Flat, circular lid with two pierced holes in centre (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, pp. 543 f., fig. 63, Kition T. 3.10).

Tool

1. Bone tool made of a rib, pierced at one end (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXI:11, E. 14.7; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXV:5, I. 919; Fig. 74,10: Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 61, E.; Sinda B 1 a, B 2).
2. As preceding but with one sharply pointed end (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. CXIV:2, 3 = *Antiquity* XXVIII, 1954, p. 39 and Pl. following p. 40, E.).

Various bone objects

(*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 535, I. 109, astragali; *Exc. in Cyp.*, pp. 79 f., Kourion Tombs 50, 89; Gjerstad, *op. cit.*, pp. 256, 287, Arpera T. 214 b;¹ *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 78; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1965, p. 19, No. 80, Politiko T. 6, astragali; Sinda, B 1 b).

¹ *Loc. cit.* called conical weight, but may rather have been a draughtsman.

IVORY

Figurine

1. Part of the head of a man wearing a boar's tusks helmet with cheek-piece (*Exc. in Cyp.* Pl. II:1340, E. Br. T. 16).¹
2. Worn and incomplete figurine of a charging bull (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, Pl. CLXXXV:15, 16, I. 1283).

Spindle-whorl

1. Circular, with flat bottom and convex top. a) Plain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:1, E. 18^{II}.92; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, E. 11.280 suppl., E. 11.281 suppl., Acc. 58, E.). b) Incised (Fig. 74,11: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXI:6, E. 15.4; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 190, fig. 75:297, E. Fr. T. 5^I; *Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, p. 711, fig. 5, Evreti; Fig. 74,12: *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, E. 16.14 suppl., Acc. 59, E.).
 2. Circular, low conical with straight sides, incised (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 186, E. Fr. T. 5^{II}.218; *Berytus* XIV, 1961, Pl. XIX:6, Kourion T. 50; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 3.18 (A), S 79, T. 12. Mi 179).
 3. As preceding, but with concave sides. a) Plain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXVI:2, E. 16.12; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:1, E. 18^{II}.91). b) Incised (*Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 55, E.).
- Unclassified whorl: (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, p. 79, fig. 10, Kaloriziki T. 25; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1963, p. 6, Kition T. 9; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 6. S 79, T. 12. Mi 174, T. 16. Mi 108, T. 24. Mi 213, T. 26, T. 36, T. 40. Mi 214).

Spoon

Rectangular spoon with three raised edges and a long, twisted handle turning over into a swan's head (*Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, p. 711, fig. 5, Evreti).

Comb

1. With teeth on two sides (Fig. 74,23: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXVI:2, E. 16.13; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 50, E.).
 2. With teeth on one side only. a) Rectangular handle (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. LXXXIX:1, CLII:6, E. 18^{II}.113; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:1, E. 18^{II}.107). b) Curved handle (Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 100, fig. 41:5, E. Fr. T. 6^{II}.5).
- Unclassified (*Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, Acc. 50, E.).

Needle

Needle of roughly triangular shape with flat pierced top and pointed end (Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. CXLVI:8 B:c, Ayia Paraskevi).

¹ Several of the objects listed here have been drawn in DECAMPS DE MERTZENFELD, *Inventaire commenté des Ivoires Phéniciens*, to which a general reference may be made.

Pin

1. a) Thick pin with a pomegranate as a head, engraved (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXIII:1, A. lak. 8ⁿ.13, 32; Fig. 74,14: *op. cit. I*, Pl. LXXVIII:1, E. 3ⁿ.240, 241; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 100, fig. 41:92, E. Fr. T. 6).
b) Only the pomegranate-shaped head preserved (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXXVI:3, E. 3. Stray Find; *Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, Pl. CLXXXV:2, I. 886; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 14, fig. 24, E. uncertain Br. T; Dikaios, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, third rev. ed., p. 147, Nos. 10—12; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 56 a, E.; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 6. S 80, T. 16. Mi 109).
 2. Thick, engraved pin with a thick disc as a head. a) Head disc with horizontally moulded sides (Fig. 74,15: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, Pl. CLXXXV:4, I. 103, 535, 536).
b) Plain head disc (Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. CXLVI:8 B:h, Ayia Paraskevi).
 3. Thick, plain pin with a poppy-head on top (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXXIX:1, E. 18^l.126, 18ⁿ.92).
 4. Thick pin, head missing. a) Plain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXXIX:1, E. 18ⁿ.33; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus, 1965*, p. 19, No. 79, Politiko T. 6; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 53 b, E.).
b) Engraved (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXXVI:3, E. 3. Stray Find; *op. cit. I*, Pl. LXXIX:3, E. 6^l.101; *op. cit. I*, Pl. LXXXIV:2, E. 11.272; *op. cit. I*, Pl. LXXXVII:2, E. 17ⁿ.81; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. CXLVI:7 B:a, b, e, Ayia Paraskevi; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 185, E. Fr. T. 5ⁿ.208; *op. cit.*, p. 190, fig. 75, E. Fr. T. 5ⁿ.207; *op. cit.*, Pl. XLII:1:b, c, E. Fr. T. 5^l.193; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 48, 49, 53 c, d, f, 56 b).
 5. Thin pin with pear-shaped head (Fig. 74,17: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, Pl. CLXXXV:1, I. 691).
 6. Thin pin with a long moulded head, other end missing (Fig. 74,16: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, Pl. CLXXXV:3, I. 1145).
 7. Long thin pin with pointed end, flat top, vertical groove along one side (Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 60, E.).
- Unclassified pin (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 32, E. Br. T. 24; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, p. 80, Kaloriziki T. 25; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus, 1963*, p. 6, Kition T. 9; Cyp. Mus., Ayia Paraskevi, T. 6.382—4; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 24. Mi 208—11, T. 36. Mi 556 a—c).

Ring

Ivory ring of rectangular section (*Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus, 1965*, p. 25, fig. 7:76, 77, Politiko T. 6).

Bead

1. Rectangular bead with oval section (Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 54, E.).
2. Square bead (Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 16. Mi 113).
3. Cylindrical, gold-capped bead (Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 19. Mi 202).

Pendant

1. Flat circular pendant mounted in silver, with a golden knob in the centre (Fig. 74,13: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXXI:11, E. 14.8).

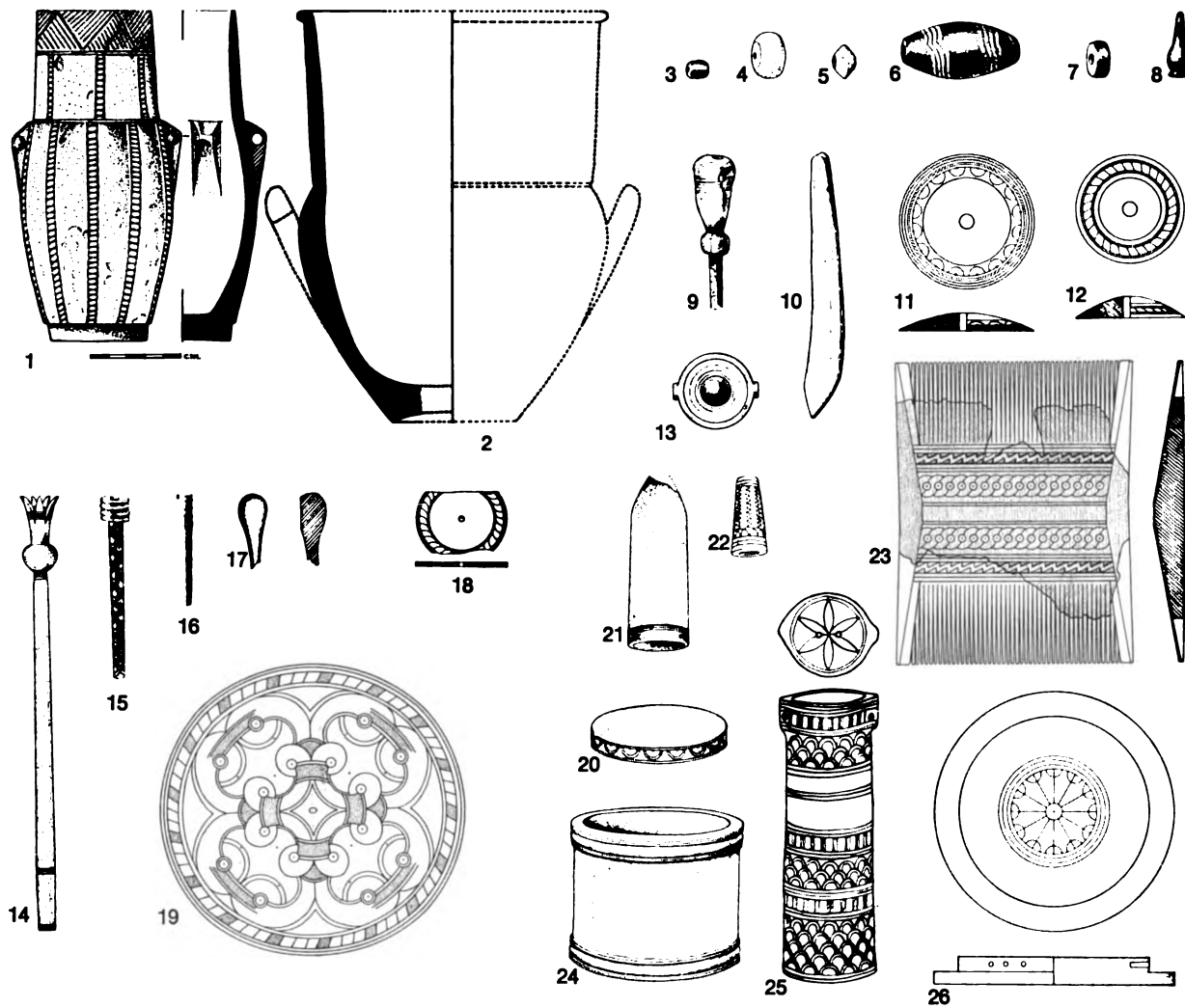


Fig. 74. Arts and Crafts. Stone: amphora (1—2). Semi-precious stone: bead (3—8). Bone: handle (9), tool (10). Ivory: spindle-whorl (11—12), pendant (13), pin (14—17), disc (18—20), handle (21—22), comb (23), box (24—25), lid (26).

2. Volute-shaped pendant (Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 256, VIII, 2 and p. 288, E. Br. T. 86).

Disc

1. Flat circular disc. a) Plain. α) With a hole in the centre (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 190, fig. 75, E. Fr. T. 5^{II}.319; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 19.22, Mi 192, 57, Mi 205, T. 32. Mi 200). β) Without central hole (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXVIII:1, E. 3^{II}.129; *op. cit. I*, Pl. LXXVIII:1, E. 3^{II}.103, 149; *op. cit. I*, Pl. LXXIX:3, E. 6^I.21, 22; *op. cit. I*, Pl. LXXXIV:2, E. 11^{IA}.266; *op. cit. I*, Pl. LXXXVII:2, E. 17^{II}.76 a; *op. cit. I*, Pl. LXXXIX:1, E. 18^{II}.12, 38, 45, 46, 18^I.127; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 53 a, E.; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 6.2, Mi 150, T. 14.2, Mi 207).

- γ) Uncertain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 509, E. 10¹.62; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 141, E. Fr. T. 13.11; Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. Y 159, Dromolaxia 1898; Dhekelia T. 3.89).
- b) Incised. α) With a hole in the centre (Fig. 74,19: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:1, E. 3^{II}.84, 104, 237+238; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXIX:3, E. 6¹.102, 23, 24; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXIX:3, CLII:2, E. 6¹.103; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXIV:2, E. 11^{III}.35; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXVII:2, CLII:1, E. 17^{II}.76 b; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:1, E. 18¹.83 a, b, 18^{II}.41, the latter also on Pl. CLII:5; Fig. 74,18: *op. cit.* II, Pl. CLXXXV:13, 14, I. 506, 342; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 14, fig. 23, E.; *Strena Helbigiana*, p. 212, Hala Sultan Tekke, uncertain T.; Dikaïos, *op. cit.*, p. 147, Nos. 3—6; *Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, p. 711, fig. 5, Evreti; *op. cit.*, December 22nd 1962, p. 1013, fig. 6, Kition; Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos. 1949/II—15/7, 1933/XII—19/1, Yerrolakkos; Dhekelia T. 3).
- β) Without central hole or with nail in centre (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:1, E. 18^{II}.6; *Arch. Anz.* 1898, p. 238, Maroni T. 8; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 14, fig. 22, E.; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 190, fig. 75, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}.249; *op. cit.*, p. 213, fig. 82:4, Pl. suppl. B, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}.335; Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos. Y 153, Y 154).
- γ) Uncertain (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 547, I. 540; Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. CXLVI:8 B:a, b, Ayia Paraskevi; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 33, E. Br. T. 19; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 169, E. Fr. T. 5^{III}.70; Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. Y 152; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. 11.276 suppl.; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 12. Mi 175).
2. Sometimes decorated, oval disc. (Fig. 74,20: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:1, E. 3^{II}.85, 108, 199; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 166, No. 44 a, E. Fr. T. 5^{II}; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 535, fig. 46, Kition T. 1; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. 11.282 suppl.; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 19.47, Mi 197).
- Unclassified disc: (*Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1963, p. 3, Kition T. 4+5; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. 11.279 suppl.; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 6. Mi 150, T. 16. Mi 110, Mi 115, T. 24. Mi 212, T. 32. Mi 200).

Handle

1. Mirror-handle with a roughly globular knob, not always preserved, at one end and a rectangular plaque at the other with various designs. a) Design carved in relief (*Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. II:402, E. Br. T. 73; *op. cit.*, Pl. II:872, E. Br. T. 17; *op. cit.*, Pl. II:1339, E. Br. T. 16; *Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, p. 710, fig. 4, Evreti; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1963, p. 6, Kition T. 9).¹
b) With lightly incised decoration (Catling, *Cypriot Bronzework*, p. 226).²
2. Mirror-handle, the shaft of which is made in the shape of a nude female figurine; the decoration on the rectangular plaque is almost worn away (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pls. XCII:2, CLII:7, E. 19.91).
3. Handles of various shapes belonging to different metal tools and weapons (Fig. 74, 21, 22: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:1, E. 3^{II}.140, 141, 107; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:1, E. 18^{II}.65; *op. cit.* I, Pl. XCII:2, E. 19.92; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. II:995, E. Br. T. 58; *op. cit.*, p. 31, E. Br. T. 58;

¹ Cf. also *Athen. Mitt.* 73, 1958, pp. 83 ff.

² Possibly referred to *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 186, E. Br. T. 82.

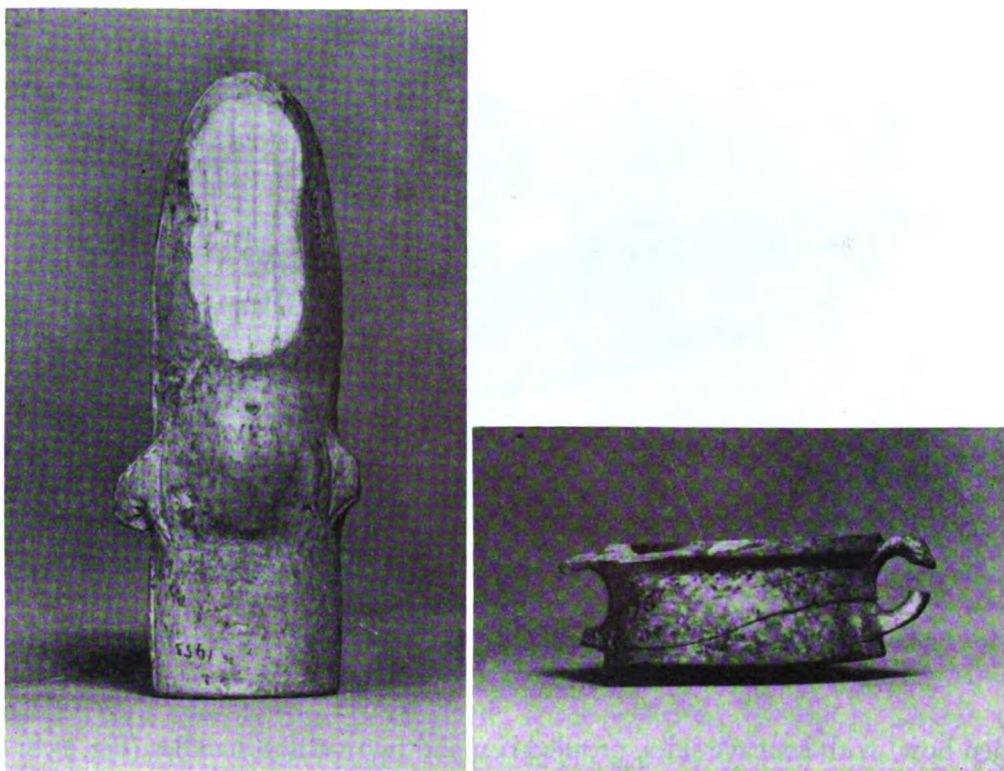


Fig. 75, a, b. Ivory vessels.

op. cit., p. 53, E. Br. T. 74; *op. cit.*, p. 49, fig. 75: No. 982, E. Br. T. 51; *Ill. London News*, May 2nd 1953, p. 711, fig. 5, Evreti; Cyp. Mus., Dhekelia T. 3.37; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, E. 7.9 suppl.; E. 11.277, 283 suppl.; E. 16.15 suppl.; Acc. 51, 53 e, 57, E.; Sinda, I 1; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 3.27, B 1418 (S80), T. 16. Mi 111, T. 19.6, M 1056, T. 27.2, Mi 199).

Vessel

1. Small incised vase with ovoid body, pointed base and two vertical lug-handles below rim (Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 190, fig. 75:213, E. Fr. T. 5^{II}).
2. Vessel in the shape of a swimmer holding out a dish (Fig. 76: *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 14, fig. 21, E. Br. T. 75).
3. Various fragments of dishes with a duck's head and tail (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 41, E. Br. T. 24; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Acc. 52, E.; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 16. Mi 107).
4. The rim and incised shoulder of a vase (Sinda, I 2).
5. Miniature "bath-tub" with four small handles (Fig. 77: *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, pp. 348 f. and fig. 86, Kition T. 9).
6. "Ivory vase in shape of fruit" (*Arch. Anz.* 1898, p. 238, Maroni T. 14).

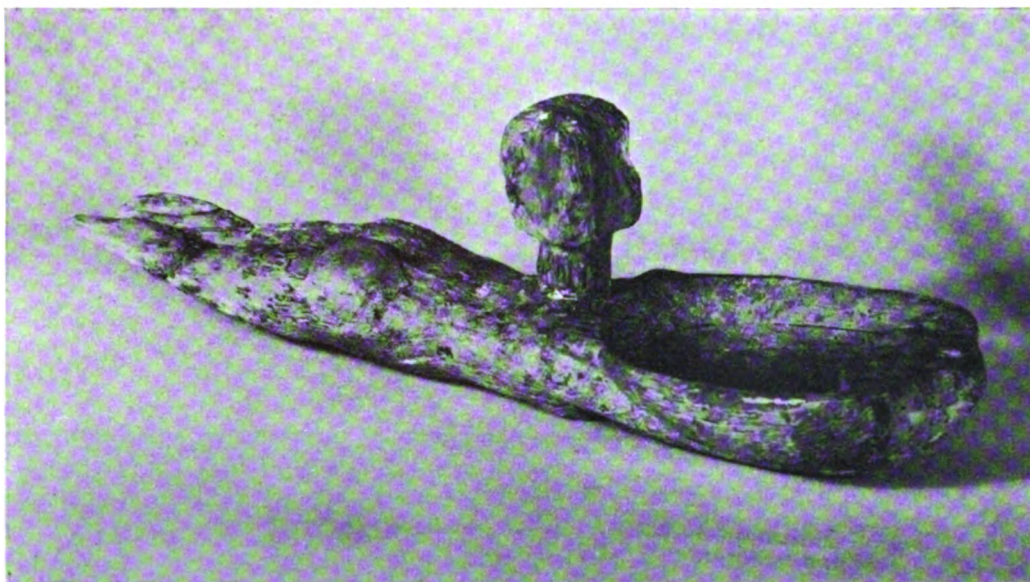


Fig. 76. Ivory vessel.

7. Flat, open bowl with concave sides, profiled rim and two vertical handles (Fig. 75 b: Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 257, XI, 1).
8. Tubular, upwards widening vase with round base and two vertically pierced projections at the middle (Fig. 75 a: Gjerstad, *op. cit.*, p. 257, XI, 2).
9. Cylindrical, with flat base and narrow neck, trace of handle left on one shoulder (Gjerstad, *op. cit.*, p. 257, XI, 3 = Brit. Mus., Inv. No. 97.4—I.1359, E. Br. T. 86).

Box

1. Cylindrical ivory box. a) Shallow, wide, in some cases with relief decoration (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXXIX:2, E. 18^l.128, 18.115 b; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 39, fig. 67, No. 851, E. Br. T. 12; *op. cit.*, p. 14, fig. 20, E. Br. T. 75; *op. cit.*, Pl. II:883, E. Br. T. 24; *op. cit.*, Pl. II:1126, E. Br. T. 75).
 b) High, narrow, with incised decoration. α) Without handles (Dikaïos, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, third, rev. ed., p. 147, Nos. 1, 2).¹
 β) With two small vertical, horizontally pierced lug-handles at one end (Fig. 74,25: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pl. LXXXI:6, E. 15.4; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 39, fig. 67, No. 852, E. Br. T. 12).
 c) Uncertain (Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 139, E. Fr. T. 6^l.92; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1963, p. 6, Kition T. 9; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 16.114).
2. Cylindrical-oval box (Fig. 74,24: *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pls. LXXXIV:2, CLII:10, E. 11^{III}.35).
3. Box with triangular section (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, Pls. LXXXIX:2 CLII:9, E. 18^{II}.39).
4. Rectangular draught-box, the lid serves as a draught-board, hunting and animal scenes carved

¹ No. 2 has one curved end and may not be a box.



Fig. 77. Ivory vessel.

in relief on the sides (Fig. 78: *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. I and p. 12, fig. 19 = Dussaud, *Les Civ. pré-helléniques*, p. 277, fig. 199 = *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XVI, 1896, p. 290, fig. 5, E. Br. T. 58).

Fragments of boxes: (*Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 32, E. Br. T. 24; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 139, E. Fr. T. 6^l.94; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 153, E. Fr. T. 11.174).

Lid

1. Double lid consisting of one upper, incised part, bigger than lower, plain part, central hole on top but not pierced through (Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 18.11, Mi 201).
2. As preceding but turned "upside down" with decoration on the smaller part (Fig. 74,26: *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXVIII:1, E. 3^l.239; *Cyp. Mus.*, Inv. No. Y 152; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 12. Mi 173).

Unclassified: (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIX, 1965, p. 250, Yeroskipou).

Mounting

1. Circular mounting, flat on one side, convex and fluted on the other, oval hole with bronze wires in centre (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXI:2, E. 10^l.60).
2. Circular mounting, convex on top, with a small peg on other side (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:1, E. 18^{II}.43).
3. Rectangular strips decorated with concentric circles, or drilled holes (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 479, E. 3^{II}.86; *op. cit.* I, Pls. LXXXIV:3, CLII:8, E. 11^{III}.34; *op. cit.* I, Pl. LXXXIX:1, E. 18^{II}.90).
4. Flat oval disc with central hole, concave back (*Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, E. 11.275 suppl.).
5. Funnel-shaped mounting with three pierced holes at the narrow end (*Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, E. 11.278 suppl.).



Fig. 78. Ivory draught-box.

6. Circular, concave on one side, the other ending in a tube, broken, with two or three perforations (Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 117, fig. 33:42, Akhera T. 2; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1965, p. 25, fig. 7:1, Politiko T. 6).

Fragments and unclassifiable objects

(Ohnefalsch-Richter, *Kypros*, Pl. CXLVI:8 B:d, g, i, Ayia Paraskevi; *Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 184, E. Br. Tombs 25, 27, 43; *Exc. in Cyp.*, passim, e.g. p. 16, fig. 28, remains of a quiver; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 141, E. Fr. T. 13.10; *Univ. Mus. Penn. Bull.* 7, No. 3, 1939, p. 18, Kourion; *op. cit.* 13, No. 3, 1948, p. 11, Kourion; *Cyp. Mus.*, Ayia Paraskevi T. 6.381; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, E. 7.8 suppl.; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 12. Mi 178, T. 16. Mi 112, T. 22. Mi 189).

AMBER

Beads of various shapes (*Cat. Cyp. Mus.*, p. 184, E. Br. T. 27; *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. IX:300*—304, E. Br. T. 66; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 16, E. "Sondage 24, Champ 333,"; *op. cit.*, p. 153, E. Fr. T. 11.175; *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1963, p. 5, Kition T. 9).

OCHRE

Lumps of red ochre (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, pp. 535, 544, 556, 560, 561, I. 117, 456, 899, 934, 1116, 1165, 1172; Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 12).

CLOTH

Blackened and mouldered fragment of cloth (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 556, I. 932; *Mus. Mediterr. Antiq.*, Stockholm, no Inv. No., fragment on a spearhead from Enkomi; Stephania T. 7. S 105, fragment of Base-ring II jug with impression of cloth on the interior. Cf also Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 138, E. Fr. T. 6.51, 88, 89).

WOOD

Comb, no details known (*Arch. Rep.* 1957, p. 44, E.).

OSTRICH EGG

(*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXIV:3, E. 11^{III}.22; *op. cit.* I, p. 556, E. 18 S.36; *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1963, p. 3, Kition T. 4+5).

Relative Chronology and Foreign Relations

IRON

The use of iron in a greater degree in Cyprus is first seen in Late Cypriote III B,¹ but the iron objects in this period are still few as compared to the number of bronzes; before that time there are odd occurrences of iron objects. Iron must have been brought to Cyprus from the Levant² where it was known and used earlier than in Cyprus. It seems probable that in L.C. III B iron was worked in Cyprus; as we shall see nearly all the few objects found there represent bronze types common in the island in this period and there is no reason to believe that they were all imported.

The iron sword belongs to period 3 in Idalion, L.C. III B; it is one of the earliest if not the earliest full-length iron sword in the Mediterranean area.³ Catling (?)⁴ and Snodgrass⁵ have classified it as Naue type II and it is evident that it has something in common with that group of swords. I would also point out however the resemblance in the fan-shaped top and the curved edges of the hilt to certain swords of type 36 of Mrs Maxwell-Hyslop's classification of "Daggers and Swords in Western Asia"⁶. I take it that this very early iron sword from Cyprus is a combination of two types of bronze swords in use at the time and it may have been made in Syria or Palestine where both types existed⁷ and exported to Cyprus. It is less probable that it was made in Cyprus, where we do not have bronze swords of the eastern type in this period.

The three daggers are all of L.C. III B date. I have seen only one of the three (Idalion 517) both ends of which are missing, the other Idalion dagger is not illustrated; the one from Kaloriziki T. 40 is not clear in the illustration but the comparison made⁸ with a bronze dagger from A.

¹ SCHAEFFER mentions iron objects as appearing at Enkomi in Level IV, *Enkomi-Alasia*, pp. 349 f., 357.

² For the early history of iron cf. e.g. *Ann. Arch. & Anthropol. Liverpool*. XXVIII, 1948, pp. 12 f.; GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, pp. 162 f.; LUCAS, *Ancient Egyptian Mat. and Ind.*, pp. 237 ff.; for iron in early contexts cf. *Journ. Hell. Stud.* LXXIV, 1954, p. 10; iron in Bronze Age context on Minoan and Mycenaean sites: LORIMER, *Homer and the Monuments*, pp. 111 ff.; cf. also FORBES, *Metallurgy in Antiquity*, pp. 414 ff. and p. 456.

³ SNODGRASS, *Early Greek Armour*, pp. 107 f.

⁴ CATLING, *Cypriot Bronzework*, p. 116, n. 3, the reference should however probably be to Pl. CLXXI:1.

⁵ SNODGRASS, *op. cit.*, pp. 94 ff.

⁶ *Iraq* VIII, 1946, p. 46 and Pl. V:36*, the specimen from MACALISTER, *Exc. of Gezer II*, fig. 473 is the best parallel.

⁷ CATLING, *op. cit.*, p. 113.

⁸ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 58, 1954, p. 140.

Iak., 14.43 does not seem convincing. That type of bronze dagger probably did not survive into L.C. III¹. It is more likely that our iron daggers continue bronze daggers of Catling's types (d) or (e) which both lasted into L.C. III². A possible parallel in iron from Megiddo of Early Iron I may be mentioned; it is of the type without distinct butt.³

All the knives may be assigned to the L.C. III B period. Types 1 and 2 are probably local; they have a slight resemblance to the local bronze knives of L.C. III.⁴ The knives of Type 3 are more advanced iron versions of the knife of Aegean origin which occurs also in bronze in Cyprus in L.C. III. The type continues in iron in later periods.⁵ It should also be pointed out how very similar it is to an iron knife from T. VII at Gypsades, Crete, containing vases of Late Minoan III B 2 and Sub-Minoan styles.⁶ This reinforces the links between Crete and Cyprus in this period; the Gypsades knife may have been an import from Cyprus to Crete.

The pins can be assigned to L.C. III; the nail is of L.C. III B date. All the fragments belong to the L.C. III period except some lumps of iron from the Bronze Age Sanctuary at Ayios Iakovos of L.C. II A date. These are clearly before the period when iron was worked in Cyprus and we may presume that they were dedicated in the sanctuary as being of a new and very precious metal.⁷

LEAD

In Egypt the use of lead dates from Predynastic times; lead ores occur there whereas they do not in Cyprus.⁸ There are no lead objects in Early Cypriote, but in Middle Cypriote we have a biconical spindle-whorl and a spiral ring.

One of the Late Cypriote biconical whorls comes from Apliki, of the L.C. II B—III A period, the context of the other two is not known to me. The leech-shaped earring is a common L.C.-shape in other metals too. The spiral ring is of a type which occurs also in bronze in L.C.; the fragmentary ring comes from an L.C. I—II tomb. The biconical bead is however as late as L.C. III B.

The lamp is of a type common in terracotta in L.C.; the date of the tomb where it was found is uncertain. The weights belong to L.C. III; Type 1 is of a type otherwise unknown in L.C. contexts; it is heavier than any of the known stone weights in Cyprus. Disc-shaped lead weights about ten times heavier than the one from Idalion have been found at Ras Shamra⁹. Type 2 is common also in stone but the weights of the specimens in lead do not correspond to any of the values of the stone specimens. The conical seal, another common Late Cypriote type, comes from an L.C. III A context. The small sheets come from L.C. III A and B contexts.

Objects of silver-lead occur in Early Cypriote III B—Middle Cypriote I contexts and then in the Middle Cypriote period.¹⁰ Odd specimens of rings are found in all Late Cypriote periods, the type occurring also in other metals.

¹ CATLING, *op. cit.*, pp. 126, 129.

² *Op. cit.*, pp. 127 f.

³ GUY & ENGBERG, *op. cit.*, fig. 171:14.

⁴ Cf. CATLING, *op. cit.*, fig. 10:11.

⁵ CATLING, *Cypriot Bronzework*, pp. 103 f. and fig. 10:13.

⁶ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 53—54, fig. 32:VII.12 and Pl. 60:a; DESBOROUGH, *The last Mycenaeans*, pp. 25 f. and Pl. 24 d, where

he also mentions a hitherto unpublished iron knife from Enkomi.

⁷ Lumps of iron have been found as early as Middle Cypriote I in tombs at Lapithos, cf. *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:1 A, p. 256.

⁸ LUCAS, *op. cit.*, pp. 243 f.

⁹ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* IV, p. 72, fig. 60:A, D.

¹⁰ Cf. *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:1 A, pp. 255 f.; ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cypr. Bronze Age*, p. 202.

BRONZE

What follows is to a great extent a summary of CATLING, *Cypriot Bronzework in the Mycenaean World*, and anyone interested in a fuller treatment of the subject should consult his book for references and a detailed discussion.

Metal figures in the round begin in Cyprus in early Late Cypriote II and lost-wax casting is used in Late Cypriote III, though we do not know exactly when it was introduced. To the statuettes discussed by Catling should now be added the bronze figure found at Enkomi in 1963 in a 12th century context. This figure is more primitive than the so-called "horned god". The face very much resembles that of Cypriote terracotta figurines (cf. Fig. 70) with prominent nose and pointed chin. It probably represents a warrior god. Placed as it is on an ingot, it shows the importance attached to these objects, which represent the source of wealth and weapons for the Cypriotes. Concerning the statuettes in general, it may be said that they represent Near Eastern imports and also locally made figures showing evidence of Aegean influence. The animal figurines were probably made in Cyprus, except the lion found at A. Iakovos which in all probability came from the Near East.

The swords of both Types 1 and 2 belong to L.C. I. Type 1 starts in Early Cypriote and goes on into the L.C. I period with slight modifications. Type 2 is mostly confined to L.C. I, with the sword from Dhekelia T. 2 reaching into L.C. II A, but it derives from the earlier Cypriote types. Type 3, however, starts in Late Cypriote III. It originated in Europe and was brought to Cyprus from the Aegean.

Daggers of Types 1 and 2 exist from L.C. I onward, but probably do not last into Late Cypriote III. Type 3 starts in L.C. II and continues into L.C. III. Type 4 occurs in a L.C. I—II tomb, but it is a Middle Cypriote type.¹ Daggers of Type 6 found in Cyprus all belong to the Late Cypriote I period. The daggers too are a continuation of earlier Cypriote types and do not show any sign of influence from abroad except the few cast-hilted daggers—our Type 6—of Near Eastern origin.

Daggers or spearheads of Type 1 do not outlast the Late Cypriote I period and most of those of Type 2 should also be assigned to this period, being local Cypriote types. The spearheads with tubular socket start in L.C. I and continue all through the Late Cypriote period and later; they were apparently first imported, maybe from Crete, and were then locally made also. The javelins appear in an L.C. III context.

Butt-spikes of Type 1 occur in Late Cypriote II and III; those of Type 2 probably do not start before L.C. II B and continue into L.C. III. Similar objects occur in the Aegean and in the Near East, although rarely.

Arrow-heads of Type 1 occur in L.C. II but are more common in L.C. III. They are rare in the Aegean but common in the Near East, from where they reached Cyprus. Type 2 is probably a local type of uncertain date. Type 3 comes from an L.C. III B context. Type 4 starts in L.C. II A and continues in L.C. III; this type too derives from the Near East.²

The helmets belong to the end of the Late Cypriote II period. A similar type is found in the

¹ CATLING, *op. cit.*, p. 62, I, 2; a parallel from Alalakh may be added, WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, Pl. LXXII:Kn 3, AT/8/282, Level VII.

² On arrow-heads see also BUCHHOLZ' article in *Jahrb. deutsch. arch. Inst.* 77, 1962, pp. 1 ff.

Archaic period in Cyprus. The shield has been reconstructed by Catling from fragments found in a tomb of the very end of L.C. III. The greaves come from contexts datable to the end of L.C. II and probably L.C. III respectively. Greaves do not occur in the Near East and the specimens found in Cyprus come from the Aegean, as did probably the helmets and the shield.

The flat axes of Type 1 derive from earlier Cypriote types but are less common in Late Cypriote than they were before; the specimens I have added to Catling's list appear in L.C. I as well as later. The earliest trunnion axe in Cyprus, Type 2, is found in an L.C. I A context and the type lasts into Late Cypriote III. This axe is common in Anatolia and the Near East where it originated. The double axes, Type 3 a and b, all come from L.C. III contexts and were probably brought into Cyprus from the Aegean. The unusual axe of Type 4 comes from an L.C. II—III B context and is without parallels anywhere.

The adze, Type 1, is rare in Cyprus. One specimen can be dated Late Cypriote III B; this type does not occur in Crete or Greece. The double adze is more common, but all the datable specimens belong to the L.C. III period and the type does not occur later in Cyprus. A somewhat different type is found in Crete, some examples as early as Middle Minoan III—Late Minoan I, but none in Greece or the Near East. The datable axe-adzes in Cyprus all belong to L.C. III; this tool occurs in various forms from the Indus Valley to Central Europe and probably had its origin in Mesopotamia. The hammer-adzes also occur in L.C. III contexts; this type is not common anywhere, but may have reached Cyprus from the Aegean with other similar tools in the same period.

The picks are of L.C. III date. They have not been found in the Aegean, but there are two from Megiddo and several were found in the Cape Gelidonya wreck, the cargo of which probably came from Cyprus. This suggests a Cypriote origin of the type.

The plough-shares may also belong to L.C. III, although only one of them is dated by context (*CBMW*, p. 80 (b), 1) to the L.C. III A period, most of the others coming from hoards. The type had its origin in the Near East and probably reached the Aegean by way of Cyprus. The plough scraper comes from a hoard not earlier than L.C. III and is completely without parallels.

The pruning hooks have been found in L.C. III hoards; they have parallels from the Cape Gelidonya wreck, and one similar tool comes from Ras Shamra.

The hoes also come from Late Cypriote III hoards, no parallels being known except one from the ship found at Cape Gelidonya.

The hammers of Types 1 and 2 are of L.C. III date. Type 1 has no parallel outside Cyprus; in the Aegean there are small hammers but none very similar to the Type 2 specimen from Cyprus. The miniature specimen, Type 3, comes from an L.C. II A context.

The shovels belong to the L.C. III period, as do the charcoal shovels of which Type 1 has parallels in the Near East but not in the Aegean.

One of the two pairs of tongs is dated by context to L.C. III; these objects have parallels in the Near East at Megiddo and Ras Shamra.

Two of the three knives of Type 1 are dated to the Late Cypriote III period and may be local products; Types 2 and 3 should probably also be assigned to L.C. III and are Aegean types. Type 4 comes from an L.C. II context and has parallels in Egypt.

None of the datable sickles is earlier than L.C. III; Type 1 has more similar parallels in the Aegean

than in the Near East¹ and Type 2 must have developed in Cyprus, since it has no parallels outside the island; it is a combination of Type 1 and the tubular socket.

The saw of Type 1 comes from a tomb which was probably used in L.C. I and II A. It is not an Aegean type; Catling cites a fairly close Egyptian parallel for it. The only datable specimen of Type 2 is from a Late Cypriote II tomb; fragments of similar saws come from an L.C. III hoard. The handle type may point to Aegean influence; Near Eastern saws are differently hafted.

Chisels of Type 1 occur in L.C. II and III. The one of Type 2 is in an L.C. II to III B context and has no parallels. Type 3 has one specimen each from L.C. II and III; this latter type has been found in the Near East, at Alishar and Tarsus. One of the wedges is datable to L.C. III B; this type has been found at Ayia Triada in Crete, at Megiddo and in the Cape Gelidonya wreck. The drills of Type 1 are of L.C. III B date; Type 2 occurs at Apliki somewhat earlier and in L.C. III. Awls occur throughout the whole Late Cypriote period.

The sceptre with perching birds from Enkomi belongs to a Late Cypriote III B hoard. A very similar object was found at Pyla in a tomb group, where the latest Mycenaean pottery can be dated Late Helladic III B; both the sceptres were probably made in a tripod workshop as suggested by Catling. Although he is not in favour of the idea, it seems to me that none of his objections is strong enough to preclude defining them as sceptres.

The so-called "shepherd's crooks" do not occur before L.C. III and continue into at least Cypro-Geometric I. Their origin is uncertain; Catling suggests the Aegean as a possible source.²

The razors of Type 1 come from burial groups of the very beginning of L.C. I and are of a type occurring in Early Cypriote III and Middle Cypriote.³ Tweezers of Type 1 can be dated to L.C. I, while Type 3 belongs to L.C. III B and may indicate the revived use of these objects during a later period. Type 2 is confined to L.C. I—II.

The spatulae of Type 1 come from an L.C. III hoard and have a parallel from Ras Shamra. The "double spatulae" are all of L.C. III A date. Several objects of similar enigmatic shape have been found in the Near East e.g. at Ras Shamra, Megiddo and Tarsus.

The mirror of Type 1 belongs to L.C. II and is an Aegean type. Mirrors of Type 2 are common in L.C. III A; one can be dated to L.C. II C and a few to L.C. III B. In Rhodes four mirrors of the Cypriote type with tang have been found.⁴

Both types of needles occur in all L.C. periods; Type 2 is common in the Near East and must have reached Cyprus from there. The plain-headed pins too occur in all Late Cypriote periods but are less common than in Middle Cypriote. Those with globular head are probably of L.C. I date. Type 4 is a Near Eastern shape, which also is found, although rarely, in the Aegean. Type 5, the knot-headed pin, is a Middle Cypriote survival in the L.C. I A burial group in A. Iak. Sw. T. 8.⁵ The pin of Type 6 which I prefer to call "pomegranate-headed" and not "vase-headed"

¹ Very similar sickles from Alalakh, Levels VI and VII, should, however, be noted, WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, Pl. LXXIV:AT 8/258, AT/39/228.

² A Cypriote origin is, however, equally possible.

³ Cf. CATLING, *op. cit.*, p. 68 (d) and fig. 5:6.

⁴ I do not agree with CATLING that the tanged mirror and corresponding handle type came from the Aegean. Syria—as

SCHÄFER suggests, *Athen. Mitt.* 73, 1958, pp. 85 f.,—seems a much more plausible source.

⁵ For this type cf. CATLING, *op. cit.*, p. 71:5. For the date of A. Iak. Sw. T. 8¹ see *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, p. 219. Other specimens occur in Pendayia T. 1 which contained material from Middle Cypriote III and transition to Late Cypriote IA.

as Catling does, comes from a tomb at the very end of L.C. III B. It has parallels in Proto-Geometric tombs at Kerameikos and in early Cypro-Geometric tombs. The type as such occurs as early as Troy II. Toggle-pins occur in L.C. I and derive from earlier such pins in Cyprus.

Fibulae of Type 1 appear in L.C. III A; Type 2 comes in in L.C. III B and at the very end of this period we have Type 3. Type 4, a "proto-fibula", is of L.C. III A date. The fibulae reached Cyprus from the Aegean; the earliest Aegean types are not represented in Cyprus.

The leech-shaped earrings belong to L.C. II and III and probably have their home in the Near East. The crescent rings appear earlier, in L.C. I A (A. Iak. Sw. T. 10 A.20) and last into L.C. III; they too are a Near-Eastern type. Two finger-rings with bezels are of Cypriote workmanship showing Egyptian and Syro-Egyptian influence respectively.¹ Plain finger-rings are recorded from all L.C. periods. Rings of Types 1—3 continue similar earlier types found in Cyprus in Early and Middle Cypriote and they occur throughout the whole Late Cypriote period. Type 4 comes from L.C. II C and III B contexts respectively. The beads are a continuation of a Middle Cypriote type.

Armlets, anklets or bracelets occur in all Late Cypriote periods. The single specimen of Type 2 is of L.C. III date; this form is widely distributed in both time and space, starting in the third millennium B.C. and continuing into Roman times. Type 3 is of L.C. III date but has no parallels in the Aegean or the Near East. The chain comes from an L.C. II A context. I have been unable to find an exact parallel for it, although bronze chains have been found at Megiddo in Stratum VIII.² Of the so-called "harness attachments" two can be dated L.C. III B. The nail of Type 1 is also L.C. III B while Types 2 and 3 come from L.C. II B contexts. The latter may have been used as the centres of ivory discs. The hinge lacks context; an object of similar type comes from Idalion, period 6, assigned to Cypro-Archaic II.³

The lamp comes from a tomb with contents of L.C. II and probably III date. This lamp type is unique in Cyprus; terracotta lamps are of a simpler type without handles.

Stands of Types 1 and 2 occur in Cyprus in L.C. III contexts and outlast the eleventh century; the four-sided stands, Type 3, are a later development out of the tripods. The offering stand found in Cyprus cannot be independently dated; this is the only one of its type found in Cyprus, but several have been found in the Near East. The tripods and four-sided stands on the other hand probably originated in Cyprus under mutual influence from the Aegean and the Near East.⁴ Most of the stands have been found in Cyprus, but the Types 1—3 are more numerous in Greece and Crete than in the Near East, an unusual thing for Cypriote objects.

The two moulds can be dated to L.C. III; no parallels have been found in the Aegean or the Near East.

Scale pans in Cyprus all come from Late Cypriote III contexts; such objects are common

¹ For comments on these rings as well as on silver and gold rings with engraved bezels I thank Dr V. E. G. KENNA.

² *Megiddo* II, Pl. 177:9, 10.

³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:2, p. 149, fig. 27:1.

⁴ CATLING seems to have difficulty in explaining as an Aegean trait the animals' heads modelled in the round on the legs of some of the stands. This may well be a Cypriote trait; cf. e.g.

the bull's head on a stone vase in Nicosia and on the stone tripod from Enkomi Sw. T. 19, *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus, 1937—1939*, Pl. XLII:4; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. XCII:3. CATLING has, however, later pointed out the existence of plastic bull's heads on Mycenaean pottery, *Ἀρχαιολ. Δελτ.* 18, 1963, Pt 2, Pl. 87.

both in the Aegean and the Near East, and we cannot know for certain from where the Cypriotes got theirs. The hemispherical bowls probably start in L.C. II C and increase in number in L.C. III; they continue even later in Cyprus. This type occurs in the Near East but is very rare in the Aegean in the Bronze Age. Bowls of Type 2 are of L.C. III date; Type 4, so-called "lavers", of L.C. II—III, have several parallels in Crete and Greece. The fragment of a handled bowl, Type 5, is from an L.C. III B context and lacks parallels, unless we think of the silver bowls with similar handles from Enkomi and Dendra. The bowl of Base-ring II shape would, if in clay, be dated L.C. II C or III A. Another fragmentary metal Base-ring bowl was found in the cargo of the Cape Gelidonya ship and there is one, now in New York, from an 18th Dynasty tomb at Thebes in Egypt which resembles an earlier type of Base-ring bowl.

The possible kylix stem comes from the same tomb as the offering stand and probably belongs to the end of L.C. II—L.C. III A. The strainer belongs to the end of L.C. III B. A fragment of pierced bronze sheet from the Cape Gelidonya wreck may be from a similar object. Strainers in clay occur later in Cyprus, in Cypro-Geometric I.

The jugs of Type 1 should probably be attributed to the L.C. III period; they do not occur outside Cyprus except in Aegean representations of them and on the bronze handles of a Cypriote amphora in New York. The jug of Type 2 comes from an L.C. II C context.¹ Type 3 is of the same date and may be a forerunner of the Cypriote bucchero vases.

The handles of amphoroid craters come—where datable—from an L.C. III B context. The late appearance of this vase type, which in clay is common in Late Helladic III A and less common in Late Helladic III B, is paralleled by stone vases of similar shape from L.C. III A contexts (cf. below p. 132). There are no parallels outside Cyprus for these vases in metal, but shape and decorative motives are of Aegean inspiration and I believe that the vases were made in Cyprus under influence from the West.²

The so-called "situlae" are of L.C. III date and do not have parallels outside Cyprus.³ A complete table and a fragment of another are both attributable to L.C. III. They were probably used as portable hearths, but lack parallels or successors.

One of the weights is of L.C. III B date; the others are probably earlier. Similar weights have been found at Ras Shamra.⁴ One of the zoomorphic weights comes from a tomb probably from the end of L.C. I, another from Kition is mentioned as having been found on an L.C. III floor. Similar weights of 14th century date have been found at Ras Shamra and Tell el Amarna.

The ingots found in Cyprus are all of L.C. III date. Ingots have been found in Greece and Crete, in Sicily and Sardinia, on representations in Egypt, and finally there were forty of them in the Cape Gelidonya wreck. Ingots were in use from the first half of the fifteenth century till perhaps the end of the twelfth; there are various types distinguished by Buchholz and later refined by Bass.⁵ Catling suggests, convincingly enough, that Crete is the place of origin for the ingots in

¹ The Aegean parallels cited by CATLING are not very convincing, since they are much heavier in outline than the specimen from Cyprus.

² CATLING says that these vases "are almost certainly of Aegean origin" but I do not see that his arguments in favour of the technique being Aegean are in any way decisive.

³ The pottery parallels cited by CATLING are not convincing enough to establish that this is originally an Aegean form.

⁴ To CATLING's references, *op. cit.*, p. 263, n. 6, add now SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* IV, p. 72, fig. 60:C.

⁵ CATLING, *op. cit.*, p. 267; cf. also BUCHHOLZ in *Schweizer Münzblätter* 16, 1966, pp. 58 ff.

the 15th century; they were then continued by the Mycenaeans and were introduced by them into Cyprus in the 12th century.

The mounting of Type 1 is from an L.C. III B context, as is Type 2. The so-called "fittings" should be attributed to L.C. II C; a similar object has been found at Megiddo in Stratum VII B. The discs are of L.C. II C and III B contexts respectively.

Summing up, it can be said that bronze objects in Cyprus of the Late Cypriote I period are only a continuation of types from the preceding period and as such hardly distinguishable from them. Very few bronzes have been found dating from the Late Cypriote II period but these also apparently continue the earlier types; it is not until Late Cypriote III that wholly new types appear, mainly of Mycenaean character.

SILVER

Unfortunately very few of the tombs in Cyprus, where most of the gold and silver objects have been found, provide safe dates for the objects they contain. The tombs usually stretch over several periods and their contents have not been separated into various groups by those who were excavating at the end of the 19th century. Thus only a few objects of silver and gold can with certainty be attributed to the Late Cypriote I period. The bulk of the material belongs to Late Cypriote II with again very few objects that can be definitely assigned to particular periods of Late Cypriote II. In Late Cypriote III types from the preceding period continue; examples of the very few new types appearing are the unique sceptre from Kourion and the enamel rings from Evreti.

While there is an abundance of gold jewellery in Late Bronze Age Cyprus, silver objects are comparatively few, probably due to the perishable nature of silver. They first appear in Early Cypriote III B and continue, though rarely, in Middle Cypriote.¹

The pair of tweezers were found in a Late Cypriote I—II A tomb, Arpera T. 203.

The pin of Type 1 a belongs to L.C. I, and Type 1 b comes from a tomb containing L.C. I B and II C material. The more elaborate ones of Type 2 come from L.C. I—II contexts.² The toggle-pin with plain shaft, Type I 1 is probably L.C. I B, while the datable specimen of Type I 2 (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 572) comes from an L.C. I A—II C tomb. The pins of Types II and III occur in L.C. II B and C contexts.

The plain, circular earrings with overlapping ends, Type 1, belong to the L.C. I—II periods. Type 2 earrings come from tombs dated by the excavator to L.C. II, the Akhera tombs more precisely to L.C. II C. The leech-shaped earring, Type 3, starts in L.C. I and continues through the rest of the L.C. period and even into later periods.³ Type 4 from a tomb containing L.C. I B—III A material seems to be a variety of the gold earring of Type 8 with a cluster of globules. Type 5, of late L.C. II A date, is called by Schaeffer a pendant,⁴ but analogies with foreign specimens of the same type make it certain that we have to do with an earring. There are five specimens in gold

¹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:1A, p. 254, cf. also ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cypr. Bronze Age*, pp. 151 f., 202.

² The foreign relations of pieces of jewellery, both gold and

silver, will be discussed together under gold.

³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:2, p. 385.

⁴ SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 133.

from Gaza¹ from the earlier part of the 18th and the 19th Dynasties, one of gold from the so-called Governor's Tomb² dated from the reign of Tutanchamon down to Ramses II. Another specimen, also of gold, comes from Tell Abu Hawam³ from stratum V, dated by the excavators to c. 1400—1230 B.C. The type thus seems to be Palestinian and the single Cypriote specimen is probably imported. Type 6 occurs in a disturbed tomb with L.C. I B, II A and II C material.

The plain finger-rings of Type 1 belong to the L.C. I—III A periods. The datable examples of Type 2 are of L.C. II date. The specimen *Brit. Mus. Cat. Finger-rings*, 997 is of perhaps Egyptian workmanship, *op. cit.*, 999 from Enkomi is Egyptian and of 18th Dynasty date, 1000 and 1001 are purely Cypriote. The two rings from E. Fr. T. 2 are both of Cypriote workmanship showing Amarna influence. The spiral rings occur in all L.C. periods. The ring of Type 2 occurs in an L.C. II A context, it is too big to be a finger-ring and too small for a bracelet (diam. 2.8 cm.).

The bead from Enkomi belongs to L.C. II B—C. The pendant comes from a late L.C. II A tomb. It is more Near Eastern than Aegean in style and was found with a group of silver objects of foreign character.⁴ The bracelet of Type 1 with open ends has eastern parallels, e.g. at Gaza,⁵ at Megiddo a specimen in gold from Stratum X,⁶ at Gezer in silver;⁷ the type is common in Egypt too. Type 2 occurs in L.C. II contexts. A spiral bracelet of silver has been found as early as Middle Cypriote I.⁸ Our Type 3 has a parallel in Stratum X at Megiddo,⁹ but there the bracelet is made of gold and has a bead of faience between the ends.

The funnels all come from the Ayios Iakovos Bronze Age Sanctuary which is dated to L.C. II A. The plain hemispherical bowls belong to L.C. II and III. The incised bowl with handle comes from a tomb that can be dated L.C. I A—II C. The beautiful specimen with an inlay of bulls' heads in gold and niello is L.C. II A and is very similar to a bowl from Dendra.¹⁰ The shape of the two bowls is the same except that the Dendra bowl has a low foot. The bulls' heads on the two bowls are stylistically very much alike, but on the Enkomi bowl there are fill ornaments between and beneath the heads, whereas the Dendra bowl has only straight lines of inlaid gold. The Dendra specimen is dated to about 1400 B.C.,¹¹ a date which tallies well with the context of the Enkomi bowl. It seems probable that the same artist made the two bowls, i.e. an artist working on the mainland and perhaps making the one intended for export more elaborate. At first sight the shape of the bowls would seem to discourage this theory, in that they are very similar to the Cypriote White Slip bowls,¹² but the handle is more similar to the horizontal loop-handle with a vertical knobbed projection frequently seen on metal vessels than to the real wish-bone handle which is the shape employed on White Slip bowls¹³. The technique of inlaying with

¹ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* II, Pl. III:17—19, 20, 30. The best parallel for the Enkomi specimen seems to be No. 17 from the earlier part of the 18th Dynasty.

² PETRIE, *op. cit.* III, Pl. VIII:13.

³ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, Pl. XXXIX:1, 417.

⁴ SCHAEFFER, *op. cit.*, pp. 132 f.

⁵ PETRIE, *op. cit.* II, Pl. II, from a cenotaph dated to the 15th Dynasty.

⁶ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 226:3.

⁷ MACALISTER, *Exc. of Gezer* II, p. 99, fig. 286.

⁸ ÅSTRÖM, *op. cit.*, p. 151, fig. 15:13.

⁹ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 226:2.

¹⁰ PERSSON, *The Royal Tombs at Dendra*, p. 38, Pls. I, XII—XV. For a discussion of the two bowls and their origin see also Geras, *Festschrift Keramopoulou*, pp. 1 ff.

¹¹ PERSSON, *op. cit.*, p. 67; FURUMARK, *Chronol. of Myc. Pottery*, p. 40.

¹² Cf. e.g. *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. CXIV:1, 2.

¹³ FURUMARK, *Myc. Pottery*, pp. 94 f. and notes 1—3 on p. 95.

gold and niello is of course found on other metal vases from the mainland.¹ The silver cup of Vaphio shape comes from a tomb dated to L.C. II. It has many precursors in pottery² and there are several gold cups of this shape from the shaft-graves at Mycenae,³ not to mention the Vaphio cups themselves.

The silver handle occurs in a tomb dated to late L.C. II A.

ELECTRUM

Electrum is an alloy of gold and silver, which was used in Egypt from Early Dynastic times,⁴ but in Cyprus no electrum is recorded until Late Cypriote when there are two spirals from an L.C. II tomb, a toggle-pin from the same period and a finger-ring of unknown date. Electrum toggle-pins of a similar type occur at Gaza.⁵ The finger-ring is of perhaps Egyptian workmanship.

GOLD

Gold, which is first found at the end of Early Cypriote I and again in Early Cypriote III B,⁶ occurs only rarely in Middle Cypriote, but in Late Cypriote it becomes much more common, reaching its climax in L.C. II, when the tombs of this period have an abundance of gold objects.⁷

The date of the so-called "sceptre", made of gold with enamel decoration, has been the subject of much controversy, but the problem seems to have been ultimately solved by Mc Fadden,⁸ who shows that it had been found in an L.C. III B tomb. The birds on the sceptre were recognized to be falcons by Westholm in his article on this subject.⁹ There is a rather similar bird of bronze with gold inlay from Minet el Beida¹⁰ from the Late Bronze Age, said to be a falcon and following an Egyptian prototype. A pectoral from Illahun found in a 12th Dynasty tomb has two falcons of gold inlaid with scale decoration of various stones, which resemble the example from Minet el Beida¹¹. The decorative scheme of the birds on the Cypriote sceptre differs somewhat from the foreign falcons, but they could be a Cypriote imitation of an Egyptian, or rather Syrian prototype.

The needle comes from an L.C. I B—II B tomb, while the pin of Type 1 is from the same L.C. III B tomb as the sceptre. The datable pins of Types 2 and 3 come from L.C. I—II contexts.¹² The use and origin of the toggle-pin has been discussed by Mrs. Henschel-Simon,¹³ who shows that it was used as a garment-pin attached by a string to the cloth.¹⁴ In Cyprus they first occur in bronze in Early Cypriote and are common throughout the Middle Bronze Age. In Late Cypriote

¹ 'Εφημ. Ἀρχαιολ., 1888, Pl. 7; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 59, 1955, p. 32, Pl. 23, fig. 3; CATLING, *Cypriot Bronzework*, p. 46, n. 10.

² FURUMARK, *op. cit.*, p. 54 and n. 8.

³ KARO, *Schachtgräber*, fig. 78 and Pls. CIII, CIV, CVII, CVIII, CX, CXXIII—V, CXXVII, CLXX.

⁴ LUCAS, *Ancient Egyptian Mat. and Ind.*, pp. 234 f.

⁵ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* IV, Pl. XIV:20—24, from a hoard; the pot in which it was found is from the early part of the 16th Dyn., a terminus post quem.

⁶ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:1 A, p. 254; ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cyp. Bronze Age*, p. 152.

⁷ Cf. also LUCAS, *op. cit.*, pp. 224 ff.

⁸ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 58, 1954, pp. 131 ff.

⁹ *Arkeol. Forskningar och Fynd*, p. 86.

¹⁰ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* I, pp. 32, 35, fig. 24.

¹¹ VERNIER, *Bijoux et orfèvreries*, (Cat. gén. Mus. Caire), 3, Pl. XLVII:52712.

¹² In the Thothmes III temple at Beth-Shan there are said to have been found "two Cypriote gold pins", *Palest. Expl. Fund., Quart. Statem.*, 1928, p. 76, but these are probably toggle-pins which are more characteristic of Cyprus.

¹³ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VI, pp. 169 ff.

¹⁴ *Op. cit.* VI, p. 172, fig. 3.

they begin to appear also in gold; most of them probably are L.C. II. Our Type I 1 belongs to Mrs. Henschel-Simon's type 3,¹ which occur in bronze in Palestine in Middle Bronze II and there is one which is Late Bronze I. Our Type I 2 does not seem to have any exact parallels among the Palestinian pins, but they are related to type 5 with incised shaft. Our Type I 3 a can be compared to Mrs. Henschel-Simon's type 6 b, "ribbed with rhythmical change"² of which all the specimens are from the Middle Bronze Age II and of bronze. Pins of our Type I 3 b which come from L.C. I and II tombs, can be compared to Mrs. Henschel-Simon's types 8 c α and β , "regularly ribbed" resp. "ribbed with rhythmical change", pins of which there are examples in both gold and bronze of Middle and Late Bronze Age times from Palestine. Our silver pins of Type I 2 also belong to this class. Other examples of these toggle-pins were found at Megiddo³ in Strata VIII and IX, but the head of the latter is different. The single example of our Type I 3 c comes from an L.C. I—II tomb. The head is comparable to Mrs. Henschel-Simon's type 9 a⁴ also with shaft ribbed with rhythmical change.

The type with a ring attached to the shaft occurs only in Cyprus and in L.C. I—II contexts. This must be a further, native, Cypriote development of the toggle-pin with a ring through the hole, a type which occurs at Ras Shamra and Jericho in Middle Bronze times and at Megiddo in Stratum XII.⁵ Gold pins of this type also occur in the so-called Byblos Treasure.⁶ An attached bead of other material as a head, in many cases now missing, is found on one of these pins in the Byblos treasure and at Gaza;⁷ these latter pins also give the best parallels to the Cypriote ones with bead and disc ornaments on the shaft. A mould for making toggle-pins with bead and disc shank has been found at Ain Shems.⁸

The "distaff head" occurs in Cyprus on two gold toggle-pins of Type II 1 b with bead and disc shank. One of the Byblos pins has a distaff head of gold. A more globular and less fluted head, though somewhat similar to the Cypriote distaff ones, occurs on bronze and silver pins from Ras Shamra, level II⁹ and on a bronze toggle-pin found in Cyprus.¹⁰ Other pins with distaff heads come from Alalakh, levels VII—V according to Woolley's dates 1780—1447 B.C.¹¹ Type II 2 b comes from an L.C. II A context. One of the above-mentioned pins from Megiddo, Stratum IX,¹² must have had the same combination of a golden and a paste bead head.

The individual characteristics of the toggle-pins found in Cyprus as compared to the Palestinian ones, make it certain that they were made in Cyprus but inspired by the Eastern pins. The shaft with gold wire giving a plaited effect is unparalleled outside Cyprus and evidently a local fabrication.

The golden fibulae are not dated by context, but bronze parallels probably belong to the end of

¹ *Op. cit.* VI, Pl. LXVIII:6, 10, 14.

² *Op. cit.* VI, Pl. LXVIII:32.

³ *Megiddo II*, Pl. 223:65, 73.

⁴ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VI, Pl. LXX, No. 98.

⁵ *Syria XVII*, 1936, p. 129, fig. 17:K, P, Q, S; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VI, p. 187, fig. 11; KENYON, *Jericho I*, p. 424, fig. 177:18; *Megiddo II*, Pl. 220:28.

⁶ *Bull. Mus. Beyrouth I*, 1937, Pl. V:25, 26.

⁷ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza II*, Pl. III:13 found with Hyksos scarab;

op. cit. IV, Pls. XIV:20, 22—24, XV, XVI:57, XVII, XVIII:121, XIX, XX:138, XXII:251; *City of Shepherd Kings*, Pl. (A):7, all from hoards.

⁸ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* VI, Pl. LXX.

⁹ *Syria XIII*, 1932, Pl. XIII:3, 2100—1600 B.C. according to Schaeffer, *Ugaritica II*, p. VII.

¹⁰ CATLING, *op. cit.*, fig. 6:8.

¹¹ WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, p. 276, Pl. LXX and p. 399.

¹² *Megiddo II*, Pl. 223:65.

L.C. III B; they are best compared to Catling's type C, an intermediary between his subtypes (a) and (b);¹ this is an Aegean type of fibula.

The earrings of Type 1 which come from datable contexts mostly belong to Late Cypriote II. Many of this type made of both silver and gold have been found in Gaza, the earliest belonging to the time of the 12th Dynasty, according to Petrie.² They occur also at Ras Shamra together with other earrings of a type common in Cyprus, our Type 8, with a pendant of globules,³ and at Megiddo in silver and gold beginning in Stratum XIII A.⁴

Type 2, the crescent-shaped earring, is most common in L.C. II, although there are single examples from L.C. I and III contexts. This is also an Eastern type; it occurs already in Sumerian times,⁵ but is also found in Middle Minoan Crete,⁶ one or two of the Ras Shamra earrings cited in n. 3 being good parallels, and apparently belonging to the same date as the Cypriote ones. Other specimens are known from Egypt and Nubia, both from the New Kingdom.⁷ A specimen of this type, in silver, comes from Crete, from the Mavro Spelio cemetery at Knossos in a Late Minoan tomb.⁸

Type 3, the so-called "twisted" earring, starts in L.C. I, is common in L.C. II and hardly exists in L.C. III. Similar examples have been found at Gaza,⁹ and one specimen of the 15th century B.C. occurs at Lachish.¹⁰ There seem to have been two different methods of making this earring: one¹¹ was to fold two strips of gold at right angles and then solder them together back to back, giving a rod with four flanges which was then twisted and formed into a ring; the other method was to twist a strand of wire of square section¹² which gave a similar effect. The Cypriote earrings belong to the first type as do nearly all the ones from Gaza. The earrings, E. Sw. T. 3.49, (Fig. 65, 10) and *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 358, 359, however, seem to be of the other kind. To this type also belongs an earring from Megiddo,¹³ Stratum IX. A third type of twisted earring has been found in the cemetery of Perati in Attica; it consists of four bands, twisted separately in the second technique (used in the case of the Lachish earring) and afterwards soldered together.¹⁴

Of the Type 4 earrings, leech-shaped with one end longer than the other, two specimens have been dated by the excavator to the 14th to 13th centuries B.C. but without any statement of tomb context, and one from Idalion is of L.C. III A date. They have many Eastern parallels: in Egypt from the New Kingdom¹⁵ and in Palestine¹⁶ from the time of Thothmes III onwards. This type of

¹ CATLING, *op. cit.*, pp. 243 f.

² PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* III, Pl. XIV:17, 20, 21, 28; *op. cit.* IV, Pls. XIV:16, XV, XVI:43—50, XVII, XVIII:85, 93, 94, XXI:200.

³ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* I, p. 42, fig. 31.

⁴ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 225.

⁵ WOOLLEY, *Ur Exc.* II, Pl. 138:PG 1237.

⁶ HIGGINS, *Greek and Roman Jewellery*, p. 87. The Cretan specimens are apparently not connected with those found in Cyprus.

⁷ BRUNTON, *Qau and Badari* III, Pl. XXXV; STEINDORFF, *Aniba* II, Pl. 58:30a.

⁸ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XXVIII, Pl. XVIII:III.3.

⁹ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* III, Pl. XIV:13; *op. cit.* II, Pl. III:24 and Pl. I, from the 15th century; *op. cit.* IV, Pls. XIII, XIV:38—40, XVII, XVIII:105, XXI:202; *City of Shepherd Kings*, Pl. (B):16.

¹⁰ *Lachish* II, Pl. XXVI:18.

¹¹ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* II, p. 7. That these earrings should be of Irish origin as suggested by PETRIE, *loc. cit.*, is most improbable.

¹² *Lachish* II, p. 66.

¹³ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 225:7.

¹⁴ *Πρακτικά* 1954, 1957, p. 95, fig. 3, T. 9.

¹⁵ RANDALL-MACIVER & MACE, *El Amrah and Abydos*, Pl. XLVI:D 102, 18th Dyn.; *Nubia, Arch. Survey* 1907—1908, Pl. 70; PEET, *The Cemeteries of Abydos* II, Pl. XV:14, 18th Dyn.

¹⁶ PETRIE, *Gerar*, Pl. I:14; MACALISTER, *Exc. of Gezer* II, p. 102, fig. 287; *op. cit.* III, Pl. CXXXVI:5; ROWE, *The four Can. Temples of Beth-Shan*, Pl. XXX:35; *Beth-Pelet* I, Pls. XXII:197, XXX, XXXV; *op. cit.* II, Pls. XLVIII:36, XLIX, L:925, 949, 942, 964, LI, LIV:960; GRANT, *Ain Shems Exc.* I, Pl. XVIII; GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 128:1—5; *Hama* II.3, p. 129, fig. 156.

earring continues to much later times and is also found in bronze in Cyprus in L.C. II¹ and III.

The leech-shaped earring with very long overlapping ends, Type 5, occurs only in Cyprus and is most common in L.C. III, although it is first found in L.C. I—II contexts.

The type of earring with a pendant in the shape of a bull's head, is found in L.C. I—II and III tombs. Bulls' heads are common in the Eastern Mediterranean and in the Aegean in different materials and for different purposes, such as weights, rhyta, pendants, beads etc.² But bulls' heads as pendants for earrings occur in very few places outside of Cyprus, and then only singly, so the type is probably a Cypriote invention. The foreign examples have been found at Byblos³ in a disturbed context, at Ras Shamra⁴ and finally at Vromousa near Chalkis in Euboea,⁵ in a tomb said to have lasted from the transition of Late Helladic I—II to the beginning of Late Helladic III. If the earring really belongs to this tomb—it was only one of many tombs excavated in 1906—1911 by Papavasiliou and it remained unpublished till 1952—it means that the Chalkis specimen could be contemporary with the earliest Cypriote specimens. But even so the occurrence of this one example outside of Cyprus is insufficient to demonstrate that it is a Mycenaean type. The quantity found in Cyprus would suggest that it is a Cypriote type; the Chalkis earring probably came from Cyprus. A pair of earrings of this type is in Budapest.⁶ They are of unknown provenance but probably came from Cyprus. Two more of the same type are in the Haifa Museum; they were bought in France. Another type of bull's head pendant occurs at Ialysos on Rhodes in the looted tomb XLII, the date of which is uncertain.⁷ They differ slightly from the Cypriote ones, both in style and in having several thread-holes, indicating that they were used as beads in a necklace and not as pendants. A fragment of a bull's head pendant was found at Perati, but it was not of the same style as the Cypriote ones.⁸

Our Type 7, a stylized version of the bull's head pendant, also starts in L.C. I—II and continues in L.C. III. The pendant has the same shape as the bull's head pendant, and in many cases the ears are marked by a knob or loop of wire on either side below the threading-holes. The pendants themselves are decorated with various curvilinear patterns, e.g. an Aegean scale-pattern (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 510), or a more complicated interlaced pattern (*op. cit.*, 525). It would seem likely that this type developed out of the real bull's head pendant, the fact that the two types continue to exist side by side is no objection to this. There is a fragmentary pair of the same type in the Benaki Museum in Athens, without provenance⁹ but certainly from Cyprus.¹⁰ The only spec-

¹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:2, p. 157, fig. 31:13, 14; CATLING, *op. cit.*, p. 236 and fig. 22:17, 18. The gold specimens cited by him in fact belong to our Type 5.

² Cf. e.g. WOOLLEY, *Ur Exc.* II, Pl. 125; FRANKFORT & PENDLEBURY, *The City of Akhenaten* II, Pl. XXVIII:1; MONTET, *Byblos et l'Égypte*, Pl. XLIX:387; PETRIE, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, Pl. XXII; PERSSON, *New Tombs at Dendra*, p. 87, fig. 96; WACE, *Mycenae*, Pl. 26; KARO, *Schachtgräber*, Pl. XLIV:353, 354; *Mon. Ant.* XIV, p. 731, fig. 27; SEAGER, *Mochlos*, Pl. X, T. XXII; EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* II, p. 528, fig. 330; SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* I, p. 44, fig. 33; AMANDRY, *Coll. Stathatos, Les Bijoux antiques*, p. 7, fig. 5; HIGGINS, *op. cit.*, p. 75.

³ DUNAND, *Fouilles de Byblos* II, Pl. CXL.

⁴ *Syria* XIII, 1932, Pl. IX:2; *Syria* XIX, 1938, p. 320, fig. 48:13,

in stone.

⁵ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XLVII, p. 88. I have not been able to find this earring in the Museum in Chalkis, but Mrs. HANKEY has been kind enough to send me a sketch of it from her notes and it does seem to be of the Cypriote type.

⁶ Musée National Hongrois de Beaux-Arts, Inv. Nos 55.160.1 and 2.

⁷ *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* VI—VII, 1923—24, p. 198 figs. 121, 122.

⁸ *Πρακτικά*, 1956, 1961, Pl. 15.

⁹ SEGALL, *Mus. Benaki, Kat. d. Goldschmiede-Arbeiten*, Pl. 4:4.

¹⁰ *Man* XLVI, 1946, p. 24, reproduces a drawing of a stone mould for such earrings; the mould was in private possession in Cyprus in 1913 and had evidently been found in the island.

imens of this type definitely found outside Cyprus come from Tiryns and Perati on the east coast of Attica. The latter specimen is decorated with granulation and was found in a tomb with Mycenaean pottery of Late Helladic III C 1.¹ The other was part of the Tiryns treasure;² it is decorated with granulation and resembles the one from E. Sw. T. 11.39. The Tiryns specimen however has knobs under the threading holes and the holes themselves are surrounded by thick rings like the examples from Enkomi, Sw. T. 19. The piece from Tiryns has been mounted on a necklace as a central pendant.

Type 8, with a pendant of globules, is a widespread earring in the Levant and probably reached Cyprus from there. In Cyprus it occurs in L.C. I—II contexts, and in L.C. III there is one specimen. This type continued into the Early Iron Age in Cyprus, at which time it can be found throughout the whole Mediterranean.³ It has been found in Crete but of unknown date.⁴ It occurs at Ras Shamra,⁵ at Hama in Period I,⁶ at Gaza,⁷ according to Stewart from the end of the 16th century and down into the 14th,⁸ at Beth-Pelet⁹ in silver and one specimen in gold, there dated to the 19th and 20th Dynasties, in Lachish¹⁰ in a tomb used c. 1600—1370 B.C. made of electrum, at Megiddo¹¹ in stratum IX, at Alalakh¹² in Level IV, at Gezer,¹³ where it is said to be characteristically Second Semitic. One of the latter specimens has a single globule like our earring of silver, Type 4; other examples of this type come from Gaza¹⁴ and from Megiddo.¹⁵ A single specimen from Egypt,¹⁶ made of silver, was found in the Tell Basta treasure of the 19th Dynasty. A steatite mould from Mochlos for this type shows that it was cast.¹⁷

Type 9 with the triangular, granulated¹⁸ pendant is found in L.C. I—II tombs and in one L.C. III tomb. It has been regarded as a further development or stylization of our Types 6 and 7,¹⁹ the bulls' heads, but since the three types are contemporary the evidence at hand does not necessarily support such a development. However, this type may well in the beginning have been independently intended as a representation of a bull's head. The loops of wire below the threading holes, resembling the transformed ears of a bull and which can be seen on some examples have disappeared on the coarser L.C. III specimens, which are no longer reminiscent of bulls' heads. There are a few examples from Alalakh which resemble the Cypriote ones and may have been inspired by them, although they are not exact copies;²⁰ the excavator dates two to Level IV, 1447—1370 B.C., and the third comes from a grave of uncertain date, "but not later than Level IV". This type

¹ **Εργον κατά τὸ 1956*, p. 24; *Πρακτικά 1954, 1957*, p. 95, fig. 4, from T. 11.

² *Athen. Mitt.* LV, 1930, p. 125, Abb. 1; *Arch. Anz.* 1916, pp. 143 ff.; **Αρχαιολ. Δελτ.* 1916, *Παραστ.*, pp. 13 ff.

³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:2, pp. 384 f.

⁴ HIGGINS, *op. cit.*, p. 73.

⁵ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* I, p. 42, fig. 31; *Syria* XIII, 1932, Pl. XVI:1.

⁶ *Hama* II.3, p. 129, fig. 159.

⁷ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* III, Pl. XIV:2, 3, 4, 27; *op. cit.* IV, Pls. XV, XVI:70, 71, 75, 76, XVII, XVIII:82, 102, 103, 125, 126, XIX, XX:142, 143, 148. XXI:201; *City of Shepherd Kings*, Pl. (A):1.

⁸ STEWART, *Tell el-Ajjul*, p. 40.

⁹ *Beth-Pelet* I, Pl. XXXIII:382; *op. cit.* II, Pls. XLIX, L:956, 961.

¹⁰ *Lachish* IV, Pl. 25:15.

¹¹ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 225:9.

¹² WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, Pl. LXIX:j.

¹³ MACALISTER, *Exc. of Gezer* II, pp. 101 f.; *op. cit.* III, Pls. XXXI:14, 16, CXXXVI:6, 6a.

¹⁴ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* IV, Pls. XVII, XVIII:101, 107, 108, 114—119.

¹⁵ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 225:2, 15 from Strata XI and VIII; GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 115:10.

¹⁶ MASPERO, *Le Musée Égyptien* II, Pl. L.

¹⁷ HIGGINS, *op. cit.*, p. 73.

¹⁸ On granulation see HIGGINS, *op. cit.*, pp. 18 ff.

¹⁹ *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, p. 28 fig. 5; *Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome* I, 1915—1916, p. 71.

²⁰ WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, Pl. LXIX:g, h.

of earring has been found in Crete too,¹ always in Late Minoan contexts, but some of the Cretan specimens differ from the Cypriote ones in having a spherical gold bead at the point of the triangle and in being bigger. Some are more like the Cypriote type, but on the other hand no earring of Cretan type has been found in Cyprus. It seems probable that the types in the two islands developed independently from a common, probably Cypriote, origin.

The little pendant in the shape of a woman, Type 10, comes from an L.C. II tomb; the hair style resembles that of the nude woman forming the ivory handle of a mirror—E. Sw. T. 19.91—but the pendant is probably not of Cypriote origin, it may equally well be Near Eastern.

Type 11 with circular plaques as pendants come from an L.C. II B—C context. Pendants of a somewhat similar shape have been found at Lachish² in bronze and silver, attributed to Structure II, that is approximately contemporary with L.C. II A and B, and at Tarsus of Early Iron date.³

The crescent-shaped earrings, Type 12, are dated to L.C. II A. The shape is common at Gaza,⁴ but there the earrings are made of gold sheet and decorated with granulation; for the wire decoration of the A. Iak. earrings we may compare the gold toggle-pins of Type II 2 and the gold finger-rings of Type 4, this technique seems to have been highly appreciated in Late Bronze Cyprus. The same idea of decoration by using twisted wire occurs on Type 13 from L.C. I—II contexts.

As we have seen, all the earrings found in Cyprus are either of Eastern origin or Cypriote showing varying degrees of influence from the East.

The plain finger-ring, Type 1, is common in L.C. I—II tombs and still occurs in L.C. III. Another type of plain finger-ring is represented by our Type 2, with three or four hoops soldered together; both specimens come from the same L.C. III tomb.

The finger-rings of Type 3, with oval or rectangular engraved bezel, mostly belong to the L.C. II period. The shape of these rings is not Mycenaean; Mycenaean rings usually have the bezel set at right angles to the hoop.⁵ The Cypriote rings are sometimes stirrup-shaped, as e.g. E. Sw. T. 3.46, an Egyptianizing shape,⁶ sometimes dome-shaped, as e.g. *Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings*, 7, Pl. I, another Egyptianizing shape. Another shape represented by E. Sw. T. 18.5 has Palestinian parallels: from a tomb at Beth-Pelet comes a ring of the same shape and with a similar design of a fish.⁷ Another tomb at Beth-Pelet, from the 19th to 20th Dynasties, yielded a similar ring⁸ but with a very rough design. And from a Late Bronze II context at Megiddo⁹ there is a ring of similar shape in gold, incised with eight letters.

¹ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XXVIII, Pl. XVIII:VII A. 1, VII B. 1, p. 286; *op. cit.* 51, Pl. 12 (a); *Études Crétoises* 8, Pls. XXXVI:0 121, XLVII:0 120; cf. also HIGGINS, *op. cit.*, pp. 72 f.; in the STATHATOS collection in Athens there is another specimen of the Cretan type with a globular bead at the end, AMANDRY, *op. cit.*, Pl. VI:3 and p. 19; other specimens of this kind of earring are in private collections, POLLAK, *Sammlung Nelidow*, No. 181, Pl. X; another of a somewhat different appearance from Upper Egypt is in the Benaki Museum in Athens, SEGALL, *op. cit.*, Pl. 4:3, p. 15.

² *Lachish II*, Pl. XXVI:1, 2.

³ *Tarsus III*, p. 398, fig. 181:2.

⁴ E.g. PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza IV*, Pl. XIV:28, 29, 30, 31, from a hoard.

⁵ HIGGINS, *op. cit.*, pp. 83 f.

⁶ SCHÄFER, *Ägypt. Goldschmiedearbeiten*, Pl. 13:75, 76, 77, stirrup-shaped; *op. cit.*, Pl. 13:78, 79, 82, dome-shaped. Cf. also a stirrup-shaped ring from Ain Shems, GRANT, *Ain Shems Exc. I*, Pl. XVIII; *op. cit.* II, Pl. XLIX:4; CARTER, *The Tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen II*, Pl. LXXXV, dome-shaped.

⁷ *Beth-Pelet II*, Pl. LIII:199, the tomb was in use from times of Ramses I to Ramses IV.

⁸ *Op. cit.* II, Pl. L:922.72.

⁹ GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 128:15 and fig. 177.

As regards the engravings on these rings Dr. Kenna has supplied the following information: A. Iak. B.A.S., 2 is of Amarna type and might be Egyptian although it is probably of local Cypriote origin.

E. Sw. T. 3.46 showing two animals and a sacred tree is certainly Cypriote.

E. Sw. T. 18.62 is of Mycenaean workmanship but may have been made in Cyprus, while E. Sw. T. 18 S. 11 is purely Cypriote and later than the preceding.

Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings, 1 is of perhaps Egyptian workmanship, *op. cit.*, 2 is Egyptian with Aegean influence but probably made in Cyprus. *Op. cit.*, 7 is of Cypriote workmanship with Cretan/Mycenaean influence and *op. cit.*, 13 is of perhaps Cretan/Mycenaean workmanship.

The ring from E. Fr. T. 2 could be of Amarna type but looks more Aegean.

Our Types 4 and 5 with an inset stone or faience bezel cover some differing variations, but mostly belong to the L.C. II period, except the rings from Evreti which are L.C. III. Type 4 is a very common type in Cyprus. Sometimes the hoop is plain, without wire decoration, or has incised decoration. A ring of similar type was found in the Tholos tomb at Vaphio¹ of Late Helladic II date; this seems to be the only example of this kind of ring found outside Cyprus, and it is probably of Cypriote inspiration; some of the Cypriote rings were found in L.C. I—II tombs and may be as early as or earlier than the specimen from Vaphio. Wire decorating the hoop occurs on a ring from Prosymna,² dated to an early phase of Late Helladic III. There are rings with wire decoration on the hoop already in Sumerian times as well as a loop-in-loop chain.³ Wire work occurs at Dahshur⁴ and Byblos⁵ in tombs contemporary with the 12th Dynasty, in Egypt belonging to the 18th Dynasty,⁶ and at Megiddo⁷ in Strata VIII and VII A. As we have seen above, this wire decoration was particularly popular in Cyprus.

Among rings of Type 5, one from Enkomi—Sw. T. 18.40—has granulation on the circular bezel surrounding the inlay; for this there is an Egyptian parallel from the time of Amenophis III,⁸ but a more similar bezel was found at Mycenae.⁹ The only L.C. III rings with inset bezel are similar in shape to some of our specimens of Type 3 with Egyptianizing shape, but the engraving on one of them is of Mycenaean character.

The double rings, Type 6, come from L.C. I—II and III tombs. Such rings occur in Egypt, e.g. in the tomb of Tutanchamon¹⁰ and from Beth-Pelet¹¹ there is a kind of double ring in faience from a tomb that was in use from times of Ramses I to Ramses IV. The ring, *Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings*, 8, is of Cypriote workmanship with Cretan/Mycenaean influence.

The swivel-rings with a revolving scarab, Type 7, all come from L.C. I—II tombs. The idea was originally Egyptian; there is a good example from the 12th Dynasty and many later specimens

¹ 'Εφημ. 'Αρχαιολ., 1889, Pl. 7:8.

² BLEGEN, *Prosymna* II, fig. 576.

³ WOOLLEY, *Ur Exc.* II, Pls. 134:U 8693, 138:U 10949, U 10878.

⁴ MORGAN, *Fouilles à Dahchour*, Pl. XVII:17.

⁵ MONTET, *Byblos et l'Égypte*, Pl. XCIV:617.

⁶ VERNIER, *Bijoux et orfèvreries* (Cat. gén. Mus. Caire), 3, Pl. LI.

⁷ *Megiddo* II, Pls. 224:28, 231.

⁸ PETRIE, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, Pl. XXII:14.

⁹ 'Εφημ. 'Αρχαιολ., 1888, Pl. 9:11. From Stratum VIII at

Megiddo, *Megiddo* II, Pl. 224:25, there is a circular gold setting with granulation round an inlay of faience, but it has probably belonged to an earring such as *op. cit.* II, Pl. 225:12. One of the swords from Dendra, PERSSON, *The Royal Tombs at Dendra*, Pl. XX, sword No. IV and p. 34, has gold studs with faience inlay and a granulated border. The "bezel" from Mycenae may also have belonged to a sword.

¹⁰ CARTER, *op. cit.*, II, Pl. LXXXV.

¹¹ *Beth-Pelet* II, Pl. LIII:201 A.

exist, with or without a setting for the scarab, and most often on a bronze ring.¹ The type spread to other places in the Levant and there are specimens from Lachish,² one where the bronze ring only is preserved, from a tomb dated to Late Bronze II—III, and three specimens with scarabs possibly from the 15th to 16th Dynasties, all without metal settings for the scarab; from Byblos³ with and without settings from tombs contemporary with the 12th Dynasty; from Megiddo⁴ from a tomb containing both Middle Bronze II and Late Bronze II pottery, but where the ring is dated by the excavator to Middle Bronze II on analogy with specimens from Gaza.⁵ The Megiddo ring is made of silver and has a gold setting for the scarab. There are other specimens from the same place in Strata IX and X⁶ and from other tombs⁷ and even later periods⁸ with settings and rings of various materials. At Ras Shamra⁹ in tombs dated to the 17th and 16th centuries there are rings of this type. Finally from Gaza come many rings of this type with or without settings and where the ring is made of various materials.¹⁰ It seems probable that the specimens found in Cyprus came there from Syria or Palestine.

The rings of Type 8 have unusually broad hoops; one comes from an L.C. I—II tomb while the other is of a somewhat dubious provenance; it was bought in Nicosia. It is interesting because the bulls' heads on it have the same downward curved horns as appear on the Enkomi silver bowl (p. 27).

The single example of our Type 9 was found in an L.C. II C context. The design with filigree spirals on the bezel occurs on a 12th Dynasty ring from Dahshur.¹¹ One specimen of Type 10 with spiral bezel comes from an L.C. I—II tomb, the context of the other is unknown. The joining of the ends of a ring into a spiral occurs on Egyptian bracelets¹² and on a ring from Megiddo.¹³

The cloisonné enamel occurs on rings from Evreti from a twelfth century tomb.¹⁴ Higgins' idea (*Greek and Roman Jewellery*, p. 25) that the rings were made by an "immigrant craftsman, or by a native who had learnt the technique abroad" seems improbable to me, since at this time enamel is not recorded anywhere else in the area. It seems more likely that an ingenious goldsmith working in the south-western part of Cyprus—where the rings and the sceptre with the same technique were found—more or less by chance had the idea of heating the pieces of glass to be inlaid and fusing them in position instead of cementing them as usual.

The finger-rings thus prove to be for the most part imported or inspired from Egypt, Palestine and Syria.

The toe-rings come from the same L.C. II C tomb. As they were found at the feet of a skeleton their use is clear.

¹ LANSING, *Egyptian Jewellery*, fig. 5; PETRIE, *The Labyrinth, Gerzeh and Mazgouneh*, Pl. XVI; CARTER, *op. cit.* II, Pl. LXXXV; PENDLEBURY, *The City of Akhenaten III*, Pl. LXXVII:8; BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. XXIV:12, 13; GARSTANG, *El Ardbah*, Pl. XIX; VERNIER, *op. cit.*, 3, Pl. LIV:E, F.

² Lachish IV, Pls. 25:49, 31:29, 30, 36:231.

³ MONTET, *Byblos et l'Égypte*, Pl. XCVI:640—643.

⁴ GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 107:19, pp. 172 f., fig. 176:3.

⁵ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza IV*, Pls. VII:264, XVIII:124.

⁶ Megiddo II, Pl. 151:123, 141.

⁷ GUY & ENGBERG, *op. cit.*, Pls. 95:29, 30, 131:9, 10.

⁸ *Op. cit.*, Pl. 165:3, 4, 7, 8.

⁹ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica I*, p. 70, fig. 59, p. 76, fig. 67.

¹⁰ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza II*, Pls. III:25, XVIII:244—246; *op. cit.* III, Pl. VIII:12; *op. cit.* IV, Pls. VII:178, 257, 260, IX:307, XI:433, 434, 468, XXII:252, XXXIV:528, 529.

¹¹ MORGAN, *Fouilles à Dahchour*, p. 68, No. 34, fig. 145.

¹² DAVIS, *The Tomb of Siptah*, Col. Pl. Gold bracelets and ornaments of Queen Taosrit, from the time of Seti II.

¹³ GUY & ENGBERG, *op. cit.*, p. 172, fig. 176:11.

¹⁴ MARYON, *Metalwork and enamelling*, pp. 169 ff.; HIGGINS, *Greek and Roman Jewellery*, pp. 24 ff.

The broad, flat rings, Type 1, come from an L.C. I—II tomb and were probably linked together into a chain. The spiral rings, Type 2, come from L.C. I—II or II contexts and one from a pure L.C. III tomb (E. Fr. T. 15, 1934). In the *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I they are all described as hair-rings, which is of course possible,¹ and in the *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery* they are all called spirals, a wiser but vaguer term as we are uncertain of their use. Catling suggests² that apart from use as ear-, finger- or hair-rings, spiral rings may have served for fastening clothing, an attractive idea. The diameter of the Cypriote gold spiral rings, where known, is in many cases a little bigger than that of finger-rings, but smaller than the diameter of bracelets. Spiral rings occur in Greece and on Crete.³

Turning to the beads found in Cyprus and their foreign relations, we shall see that unlike the earrings and finger-rings they have many Aegean parallels. The plain, globular beads, Type 1, have been found in L.C. I—II and III contexts. It is a type too simple and widespread to be dealt with here. A parallel for the ring at either end on some of these beads is found on a bead from Gaza.⁴ The ribbed or fluted variety, Type 2, is most common in L.C. I—II but continues in L.C. III. Some beads with very pronounced projections at the ends (E. Sw. T. 8.28 and *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. VIII, E. Br. T. 19) of L.C. I—II have parallels from Gaza,⁵ Beth-Pelet⁶ of 16th Dynasty date, Megiddo⁷ Stratum IX and Tell Beit Mirsim⁸ in gold and faience. Stewart⁹ puts the origin of this collared type in gold to the late 17th or early 16th century. Another early bead of this type, with a much shorter collar at either end, comes from an Early Minoan II tomb at Mochlos¹⁰ in Crete. The other specimens from Cyprus have lost the long collars and have instead one or two moulded rings at either end, or lack the rings completely; often only the central part of the bead is fluted as e.g. on E. Sw. T. 3.233. The fluted bead without rings at the ends occurs early at Byblos¹¹ in the second half of the 12th Dynasty. It exists in Greece in faience e.g. at Dendra¹² and Prosymna¹³ in all Late Helladic periods, in gold at Kakovatos in Tholos T. A of Late Helladic II A date.¹⁴ A bead resembling the Cypriote specimens with flutings only in the centre and a short collar at either end has been found at Ialysos in T. XXVI¹⁵ in faience. It may be that the Cypriotes acquired the collared type from Palestine and then under influence from the West diminished or completely eliminated the collar.

Our Type 3, the "grain of wheat", is most common in L.C. II. They are common in Greece and Crete, especially in faience; gold specimens occur in Crete, at Pyrgos, found in a larnax,¹⁶ in the cemeteries at Mavro Spelio¹⁷ at Knossos, and at Phaistos.¹⁸ From the Greek mainland there

¹ An example of spiral rings in the hair can be seen in WOOLLEY, *Ur Exc.* II, Pl. 144.

² CATLING, *Cypriot Bronzework*, pp. 232 f.

³ SCHLIEMANN, *Mykenae* p. 165, No. 220, p. 401, No. 529; *Ἐφημ. Ἀρχαιολ.*, 1888, Pl. 9:14; *Mon. Ant.* XIV, p. 595, fig. 57.

⁴ *City of Shepherd Kings*, Pl. (B):24.

⁵ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* IV, Pl. XVI:56, 58—60, XX:137 from hoards, XXI:203, 204 in a 15th Dynasty group.

⁶ *Beth-Pelet* II, Pl. LXXII:B 19.

⁷ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 209:33.

⁸ *Ann. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* XVII, Pls. 32:1—3, 39:45, Str. D, E.

⁹ STEWART, *Tell el-Ajjul*, p. 52.

¹⁰ SEAGER, *Mochlos*, fig. 25:VI.27, central bead.

¹¹ DUNAND, *Fouilles de Byblos*, I, Pl. CXXXVI:2316.

¹² PERSSON, *New Tombs at Dendra*, p. 85, fig. 95, T. 10; cf. also HIGGINS, *op. cit.*, p. 74.

¹³ BLEGEN, *Prosymna* I, pp. 307 ff., *op. cit.* II, fig. 599:4.

¹⁴ *Athen. Mitt.* XXXIV, 1909, Pl. XIII:11, 12.

¹⁵ *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* VI—VII, 1923—24, p. 149, fig. 71.

¹⁶ EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* II, p. 75, fig. 34:C,E, by EVANS dated Late Minoan I A.

¹⁷ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XXVIII, p. 287, fig. 39, T. III.1; cf. also HIGGINS, *op. cit.*, p. 74.

¹⁸ *Mon. Ant.* XIV, p. 599, fig. 62.

are gold beads of similar type from Dendra found in Tomb 10 dated by the excavator to the transition Late Helladic II to III,¹ from Asine² in a Late Helladic III A 2 context a necklace of alternating gold and faience beads of this shape. From Chalkis³ there are three beads probably from Vromousa T. I, said to have been used from the transition Late Helladic I—II to the beginning of Late Helladic III. They occur also in Rhodes in various materials, e.g. from Tomb XX at Ialysos of Late Helladic III C 1.⁴ A single specimen with another system of ribbing, more reminiscent of the Egyptian faience beads,⁵ and with a small collar at either end, as on E. Sw. T. 11.271, made of gold was found at Megiddo⁶ in Stratum VII A; but it is apparent that this type of bead came to Cyprus from the west.

The only datable bead of Type 4, the plain cylindrical, comes from an L.C. II B context. The rectangular bead, Type 5, comes from an L.C. I B—II B tomb. Type 6 presents another variety of the cylindrical bead, made of gold wire wound into a spiral and soldered together. This type probably belongs to the L.C. II period and is apparently of Cypriote origin. A plain cylindrical gold bead without rings at the ends occurs at Kakovatos⁷ in Tomb A dated Late Helladic II A. Segmented faience beads, e.g. from Prosymna,⁸ frequent also in Egypt and the Levant have a resemblance to the cylindrical beads of spirally twisted wire. So have beads from Qurneh⁹ which, however, are made of separate, small gold rings soldered together.¹⁰

The single bead of Type 7 belongs to an L.C. II C context. From analogy with similar types from Prosymna¹¹ from T. XLI of Late Helladic III date and the Dendra Tholos,¹² the conclusion may be drawn that it is an Aegean object and once belonged to a gold cap decorating a stone bead. Another specimen has been found at Arkhanes, exhibited in the Heraclion Museum. Cylindrical beads with three or more rows of granulation occur at Dendra, Mycenae and Tiryns¹³ at Megiddo,¹⁴ and Beth-Pelet.¹⁵

Type 8 comes from an L.C. I B—II C context, it is a golden variation of the very common spacer bead, usually made of faience.¹⁶ Type 9 is again an Aegean bead type and it belongs to L.C. II B—C; there are six of them, all belonging to the same necklace. The same shape of beads in faience and in gold have been found at Mycenae,¹⁷ in lapislazuli at Knossos in the Royal Tomb of Late Minoan II B,¹⁸ but these apparently have a globular appendix at the broader end.

Type 10, the figure-of-eight shield, occurs in L.C. II and has several parallels in Greece from where the Cypriote specimens probably came, in various materials, usually ivory or gold.¹⁹ One

¹ PERSSON, *New Tombs at Dendra*, p. 84, fig. 92:4 and Pl. V:6.

² Asine, Col. Pl. III, from Ch. T. I:5.

³ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XLVII, p. 89.

⁴ *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* VI—VII, 1923—24, p. 139, fig. 61.

⁵ FRANKFORT & PENDLEBURY, *The City of Akhenaten* II, Pl. L, type LXIII.

⁶ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 215:103.

⁷ *Athen. Mitt.* XXXIV, 1909, Pl. XIII:14.

⁸ BLEGEN, *Prosymna* II, fig. 599:7.

⁹ PETRIE, *Qurneh*, Pl. XXIX, from a 17th Dynasty burial.

¹⁰ Some beads from Ain Shems, GRANT, *Ain Shems Exc. I*, Pl. XVIII, *op. cit.* II, Pl. XLIX:26, may be of the spirally twisted type, the small scale of the photograph does not, however,

allow any certainty.

¹¹ BLEGEN, *op. cit.* I, Pl. I, frontispiece.

¹² PERSSON, *The Royal Tombs at Dendra*, Pl. XXV.

¹³ PERSSON, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXVII; *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XXXIX, p. 75, Pl. 28:c; *Athen. Mitt.* LV, 1930, Pl. IV.

¹⁴ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 215:106.

¹⁵ *Beth-Pelet* I, Pl. XXXVI, T. 532.

¹⁶ Cf. p. 590 below; but cf. also *Megiddo* II, Pl. 209:34 for a golden spacer bead from Stratum IX.

¹⁷ Athens, Nat. Mus., Chamber T. 55.

¹⁸ *Archaeologia* LIX, 1905, p. 542, fig. 130.

¹⁹ Cf. also HIGGINS, *op. cit.*, p. 81.

from Mycenae comes from T. 518 of Late Helladic I—III A 1 date,¹ other examples have been found at Prosymna² in Late Helladic III tombs, at Spata³ also of Late Helladic III, Menidi⁴ in the tholos tomb of Late Helladic III B date, again at Mycenae⁵ from the "House of Shields" and in the pottery deposit of Late Helladic III B date; there is also a very fine specimen in gold with granulations from a tholos tomb at Pylos.⁶ These shields occur in Crete too, in Late Minoan III from the Gypsades cemetery at Knossos,⁷ and there is a specimen in bronze from Gournia.⁸ Finally there are two golden specimens in the Stathatos collection⁹. As a motif on pottery the eight-shaped shield starts in Late Minoan I B in Crete and occurs on the Mainland in Late Helladic II A and B.¹⁰

There are no exactly datable "cowrie-shell" beads, Type 11, from Cyprus. A few have been found in L.C. I—II tombs, others are without context. A naturalistic imitation of the cowrie-shell is seen on 12th Dynasty beads from Dahshur.¹¹ Next time we meet the cowrie-shell bead in Egypt is at Qurneh¹² in a 17th Dynasty burial where it is made of electrum in a stylized version more like the Cypriote specimens. That it really developed out of the bead of Dahshur-type is not certain, however, since we do not have the connecting links. At Meydum¹³ in the 18th Dynasty cowrie-shell beads occur again, this time made of slate. They exist in Greece¹⁴ e.g. at Dendra¹⁵ in Ch. T. 10 with Late Helladic II B—III A 1 pottery with a more elaborate decoration, at Mycenae¹⁶ in a modified semicircular shape and with spaces for enamel. For the circular Cypriote cowrie-shell beads there seem to be no foreign parallels. It may be, however, that they were inspired from Egypt; the semicircular shape may have come from the Aegean, but rather developed out of the circular beads.

Type 12 is another form of the so-called relief bead, if indeed it is a bead. This type can well have been used for dress ornaments as has been suggested,¹⁷ but in any case it was probably inspired by the Aegean beads even if we do not find any exact parallels there.¹⁸ Type 13 comes from an L.C. I A—II C context; it is a more elaborate variety of our Type 3.

Let us begin our study of the pendants with those in the shape of pomegranates. Of the two of these with granulations, one is datable to L.C. II from its tomb context; the plain ones which can be dated are L.C. II A, I B—II and III respectively. The pomegranate occurs in Cyprus and elsewhere in various forms and materials; in Cyprus glass bottles of pomegranate shape are for example common. From a Middle Bronze tomb at Jericho¹⁹ there is a wooden pomegranate. At Ras Shamra has been found a mould for pomegranates hanging from a decorated strip.²⁰ A plain silver pendant of pomegranate shape occurs in Egypt from the 18th Dynasty.²¹ From Megiddo,

¹ *Archaeologia* LXXXII, 1932, pp. 87, 194 and Pl. XXXVIII: 77.

² BLEGEN, *op. cit.* II, figs. 310:14, 460:6, 578.

³ *Bull. Corr. Hell.* II, 1878, p. 211, Pl. XV:10.

⁴ MONTELIUS, *La Grèce préclassique* I, p. 164, fig. 563 a, b.

⁵ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XLIX, Pl. 34; *op. cit.* 52, Pl. 40: (b).

⁶ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 58, 1954, Pl. 9, fig. 14.

⁷ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 53—54, Pl. 59 (a).

⁸ BOYD-HAWES, *Gournia*, Pl. XI: B 15.

⁹ AMANDRY, *op. cit.*, Pl. VIII: 29, 30.

¹⁰ FURUMARK, *Myc. Pottery*, pp. 160 and n. 10, 331, 333, fig. 56.

¹¹ MORGAN, *Fouilles à Dahchour*, Pls. XVII: 5, XXIII: 7.

¹² PETRIE, *Qurneh*, Pl. XXIX.

¹³ PETRIE, *The Labyrinth, Gerzeh and Mazguneh*, Pl. XXII: 10.

¹⁴ Cf. also HIGGINS, *Greek and Roman Jewellery*, p. 81, s.v. wallet.

¹⁵ PERSSON, *New Tombs at Dendra*, p. 84, fig. 92: 1.

¹⁶ HIGGINS, *op. cit.*, Pl. 10 C.

¹⁷ *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 79.

¹⁸ Cf. HIGGINS, *op. cit.*, p. 78, fig. 14.

¹⁹ KENYON, *Jericho* I, Pl. XVII: 1.

²⁰ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* I, p. 43, fig. 32.

²¹ RANDALL-MACIVER & MACE, *El Amrah and Abydos*, Pl. XLVII: D 99.

Stratum VII A, there are plain golden pomegranate pendants¹ very similar to those from A. Iak. B.A.S. and possibly inspired from Cyprus; from tombs at Megiddo there are rougher specimens dated to Early Iron I.² A glazed pomegranate pendant is recorded from Alalakh in a grave of Level V.³ Golden pomegranate pendants differing in shape from the Cypriote ones come from shaft-grave III at Mycenae,⁴ and another, more similar to those in Cyprus, was found at the same site associated with Late Helladic III B pottery.⁵ One of the terracotta figurines from Asine has two necklaces, one of them with a pendant resembling a pomegranate.⁶ The pomegranate pendants found in Cyprus were probably also made there.

A lotus-shaped pendant from Gaza⁷ is somewhat like our undatable more palmette-like specimens from Enkomi. Faience pendants of similar type occur at Megiddo⁸ in Strata VII A and VI B, and at Beth-Shan from the time of Amenophis III.⁹ The pattern is of Egyptian origin and in Tell el Amarna¹⁰ we have the type reminiscent of our pendants. Other similar pendants come from Buhen¹¹ and Gurob;¹² but it seems probable that the Cypriote specimens came from the Near East.

The only pendant of Type 3 comes from an L.C. II B—C context. The fly-shaped, Cypriote pendants come from tombs dated L.C. I—II and II—III respectively. The type is Egyptian. There are fly amulets of a very simplified shape as early as the Protodynastic period, later continuing with more developed and varied shapes.¹³ They then occur at Buhen¹⁴ in 12th Dynasty tombs, at Harageh¹⁵ in carnelian during the Middle Kingdom, in the pan-graves at Balabish¹⁶ made of glaze, and then at Gurob¹⁷ in various materials, at Lahun¹⁸ in silver from a tomb dated to Amenophis I; at Qau and Badari there are two golden flies¹⁹ of "early 18th Dynasty" date, and at Tell el Amarna²⁰ and Abydos²¹ they occur made of blue paste and jasper. From Gournah there are three golden flies and two made of gold and silver of 18th Dynasty date, and from Biban el Moluk there are four others of gold from the 19th Dynasty.²² Fly amulets occur also at Gaza²³ in gold. Comparing the Cypriote specimens with the foreign fly-shaped pendants, it is clear that those from Cyprus are more like the Egyptian specimens from Lahun and Qau, narrow and with plain wings, in contrast to the broad striated flies from Gaza, which seem to have more resemblance to the faience examples from Egypt, e.g. the fly-mould from Tell el Amarna.²⁴

The drop-shaped pendant has parallels in Greece²⁵ from Late Helladic II B and III and Crete,²⁶

¹ Megiddo II, Pls. 215:113, 224:28.

² GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 166:9.

³ WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, Pl. LXVIII:b, 9.

⁴ KARO, *Schachtgräber*, Pl. XXII:77.

⁵ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 52, Pl. 37:d and p. 198, fig. 1c.

⁶ *Asine*, p. 309, No. 5, fig. 212:4.

⁷ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza II*, Pls. I, III:35, found in a tomb with Thothmes III scarabs.

⁸ Megiddo II, Pls. 214:96, 97, 216:115.

⁹ ROWE, *The four Can. Temples of Beth-Shan*, Pl. XXXIV:45.

¹⁰ PETRIE, *Egyptian Decorative Art*, p. 71, figs. 139, 140; cf. also PETRIE, *Tell el Amarna*, Pl. XVIII for further parallels.

¹¹ RANDALL-MACIVER & WOOLLEY, *Buhen*, Pl. 55:10219, New Kingdom.

¹² BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. XLII:39, K, 18th—19th Dyn.

¹³ BRUNTON, *Qau and Badari I*, Pl. XVII:36; *op. cit.* II, Pl.

XCVII:36.

¹⁴ RANDALL-MACIVER & WOOLLEY, *Buhen*, Pl. 89:10898 B.

¹⁵ ENGELBACH, *Harageh*, Pl. L:22 D.

¹⁶ WAINWRIGHT, *Balabish*, Pls. VIII:1:16, XIII:7.

¹⁷ BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pls. XXI:15, XLII:22.

¹⁸ PETRIE, *Sedment II*, Pl. XLVIII:8.

¹⁹ BRUNTON, *Qau and Badari III*, p. 16, Pl. XXXII:5.

²⁰ PETRIE, *Tell el Amarna*, Pl. XVII:337.

²¹ PEET, *The Cemeteries of Abydos II*, Pl. XIV:4; *op. cit.* III, p. 31, No. 33.

²² VERNIER, *op. cit.*, 3, Pls. LI, LIV:C,D.

²³ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza IV*, Pls. XV, XVI:63—66; *City of Shepherd Kings*, Pl. (B):26, all from hoards.

²⁴ Cf. n. 20 above.

²⁵ 'Εφημ. Ἀρχαιολ., 1906, p. 238, fig. 13, from Volos, Tholos T.; LOLLING, *Das Kuppelgrab bei Menidi*, Pl. V:4, 8, 13.

²⁶ *Mon. Ant.* XIV, p. 732, fig. 27, Ayia Triada.

but while the Cypriote pieces have a loop at the top and incised horizontal lines below it, the Greek specimens are plain and have a round knob pierced for threading.

There is only one specimen from Cyprus of the crescent-shaped pendant, Type 6, which is very common elsewhere in gold, silver and bronze, especially during the 15th to 13th centuries B.C.,¹ though the type occurs already in the 16th century B.C. It has been found at Gezer,² Gaza,³ Megiddo,⁴ Alalakh,⁵ Lachish,⁶ Ain Shems,⁷ Beth-Shan,⁸ Ras Shamra,⁹ Gurob¹⁰ and Tell el Amarna.¹¹ The single Cypriote specimen is evidently Near Eastern; it was found in a L.C. I B—II A tomb.

The spoon-shaped pendants all come from the same L.C. II B—C context. The only datable example of the pendants of Type 8 (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 616) comes from an L.C. I B—II A tomb. The pendant with a human mask seems to be a rough local imitation of similar pendants found at Gaza¹² and at Ras Shamra and Minet el Beida.¹³ According to Stewart¹⁴ these gold pendants have the same function as the so-called Astarte plaques in terracotta, which have been found e.g. at Tell Beit Mirsim. Stewart distinguishes between a representational and a pictorial type of these gold pendants and our Cypriote specimen should be classed as a representational one. The other pendant in the British Museum with a four-rayed star and dots between the rays has parallels at Gaza, Ras Shamra in the 14th to 13th centuries, Beth-Shan of Amenophis III time, Alalakh from Levels III—IV and Gurob of 18th to 19th Dynasties.¹⁵ The newly found pendant from Enkomi, Type 9, has not yet been fully published, but is said to be of Syrian character. Thus most of the pendants in Cyprus during this period show Near Eastern influence, while Aegean origin is common for the beads.

The "pectoral", made up from various gold pendants, some of them intended for inlaying, is certainly of Egyptian origin. It comes from an L.C. I B—II tomb. A very similar piece was found at Biban el Moluk¹⁶ in the tomb of Queen Tiye, wife of Amenophis III; it has the same lotus flowers with golden bars, of which the latter are broken on the Cypriote specimen. Some of the pendants on the Egyptian pectoral have good parallels on the one from Enkomi, but the latter has a greater variation of pendants. Similar necklaces composed of faience beads, have been found at Tell el Amarna¹⁷ and they contain parallels in faience for other pendants on the Enkomi necklace. Among the moulds from Tell el Amarna there is also a parallel for another of the pendants from Enkomi.¹⁸ Another necklace of the same type, but with different pieces at the ends, was found in the tomb

¹ STEWART, *Tell el-Ajjul*, p. 51.

² MACALISTER, *Exc. of Gezer* III, Pl. XXXI:13, 25.

³ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* II, Pls. III:22, 23, 29, XVIII:241; *op. cit.* III, Pl. XIV:29, 30, 32, 33; *op. cit.* IV, Pls. XIV:11, 12, XIX, XX:128, 129, 168, 174.

⁴ *Megiddo* II, Pls. 209:25, 213:80, 214:81, 82, 215:105; GUY & ENGBERG, *op. cit.*, Pl. 152:11.

⁵ WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, Pl. LXIX:t and p. 274.

⁶ *Lachish* IV, Pl. 25:14, 65.

⁷ GRANT, *Ain Shems Exc.* I, Pl. XVIII; *op. cit.* II, Pl. XLIX:20.

⁸ ROWE, *op. cit.*, Pls. XXX:53, 54, XXXIV:12, 13.

⁹ *Syria* XVIII, 1937, Pl. XVIII.

¹⁰ BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. XLIII:44 Z.

¹¹ FRANKFORT & PENDLEBURY, *The City of Akhenaten* II, Pl.

XLIII:4.

¹² PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* IV, Pls. XIII, XIV:8, 9.

¹³ *Syria* XIII, 1932, Pl. IX:1; *op. cit.* XIX, 1938, p. 322, fig. 49.

¹⁴ STEWART, *op. cit.*, pp. 49 f.

¹⁵ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* IV, Pl. XVIII:112; *Syria* XIX, 1938, p. 320, fig. 48:1, 3, 4, 6, 7; ROWE, *The four Can. Temples of Beth-Shan*, Pl. XXX:60; WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, Pl. LXIX:q; BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. XLIII:44 x.

¹⁶ DAVIS, *The Tomb of Queen Tiye*, Pl. XXI.

¹⁷ FRANKFORT & PENDLEBURY, *The City of Akhenaten* II, Pl. XXXVI:1, 2.

¹⁸ PETRIE, *Tell el Amarna*, Pl. XX:540, 541 to compare with *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 581b.

of Tutanchamon¹ and a similar one from the time of Thothmes III is in the Metropolitan Museum.² The lotus pendants have faience parallels at Gaza³ and Lachish.⁴ Other parallels for some pendants occur at Beth-Shan.⁵

The bracelet of Type 1 with overlapping ends belongs to L.C. II C; it has a parallel in the tomb of Siphtah in Egypt⁶ from about the time of Seti II. Other parallels in silver and bronze occur at Megiddo⁷ in Strata X and VII B. The bracelets of Type 2 are of L.C. III A date.

The oval pieces of gold foil which do not have marked lips have been classified here as mouth-pieces, since their shape makes it probable that this was their function. Only in extremely few cases can the purpose of a gold strip be established by its position on the skeleton. The mouth-pieces are most common in L.C. II, but continue down into L.C. III. The specimens with marked lips seem to be exclusively Cypriote. Oval pieces of gold foil without lips come from Beth-Shan⁸ from the time of Thothmes III, from Crete from T. IX of the Mavro Spelio cemetery at Knossos⁹ in use down to Late Minoan III B, and from Megiddo¹⁰ from a tomb with both Middle Bronze and Late Bronze II objects. The idea of making mouth-pieces apparently came to Cyprus from the East and they were then extensively used as grave goods, but they have been found only at Enkomi, with very few exceptions.

The rectangular and oblong or oval strips are usually called frontlets or diadems and were probably used as such. But their original use can of course only be stated with certainty in those few cases where their position on the skeleton is known. Here they have been classified according to shape. They are most common in L.C. II and still exist in the L.C. III period. Gold strips of various shapes occur at an early date at Ur¹¹ and Alaca Hüyük.¹² Later we find them in Tepe Hissar III B and C¹³ and at Byblos¹⁴ in a tomb from the time of Amenemhet IV and in the treasure possibly from the same site; at Gaza¹⁵ there is a plain specimen from the 18th century as well as later examples.¹⁶ At Megiddo¹⁷ they occur as early as Strata XII and XI and are found in Strata IX and VIII; some of them were found in position on the foreheads of the skeletons. Some oval pieces of gold foil from Megiddo were found in an Early Iron I tomb.¹⁸ From Hama, Period I,¹⁹ there is a rectangular strip classified as a mouth-piece in the publication. Another strip was found at Beth-Pelet²⁰ in a tomb of uncertain date, the earliest burials of which are assigned to the very end of the 18th or beginning of the 19th Dynasty. Finally there is a long narrow strip from Troy decorated

¹ CARTER, *The Tomb of Tut-ankh-Amun* I, Pl. XXXIX:B.

² HAYES, *The Scepter of Egypt* II, p. 134, fig. 71.

³ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* II, Pl. VIII:183, 18th Dyn.

⁴ *Lachish* II, Pl. XXXVI:102; *loc. cit.* 94, 95 give faience parallels for f and e of the Enkomi necklace, all from Structure III.

⁵ ROWE, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXXIV:48, 70.

⁶ DAVIS, *The Tomb of Siphtah*, Col. Pl. "Gold bracelets" ...

⁷ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 226:1, 5.

⁸ ROWE, *The Topography and History of Beth-Shan*, Pl. 39:2; *Denkmäler Palestinas* I, p. 75.

⁹ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XXVIII, Pl. XVIII:IX B.1. HIGGINS, *op. cit.*, p. 87, believes this piece to be exported from Cyprus to Crete, which is most unlikely. The piece from Mavro Spelio does not have marked lips, and is much smaller than those found in Cyprus.

¹⁰ GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 128:10, 11.

¹¹ WOOLLEY, *Ur Exc.* II, Pl. 219. Type 1 gives a rather good parallel for the shape of the strip, *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 190, Pl. III.

¹² ARIK, *Alaca Hüyük*, pp. CCXLIV f.

¹³ SCHMIDT, *Exc. at Tepe Hissar*, fig. 138, Pl. LVI. Cf. *Iraq* XIII, 1951, p. 60 for the absolute dates of the periods mentioned.

¹⁴ MONTET, *Byblos et l'Égypte*, Pl. XCVIII:644—646; *Bull. Mus. Beyrouth* I, 1937, Pl. III:22, 24.

¹⁵ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* II, Pl. III:42.

¹⁶ *Op. cit.* III, Pl. XIV:5, 6; *op. cit.* IV, Pl. XVIII:86, 113.

¹⁷ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 227:1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.

¹⁸ GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 165:12, 16, 17.

¹⁹ *Hama* II.3, p. 129.

²⁰ *Beth-Pelet* II, Pl. LI, p. 25.

with dots and a spiral.¹ In Crete we find gold bands at Mochlos² in tombs dated to Early Minoan II and III and at Mallia of Early Minoan III—Middle Minoan II date.³ At Mycenae they are common in the two grave circles.⁴ Apart from Mycenae such bands have been found in Greece in the Menidi Tholos tomb,⁵ at Pylos of Late Helladic I—III A date in a tholos tomb⁶ and at Ialysos in tombs XV and XXXII of Late Helladic III C 1 date.⁷ It seems that the use of these bands originated in the East and came from there to Cyprus, where they, like the mouth-pieces, became very popular as tomb gifts and occur more frequently than in neighbouring countries. The Cypriote bands did not originate from the much earlier and dissimilar Mycenaean bands found in the shaft-graves.⁸

The decoration of these strips as well as that of the mouth-pieces is made with stamps or occasionally freehand in repoussé. The most usual decoration is spirals in various compositions and directions, a common Late Helladic decorative motif.⁹ Circles and dots occur on nearly every strip as a filling motif or as border decoration. Some motifs are of Mycenaean origin; e.g. two strips have figure-of-eight shields (E. Sw. T. 3.81 and *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 150); a common design is the rosette in various shapes, which is also frequent in Greece and Crete.¹⁰ The same stamp with a floral design must have been used to decorate five of the strips, two of them found by the Swedish expedition, one by the British and two by the French, all from Enkomi;¹¹ a similar motif occurs on a strip from E. Br. T. 93.¹² This seems to be of Mycenaean inspiration, possibly another version of the ivy¹³ although no exact parallel can be found.

Another motif similar to the eye of the hook-and-eye (e.g. *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 178, 179 and a more elaborate version E. Sw. T. 18.2) reflects the originally Mesopotamian looped double spiral ornament.¹⁴ But some of the floral motifs are variations of Egyptian designs.¹⁵ Another pattern of originally Egyptian origin is met with on other strips (e.g. *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 135, 185, 187) and there are more elaborate apparently Cypriote versions of the same motif carrying palmettes (E. Sw. T. 18.1, *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 138).¹⁶ A design which probably came to Cyprus from the East (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 131, 132) consists of the cup spiral motif¹⁷ in a

¹ DÖRPFELD, *Troja und Ilion* I, p. 360, fig. 299.

² SEAGER, *Mochlos*, figs. 8, 9, 10, 41, 43.

³ *Études Crétoises* 7, Pl. LXV:565.

⁴ KARO, *Schachtgräber*, e.g. Pls. XIV, XXXV, XXXVI; MYLONAS, *Ancient Mycenae*, p. 170.

⁵ LOLLING, *Das Kuppelgrab bei Menidi*, Pl. V:39.

⁶ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 62, 1958, p. 178; *Ἐργον κατὰ τὸ 1956*, p. 93.

⁷ *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* VI—VII, 1923—24, pp. 175, 181.

⁸ CATLING suggests, *Journ. Hell. Stud.* LXXXIII, 1963, p. 214, that they could possibly be connected with Mycenaean gold strips such as Mycenae T. 515, No. 80a (*Archaeologia* LXXXII, 1932, Pl. XXXII) but this band is wholly different with its marked border and what appear to be stitch-holes all along the edge.

⁹ *Archaeologia* LXXXII, 1932, p. 211.

¹⁰ E.g. PERSSON, *The Royal Tombs at Dendra*, p. 15, fig. 12; *Archaeologia* LXXXII, 1932, Pl. XXXII:72b, 80c; ASINE, p. 372, fig. 241; KARO, *op. cit.*, Pls. XI, XII; FURUMARK, *Myc. Pottery*, pp. 281 ff.; *Mon. Ant.* XIV, p. 600, fig. 62 top; *Ann. Brit.*

School Athens 51, Pl. 12 (a); *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, pp. 2 ff.

¹¹ The strips concerned are E. Sw. T. 18 S. 16, a mouth-piece, 18 S. 10, SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XXXIX:1, 2 and *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 141.

¹² *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 139.

¹³ Cf. HIGGINS, *Greek and Roman Jewellery*, p. 78, fig. 14 i.

¹⁴ *Iraq* XV, 1953, pp. 69, fig. 2, 77 f.

¹⁵ For *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 140, 134, 133, 144, 150, cf. PETRIE, *Egyptian Decorative Art*, figs. 137, 139, 141; PETRIE, *Tell el Amarna*, Pl. XVIII. The pattern on *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 136, 137 seems to be a combination of the Mycenaean ivy-leaf and Egyptian motives referred to above. The occurrence of Egyptian motifs, but only on faience from Syria and Cyprus is mentioned by SMITH, *Interconnections*, p. 50.

¹⁶ *Jahrb. deutsch. arch. Inst.* XXVI, 1911, pp. 241 f.; NEWBERRY, *Scarabs*, Pls. XVIII:15, XIX:36, XX:10.

¹⁷ Cf. *Journ. Hell. Stud.* LXXI, 1951, p. 93 for its distribution in the Orient; nearly all the "Minoan" occurrences cited by JACOBSTHAL are rather versions of the so called C-spiral, on which see *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LI, 1947, pp. 26 f.

version unparalleled at this period except on the enamel rings from Evreti, but similar designs are found later at Ephesos.¹

One also finds various kinds of animals, often bull's or ram's heads with downward curving horns, as on the Enkomi and Dendra silver bowls, and unidentifiable creatures with four legs. A recently discovered strip from Yeroskipou has a pattern of bull and lion together. Seated sphinxes occur on three strips² all made with the same stamp. They have the Minoan plumed crown³ and are analogous with specimens from the Greek Mainland.⁴ On the other hand there are two pieces from E. Fr. T. 2⁵ which have the same stamp, with two antithetic sphinxes of eastern type with a tree between them.⁶ Two other strips (E. Sw. T. 11.43 and 45) bear the impressions of the same stamp, a bearded head resembling in type the heads on Mycenaean pottery and on a one-handled cup from Mycenae.⁷

These gold bands were then, as we have seen, adopted from the East and further developed by the Cypriotes; they are most numerous at Enkomi, but this may be due to the fact that at this place more tombs have been dug than anywhere else on the island. The Cypriote goldsmiths delighted in decorating them freely and abundantly with motifs borrowed from East and West and sometimes transformed into original patterns seen only in Cyprus.⁸

The gold funnels are of the same shape as the silver ones mentioned above from L.C. II A. None of the gold specimens comes from a dated context. Funnels of the same type exist in the Musée National Hongrois de Beaux-Arts⁹ but are of unknown provenance; they are probably from Cyprus. Such funnels have been found at Amathus inserted in glass bottles,¹⁰ and the Late Cypriote funnels have probably also served as bottle mouths.

The hemispherical bowl belongs to L.C. II B and may be compared to similar bronze and silver bowls probably all locally made.

What are here called discs are probably in many cases the gold covering of bronze studs from sword-hilts,¹¹ or of other bronze studs, nails or pins. All the Cypriote examples occur in L.C. II or I—II contexts. They occur in Crete¹² and on the Greek mainland.¹³ From Beth-Shan¹⁴ there is a specimen from the time of Amenophis III; two more come from Lachish¹⁵ and some from Gaza,¹⁶ the latter having pierced holes near the edge.

¹ *Journ. Hell. Stud.* LXXI, 1951, Pl. XXXIII:c. Cf. also an ivory disc, *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 14, fig. 23.

² *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. CXLVI:6, E. 18.95; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 84, 196; a sphinx at either end of *op. cit.*, 140, was also apparently made with the same stamp.

³ Cf. EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* II, pp. 777 f.

⁴ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LI, 1947, p. 90 and n. 80; DESSENNE, *Le Sphinx*, p. 156 and Pl. XXVII:317.

⁵ SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia*, Pl. XXIV.

⁶ Cf. DESSENNE, *op. cit.*, pp. 155 f.

⁷ FURUMARK, *op. cit.*, p. 238, fig. 25; *Εφημ. 'Αρχαιολ.*, 1888, Pl. 7:2; cf. also CATLING, *Cypriot Bronzework*, p. 45 n. 8.

⁸ HIGGINS' suggestion, *op. cit.*, p. 87 and Pl. 11D, that some of the patterns were made with stamps intended primarily for making relief-beads does not seem valid as we have very few

relief-beads in Cyprus. In gold only the figure-of-eight shield and "cowrie-shell" beads can be reckoned as such and in glass possibly a rosette-bead.

⁹ Inv. Nos. 55.65, 55.66.

¹⁰ CESNOLA, *Atlas* III, Pl. IV:3,4.

¹¹ Cf. e.g. *Archaeologia* LIX, 1905, p. 446, fig. 58.

¹² Also *Mon. Ant.* XIV, p. 606, fig. 73; *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 51, p. 79, Pl. 12 (a).

¹³ BLEGEN, *Prosymna* II, fig. 442:3,4, T. 2; PERSSON, *The Royal Tombs at Dendra*, Pl. XXII, Tholos T.; *Asine*, p. 387, No. 8, p. 373, No. 9, Tombs I:1 and I:2; *Εφημ. 'Αρχαιολ.*, 1897, Pls. 7:7, 8:1.

¹⁴ ROWE, *The four Can. Temples of Beth-Shan*, Pl. XXXIV:1.

¹⁵ *Lachish* II, Pl. XXVI.20, 21.

¹⁶ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* IV, Pl. XX:145—147.

The cylinder mountings belong to the L.C. I—II periods. A similar cylinder mounting comes from Gaza.¹ Another specimen is in the Athens National Museum from Perati, Tomb 1.

The mountings of Type 2, of L.C. I—II date, were probably once part of finger-rings of Type 4.

The gold sheet said to be a mask and two others in the shape of a shoe come from the same L.C. I—II tomb. They recall the Mycenaean death-masks and wrapping of an infant in gold foil.²

The few Late Cypriote I objects of precious metal in Cyprus show that the island was at that time still clinging to the old Middle Cypriote traditions; in Late Cypriote II, however, more vital contacts with other countries not only bring in foreign objects but also inspire the Cypriotes themselves to the creation of new types indigenous to the island. The contacts with Syria and Palestine still dominate; the few objects of Egyptian character that have been found in Cyprus, such as the swivel-rings, also occur in Palestine and Syria, and it seems more reasonable to suppose that they came from there to Cyprus. On the other hand the fly-shaped pendants and the pectoral may be direct imports from Egypt. Some of the engraved bezels of finger-rings and some of the motives on the gold bands also indicate Egyptian origin. The Aegean influence on Cypriote jewellery is confined to some beads and some of the motives on the gold strips and on bezels of finger-rings. As for Cypriote exports to other countries, very few objects have been found either in the Aegean or in the East, and obviously Cypriote jewellery was not very popular on the export market; it must have been considered as fairly provincial compared with pieces from neighbouring countries, although a Cypriote type of earring may have inspired the Cretans to a similar creation.

TERRACOTTA

For a discussion of the Mycenaean terracotta figurines in the Cyprus Museum and their foreign relations the reader is referred to an article by K. Nicolaou in *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, pp. 47 ff. Nicolaou has not tried to classify the Ψ-figurines according to Furumark's system of two groups, the earlier of which are Late Helladic III B, the later Late Helladic III C 1.³ Of the specimens published by Nicolaou Cyp. Mus. Inv. Nos. A 29 and 1948/VI—4/1 belong to the earlier group and A 31 to the later. The specimen from Sinda also belongs to the later group; this is unique in that it has a conical cap. The figurine from Enkomi (Coche de la Ferté, *Essai de Classification*, Pl. VII:1 and p. 18) is said to have been found with Late Helladic III A to B pottery, but obviously belongs to the later group of Ψ-figurines. To this later group belongs also the specimen illustrated by Coche de la Ferté, *op. cit.*, Pl. VII:2.

Our Type 4 is discussed by Nicolaou who compares it with the so-called Lord of Asine, with which it does have certain traits in common although our figure is of course much smaller. Mrs Vermeule has recently shown⁴ that the Lord of Asine should perhaps rather be called the Lady of Asine, and it is more probable that the Cypriote piece is a woman, having plastically rendered breasts. The paint on the chin is not necessarily a beard. It may be the remains of a painted band

¹ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* III, p. 8 and Pl. XV.

² KARO, *Schachtgräber*, Pls. LI—LIII.

³ FURUMARK, *Chronol. of Myc. Pottery*, pp. 86 ff. A more elaborate classification and dating of Mycenaean figurines has been made by Mrs E. FRENCH in her as yet unpublished doc-

torial thesis. It has not been possible for practical reasons to classify the Mycenaean figurines from Cyprus according to her system, before the publication of her book.

⁴ VERMEULE, *Greece in the Bronze Age*, p. 285.

originally covering the whole neck but now worn away. It should also be noted that this figurine owes much to the style of the Cypriote type, our II, 1.

Figurines in chairs or chairs alone are not uncommon.¹ Foreign parallels are given in Nicolaou's article for the chariots and the animals with riders.²

The small animal figurines, usually bulls, are common all over the Mycenaean world. In Greece they occur for example at Prosymna,³ where Blegen distinguishes three groups,⁴ taken chronologically. All the bulls found in Cyprus belong to Blegen's second group, b, since they all still have the tail pointing downwards, not upwards as is characteristic for group c.

When we come to the native Cypriote figurines,⁵ our class II, we find a wholly different type. The two versions of class II are clearly distinguished from each other; the kourotraphos, is always a figurine of Type 2, with big perforated ears. Not many of them come from safely dated contexts, but they seem to be most common in the L.C. II period. Type 2 has predecessors in Middle Cypriote.⁶

Very few figurines of the Cypriote type have been found outside Cyprus; there are a few fragments of Types 1 and 2 from Tell Abu Hawam, Stratum V.⁷ A specimen of Type 1 was found by Bliss at Tell el Hesi in his City sub-IV⁸ and a head which looks as though it belongs to a similar figurine is drawn among "Scarabs and foreign pottery" from Rifeh,⁹ but without any further description. An example of Type 2 has been found at Tell Ta'annek.¹⁰ Dussaud states that the "same Cypriote type" has been found at Zendjirli,¹¹ but I have been unable to corroborate this statement. These few figurines were certainly exported from Cyprus to the Mainland.

It is, however, evident that the Cypriote figurines are derived from the old type of figurine¹² which started in Mesopotamia in the third millennium. Here we can see how the Cypriotes took over an old Oriental type in M.C. and probably again in L.C. II, giving it their own individual characteristics.¹³ Our Type II 1 is less similar to the Syrian figurines with its flat-topped head¹⁴ a feature which may be due to influence from Mycenaean figurines.

The seated figurines, Type II 4, are all of Type II 1 with flat-topped head; no similar figurines are recorded from outside Cyprus, but somewhat different, seated female figurines with one support occur at Alalakh¹⁵ in Levels VIII—V, much earlier than the specimens from Cyprus which are L.C. II, as are the standing figurines of the same type. A later version of the seated figure,

¹ See MYLONAS' article in *The Aegean and the Near East*, pp. 113 ff. with references.

² Some additional references may be given here: WINTER, *Die ant. Terrakotten* III:1, p. 2, No. 6; *Arch. Rep. for 1958*, p. 6, fig. 3 b; *Hesperia* XXXI, 1962, Pl. 99c.

³ BLEGEN, *Prosymna* II, p. 150, fig. 616.

⁴ *Op. cit.* I, pp. 361 ff.

⁵ On naked female figurines in general cf. also VAN BUREN, *Clay figurines of Babylonia and Assyria*, p. XLIX.

⁶ ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cypr. Bronze Age*, p. 153, fig. 16, several specimens with big perforated ears and especially No. 12.

⁷ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, pp. 54 f., figs. 319—321.

⁸ BLISS, *A Mound of many Cities*, p. 68, fig. 111.

⁹ PETRIE, *Gizeh and Rifeh*, Pl. XXIII:32.

¹⁰ SELLIN, *Tell Ta'annek*, p. 80, fig. 113 = *Arch. Anz.* 1907, p. 329, fig. 9. Cf. also *Mélanges Syriens off. à R. Dussaud* I, p.

110 and n. 3.

¹¹ *Revue de l'École d'Anthrop.* XVII, 1907, p. 183; SELLIN, *Tell Ta'annek*, p. 80.

¹² *Mélanges Syriens off. à R. Dussaud* I, pp. 108 ff.; MAY, *Material Remains of the Megiddo Cult*, pp. 29 ff.; cf. also *Mari I, Le Temple d'Ishtar*, Pl. LXVIII: 440, 50.

¹³ Figurines such as e.g. *Arch. Anz.* 1960, p. 76 and figs. 13, 14; *Ann. Arch. & Anthrop. Liverp.* XXI, 1934, pp. 89 ff. and Pl. XII and *Jahrb. Röm. Germ. Zentralmus., Mainz* 7, 1960, Pl. 50:1, pp. 297 ff., are another "Syrian" variety of the type.

¹⁴ This type is not later than type 2, which ALBRIGHT dates 1600—1400, *Mélanges Syriens off. à R. Dussaud* I, p. 110. Types II 1 and 2 are contemporary, in Maroni T. 14 one of each type was found.

¹⁵ WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, Pls. LIV, LVI, p. 245.

unfortunately not complete, is given by Idalion 724 of Late Cypriote III date. As we have seen above there are seated Mycenaean figurines in three-legged chairs. A seated kourotophos occurs in the Middle Cypriote period.¹

The rough idol, Type II 5, is the only human figurine we have from a safely dated L.C. I A context; it continues the tradition from the Middle Cypriote period.² Type II 6, which is of L.C. III A to B date, seems to be a late, debased variety of the usual L.C. II figurines. Type II 7 comes from an L.C. II tomb and seems to be a cruder version of similar figurines in White Painted Ware of the Middle Cypriote period.³

Animal figurines in terracotta are abundant in Cyprus in the Late Cypriote period. Already in Early Cypriote times we find a few terracotta animals,⁴ in Middle Cypriote there are animal-shaped vases instead of pure animal figurines.⁵ In L.C. animal figurines are most common in the L.C. III period, there are very few that may be L.C. II, and none that can be dated L.C. I with certainty. As well as in Base-ring, there are animals in White Painted Ware, but usually the objects are not illustrated or described well enough to enable us to decide their fabric. Most of the animals are bulls, which were common also in Mycenaean ware and there are specimens in bronze from the Late Cypriote period.⁶ Most of the figurines were probably of local Cypriote origin.

The boat from Kazaphani is dated to the end of L.C. I—L.C. II; it is fairly similar to the two boats from Maroni which cannot be safely dated by context.⁷ A terracotta boat with passengers in it was found in Cyprus dating from the Middle Cypriote I period.⁸ A boat of Mycenaean ware comes from Phylakopi in Melos.⁹

We do not yet know any details of the two human masks that have been found at Enkomi. Masks have been found outside Cyprus, at Hazor¹⁰ dating from Late Bronze II, in Nubia¹¹ in a New Kingdom tomb where it covered the face of the deceased, and at Minet el Beida in Tomb VI.¹² In the Melos Museum there are two masks in terracotta which are more bull-like than human and there are of course the masks of gold and electrum from Mycenae.

All the Late Cypriote shapes of "spindle-whorls"¹³ occur already in the Middle Cypriote period. Among the terracotta whorls the biconical shape is the most common. On the Greek Mainland

¹ ÅSTRÖM, *op. cit.*, p. 153, fig. 16:16, cf. also p. 254 with notes for the mother-and-child motif in general.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 153, fig. 16.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 153, fig. 16:11, 14, 15.

⁴ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV:1 A*, p. 238, fig. 94:4, 5.

⁵ ÅSTRÖM, *op. cit.*, c.g. p. 25.

⁶ CATLING, *Cypriot Bronzework*, pp. 249 ff. Cf. also *Arch. f. Rel. wiss.* XXX, 1933, pp. 314 ff.

⁷ Contrary to KARAGEORGHIS in *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 336, I do not believe that the row of small holes along the edge were meant for a string to hold the sails or the mast, since this would seem to be a rather complicated method of fixing sails or mast. More probably they were used for fastening a cover to protect the goods in the boat from the waves, provided they represent actual holes occurring on full-size boats. The boats from Maroni have holes or vertically pierced lugs in the sides for hanging.

⁸ ÅSTRÖM, *op. cit.*, p. 153, fig. 16:13 and p. 255 and n. 1 with references to other Cypriote models of boats, and notes

2—6 for ship models from places outside Cyprus.

⁹ *Journ. Hell. Stud., Suppl. IV*, 1904, p. 206, fig. 180.

¹⁰ *Hazor I*, Pl. CLXIII; *op. cit. II*, Pl. CLXXXIII.

¹¹ *Kush XI*, 1963, Pl. Xa.

¹² *Syria XIV*, 1933, Pls. XI:2, XII:3, 4, p. 106.

¹³ I have retained the old name for these objects, as is done in general in the *Swed. Cyp. Exp.*, although most archaeologists nowadays prefer to call them "buttons". I still fail to see that they would have been very practical as buttons, having only one perforation. TSOUNTAS's idea that they were fastened by "a strong thread well knotted at the end", (TSOUNTAS-MANATT, *The Myc. Age*, p. 174) does not seem very practical as they would be very heavy. Besides, did the ancients really bother to make button-holes? It is much more probable that they used pins for fastening their dresses, and the "spindle-whorls" in most cases probably were spindle-whorls, while some of them were beads, or perhaps an old counterpart of the modern κομβολόγιον.

Wace¹ and Blegen² have observed that terracotta whorls are used in Late Helladic I and II, but in Late Helladic III they are superseded by stone whorls. In a way this holds good in Cyprus too, where the spherical and biconical terracotta whorls are most common in Late Cypriote I, though the latter still occur into L.C. III B. As we shall see stone whorls occur already in L.C. I A but they are much more common in the later periods.

Unlike most of the spherical and biconical ones, the conical or dome-shaped whorls do not come from tombs; one was found in a Late Cypriote I and one in an L.C. III A—B context. The flat, circular whorls are mostly of Late Cypriote III date and the cylindrical specimen comes from an L.C. I tomb. There is no point in comparing the Cypriote whorls with whorls from other places, since these whorls are common everywhere and most certainly locally made.

Nearly all the terracotta loom-weights belong to Late Cypriote III, but there are earlier specimens, mostly from the L.C. II C period. Only two have been found in tombs, the rest in settlements, as is to be expected with this type of object. A few loom-weights of stone occur from L.C. II B and down to L.C. III B. Terracotta loom-weights occur in Early Cypriote and Middle Cypriote of our Type 1.³ That there are no loom-weights—either of terracotta or stone— dating from Late Cypriote I or II A seems to be in agreement with conditions at Megiddo, where there are apparently no loom-weights from Strata VII and VIII,⁴ although in Tarsus they occur throughout the Bronze Age.⁵ It may be that in those periods the horizontal ground loom and/or the vertical loom with upper and lower beam⁶ were used in Cyprus and at Megiddo; but the absence of loom-weights from these periods may as well be due to chance of find circumstances. Loom-weights found at Mycenae⁷ testify to the use of the warp-weighted loom in Greece at this stage.

The lamps with one pinched nozzle occur in Late Cypriote I—II contexts and may reach into L.C. III. There are not more than ten specimens in all from the Late Cypriote period in Cyprus, so they cannot have been in common use. Of these ten, seven were found in tombs at Enkomi, one at Nitovikla and two at Myrtou-Pigadhes in settlements. There are two lamps dating back to the Middle Cypriote period;⁸ one is only fragmentary but is probably the oldest specimen in Cyprus of our Type 1. The type is common in Syria and Palestine from the Middle Bronze period onwards.⁹

The lamp with four nozzles comes from a Late Cypriote I B—II C tomb.¹⁰ There are several

¹ *Archaeologia*, LXXXII, 1932, pp. 218 f.

² BLEGEN, *Prosymna* I, p. 313.

³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:1 A, p. 240, fig. 96:20; ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cypr. Bronze Age*, p. 156, fig. 17:3—6; the so-called loom-weight of stone, *op. cit.*, p. 159, is too heavy to be a loom-weight; no thread could carry such a weight.

⁴ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 170.

⁵ *Tarsus* II, pp. 323 f.

⁶ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XXXVII, pp. 36 f.

⁷ WACE, *Mycenae*, pp. 70, 107.

⁸ ÅSTRÖM *op. cit.*, p. 157. Similar lamps have also been found at Kalopsidha in Cyprus, ÅSTRÖM, *Exc. at Kalopsidha*, pp. 111 f.

⁹ Cf. references given ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cypr. Bronze Age*, p. 255 and notes 8, 10—12. Further references to lamps may be added: *Ann. Arch. & Anthropol. Liverp.* XIX, 1932, Pl. XXXII;

op. cit. XX, 1933, Pls. III ff.; *Ann. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* XIII, p. 87, Pl. 18:7—9; *Lachish* II, Pl. XLV; *op. cit.* IV, Pls. 52:1—7, 73; MACALISTER, *Exc. of Gezer* III, Pls. XXXII:7, LXV:36, LXXI:19, LXXIV:11; GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pls. 13:11, 14:4, 17:6, 7, 8, 19:5, 20:6, 7, 32:9, 10, 11, 33:6 etc.; SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* I, Pls. XXVI f.; *op. cit.* II, p. 163, fig. 63:5, p. 167, fig. 65:5, p. 169, fig. 66:8; *op. cit.* IV, p. 100, fig. 83, p. 102, fig. 84; *Hazor* I, Pl. LXXXVIII:16; *op. cit.* II, Pl. CXXXV; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, p. 30, No. 163 and p. 36, No. 227, p. 45, No. 279, p. 49, Nos. 299, 300; KENYON, *Jericho* I, *passim*.

¹⁰ Such lamps have now also been found at Kalopsidha, cf. ÅSTRÖM, *Exc. at Kalopsidha*, pp. 112 f. with further references to specimens outside Cyprus.

examples of this type of lamp in Syria and Palestine¹ where it usually occurs in transitional Early Bronze to Middle Bronze contexts. I have been unable to find any example of this type of lamp outside Cyprus in a context contemporary with Late Cypriote I B—II C; they are all earlier. The Cypriote lamps therefore should probably be considered as conservative survivals of the old type.

In Early and Middle Minoan Crete there are lamps with a bowl and spout, but the shape is not the same. Mycenaean clay lamps are rare and they too differ from the type usual in Cyprus and the Levant.²

The so-called wall-brackets occur in contexts datable from Late Cypriote II B to III B. They continue in later periods in Cyprus in bronze and terracotta (cf. *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:2, pp. 149, 171, figs. 27, 37). Wall-brackets also occur during the Late Bronze Age in Syria and Palestine,³ and one specimen was apparently found at Mycenae.⁴ It is uncertain where they originated, but if we accept the claim of the excavator that fragments from Ugarit Moyen 2 and 3,⁵ belong to such vessels, they would be the oldest examples. This conjecture seems, however, to be very uncertain; none of the fragments has the lower part preserved, while the upper part is apparently very thick and lacking the suspension-hole.

The use of these objects has been the subject of much discussion and no one seems to have reached a definite conclusion. The usual theory is that they were used as hanging lamps, but, as Anati points out (*Atiqot* II, 1959, pp. 95 f.), no traces of soot have been found in any of them. Furthermore the shape of the ladle is usually not hollow enough to hold sufficient oil for a lamp. But some examples from Cyprus (Apliki A 3, 2, *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXVI:e, Idalion No. 340) and the one from Byblos have a bowl-shaped container at the end which could keep a small amount of oil; the Apliki specimen moreover has an indented edge in which one or two wicks could be placed. At Apliki these wall-brackets were found in almost every room, a fact in support of the lamp-theory in this instance. The problem of the use of the specimens which would not hold liquid remains, however, unsolved. They resemble scoops, which could be used to lift glowing coals out of the fire and carry them elsewhere, as Staïs has already suggested.⁶ When not in use, the bracket would then hang on the wall near the fire, within easy reach.

The stands of Type I can be dated L.C. II C—III. A fragment of a similar stand was found in Troy VII B⁷ of grey minyan ware. The spit support was found at Apliki, and belongs to the Late Cypriote II C period.

The so-called reels are all found in one tomb at Kition, dated end of L.C. III A to beginning of L.C. III B. Their use is most uncertain. Similar objects of stone, and one said to be made of shell,

¹ MARQUET-KRAUSE, *Ay*, Pl. LXXVIII:2123; SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* II, p. 179, fig. 71:13; *Quar. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* X, Pl. XIV:3; *Rev. Bibl.* XI, 1914, p. 439, fig. 9c; *Megiddo* II, Pls. 9:20, 15:22; *Lachish* IV, Pls. 20:16, 66:448; KENYON, *op. cit.* I, *passim*.

² PERSSON, *New Tombs at Dendra*, pp. 102 ff.; *Corinth* IV:2, p. 5 and notes.

³ For references to various specimens see *Atiqot* II, 1959, pp. 95 f. and notes. Other examples may be added: DUNAND,

Fouilles de Byblos I, Pl. CXXXIX:1473; American Univ., Beirut, fragment from the Dorman Coll.

⁴ STAÏS, *Myc. Coll.*, II, p. 118, No. 2633. P. ÅSTRÖM informs me that he has seen another example in the store-room at Mycenae.

⁵ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* II, p. 237, fig. 99.

⁶ STAÏS, *op. cit.*, p. 118; cf. also *Ann. Royal Ontario Mus.*, 1960, pp. 21 ff.

⁷ *Troy* IV:2, fig. 217:D 45.

have been found in Greece¹ in earlier periods and have been called pestles, but our reels made of unbaked clay could hardly be used for grinding.

The spherical bead is of Late Cypriote III date. The ovoid balls, probably used as sling bullets,² are most common in Late Cypriote III but occur in earlier L.C. periods as well. They are never inscribed and are mostly found in settlements, only two of them being from tombs. The specimens from Idalion are classed as weights by the excavators, which is of course equally possible where they have one flat surface.

The inscribed balls, which are always spherical, are treated in detail by O. Masson in an appendix to Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia*, pp. 397 ff. A. W. Persson once suggested that they were used as weights,³ but as Evans⁴ points out, a flat surface is needed for a weight, since the balls would roll around on the balance plate, even if the latter had an edge. Furthermore balls of the same weight should have the same signs, which is not the case.⁵ I cannot, however, offer any other suggestion as to their use.⁶

For the tablets the reader is referred to the discussion in the publications cited above p. 47. A tablet with a script similar to the Cypro-Minoan has been found at Ras Shamra.⁷

All the terracotta basins except one were found in settlements and were probably used for storage or washing; the one from the Bronze Age Sanctuary at Ayios Iakovos may have served as a lustral basin of some kind. The miniature "bath tub" from Akaki is not comparable to the beautiful miniature specimens in stone.

The "weight", of 19.67 grams, corresponds fairly well to stone weights of 18.72 and 18.99 grams and thus fits into a possible weight system.

In conclusion then, terracotta figurines in Cyprus are, as we have seen, either of Mycenaean or local origin. The Mycenaean figurines were probably imported along with the Aegean pottery and were not locally made. But the Cypriotes also made their own female figurines under strong influence from the East, probably confined to the L.C. II period. In L.C. III animal figurines, probably also local, are more common. Spindle-whorls in Cyprus are of local types originating in earlier periods. Lamps are of Eastern character and do not show any Aegean influence, this being also true of the so-called wall-brackets. Thus the Late Cypriote terracotta material is mainly local showing some Eastern influence. As was the case for the jewellery very few Cypriote objects can be shown to have been exported.

¹ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XXX, p. 49, fig. 18:7; *op. cit.* XXXVI, Pl. 19r, p. 124 with references to other specimens. A similar object but more concave and made of terracotta has been found at Alishar, *The Alishar Hüyük*, Season of 1927, II, p. 114, fig. 94. Other cylinders occur at Tarsus in Early Bronze II but taller and thicker, *Tarsus* II, p. 324 with references and Pl. 442:23, 24. Mr M. R. Popham informs me that they occur in the Granary at Mycenae in Late Helladic IIIC, *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XXV, p. 54 and at Lefkandi in Euboea in Late Helladic IIIC contexts, also of unbaked or badly baked clay.

² On the distribution of sling bullets in earlier periods cf. CHILDE in *Studies pres. to D. M. Robinson* I, pp. 1 ff., and on

slings in general see *Waffen und Kostümkunde* 6, 1964, pp. 118 ff.; cf. also DAREMBERG & SAGLIO s.v. funda.

³ *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXX, 1946, pp. 444 ff.

⁴ EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* IV, p. 760, n. 2.

⁵ Two balls, PERSSON's c and c both weigh a little more than 7 grams but their inscriptions are completely different.

⁶ Miss T. WIESELGREN suggests that they were used for a game of some kind. But it would then have to be a game for qualified people only, those educated enough to be able to read the signs on the balls.

⁷ *Antiquity* XXVIII, 1954, pp. 38 f.

FAIENCE

The two heads, apparently Hathor heads, are unfortunately of unknown context and date. No other such object has been found in Cyprus. In Stratum VIII at Megiddo¹ a gold object consisting of twin heads of Hathor was found; their modelling is not very similar to that of the Enkomi specimen, but the idea is the same. From Sedment² there is a Hathor head with a headdress similar to that on the Enkomi heads. One can only presume that the Enkomi heads served as the top of a receptacle of some kind, and they probably came to Cyprus from the East.³

The lion figurine comes from a Late Cypriote I B—II C tomb. At Mycenae⁴ we have a lion in gold, which is, however, much more vigorously modelled. The lion found at Enkomi looks more Oriental than Aegean. The duck head comes from an L.C. II C tomb; we have no further description of it, but it might come from a vase such as has been found at Megiddo.⁵

Faience beads appear in Cyprus by Early Cypriote III A (cf. *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV: 1 A*, pp. 262, 264) at Vounous, and continue through the Middle Cypriote period and into the Late Cypriote period, being most numerous in Late Cypriote II.

One biconical bead, obviously plain, occurs in Middle Cypriote; the ribbed variety starts in Late Cypriote I B and continues through Late Cypriote II. This type is also common in Greece⁶ and the Levant⁷ during the Late Bronze Age, and also occurs in Egypt,⁸ although the globular and depressed globular fluted bead is much more common there. The latter type of bead, plain or fluted, is the most common faience bead in Late Bronze Cyprus. It occurs in Early Cypriote, though apparently only the plain variety exists in Middle Cypriote; thereafter it persists throughout the whole Late Cypriote period; this type too is common elsewhere.

Oval beads occur as early as Early Cypriote III B (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV: 1 A*, p. 262, fig. 105:23) probably in Middle Cypriote,⁹ in L.C. I and II and there is one specimen from L.C. III B. The cylindrical bead is represented in Middle Cypriote I, but does not occur again until L.C. I after which it continues into L.C. III B. These two shapes are too common in various places and periods to be of any help in deciding the foreign relations of Cyprus in the Late Cypriote period.

The cylindrical bead with incised network apparently occurs only in L.C. II though it may start in the preceding period. This type of bead is fairly common in Palestine,¹⁰ but there are no

¹ Megiddo II, Pl. 232:5.

² PETRIE, *Ehnasya*, Pl. XL:27, of the 18th to 19th Dynasties.

³ They might also have formed part of a sistrum of a type occurring in Egypt although of later date and with only one head, cf. *Brit. Mus., Guide to the Third and Fourth Egyptian rooms*, pp. 174 f.

⁴ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XXXIX, Pl. 28:d.

⁵ *Arch. Anz.* 1907, p. 290, fig. 7.

⁶ E.g. BLEGEN, *Prosymna* II, figs. 143:9, 146:10, 13, 199, 242:1, 310:22; PERSSON, *The Royal Tombs at Dendra*, p. 105, fig. 80, Pls. XV, XXXV; WACE, *Mycenae*, Pl. 44:a:e, b:i:e; ASINE, p. 375, fig. 243, p. 406, fig. 266; *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* VI—VII, 1923—24, p. 220, fig. 142, Ialysos; *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 51, Pl. 12 (d), Kephala, Crete; *op. cit.* 53—54, Pl. 59a, centre, Gypsades, Crete; HALL, *Aegean Archaeology*, p. 241, fig. 100:4, Zafer Papoura; *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XLV, 1925, p. 2, fig. 1:a,b,

Boiotia.

⁷ ROWE, *The four Can. Temples of Beth-Shan*, Pl. XXXIII:65; *Lachish* II, Pl. XXXV:55; *op. cit.* IV, Pl. 29:41; DÖRPFELD, *Troja und Ilion* I, p. 398; *The Alishar Hüyük*, Seasons of 1928—29, I, p. 275; *Syria* XIII, 1932, Pl. IX:2.

⁸ FRANKFORT & PENDLEBURY, *The City of Akhenaten* II, Pl. L:XIII.

⁹ ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cypr. Bronze Age*, p. 158, Type 4?

¹⁰ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, p. 61, No. 392 b and Pl. XXIV, Tell Abu Hawam, Str. V; *Lachish* II, Pl. XXXV:58, Structure III; *op. cit.* IV, Pls. 27:8, 29:50, Middle Bronze III—Late Bronze II; MACALISTER, *Exc. of Gezer* III, Pl. XXXI:24; Beirut Museum, three specimens from Byblos; also *The Alishar Hüyük*, Seasons of 1928—29, II, p. 86, fig. 134:b 575; *op. cit.*, Seasons of 1930—32, II, p. 285.

exactly similar specimens from Egypt or the Minoan-Mycenaean region, except one specimen from the Tholos at Dendra,¹ which is probably an import from the East. These beads from Cyprus and elsewhere appear in more or less contemporary contexts in the Late Bronze Age and it is impossible to state with certainty their place of origin, but Palestine would seem to be the most probable area in view of the number found there.

There are only three specimens from Cyprus of the segmented bead, which is so common elsewhere,² from contexts dated to L.C. I A—II C, L.C. II C—III A and L.C. III B respectively. An earlier specimen was found in Lapithos T. 306 A, from Early Cypriote III,³ and one may date from Middle Cypriote times.⁴

The ring-shaped faience bead is fairly common in Cyprus, it is represented in L.C. I and continues into L.C. III B, being most common in the latter period. These beads are common in Egypt,⁵ Palestine⁶ and Greece.⁷

A few examples of the spacer bead occur in Cyprus in L.C. II and in L.C. III B. This type too is common in Egypt⁸ and Palestine⁹ and occurs in Greece.¹⁰

Of the lentoid bead there are a few L.C. II B—C specimens in Cyprus. This is probably a cheaper variant of the lentoid beads of semi-precious stone, which are also found in Cyprus and which occur for example at Mycenae, Prosymna¹¹ and Megiddo.¹² Lentoid beads of glazed ware were found at Gurob from the 18th and 19th Dynasties.¹³

The flat circular bead comes from an L.C. I B—II A context. In Cyprus we have some specimens of the amygdaloid bead in faience and semi-precious stone, the faience specimens dating from L.C. I A and II contexts respectively. This type in faience occurs in Greece;¹⁴ a somewhat different type was found in Palestine at Tell Jerishe¹⁵ and occurs in Egypt.¹⁶ These are good parallels for the L.C. I A specimens from Akhera in Cyprus, while the example of L.C. II date is more similar to the Greek type of amygdaloid bead.

¹ PERSSON, *op. cit.*, p. 30, No. 23, and Pl. XV.

² E.g. *Lachish* II, Pl. XXXV:70—78, Structures I—III; *The Alishar Hüyük*, Seasons of 1928—29, I, p. 275; BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. XLIII:56; FRANKFORT & PENDLEBURY, *The City of Akhenaten* II, Pl. L:XIX; BRUNTON, *Qau and Badari* III, Pl. XXXII:107 ff.; BLEGEN, *Prosymna* II, p. 146, fig. 599:7; cf. also EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* I, pp. 491 ff.

³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:1 A, p. 262, fig. 105:24.

⁴ The oblong, spiral-shaped bead, Type 6, ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cyp. Bronze Age*, p. 158, is possibly of this type.

⁵ Cf. e.g. HAYES, *The Scepter of Egypt* II, p. 182, fig. 101; FRANKFORT & PENDLEBURY, *op. cit.* II, Pl. L:L; BRUNTON, *Qau and Badari* III, Pl. XXXII:69, 73 etc.

⁶ E.g. *Lachish* II, Pl. XXXIV:3—5; *op. cit.* IV, Pl. 27; *Megiddo* II, Pl. 208:20; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, Pls. XXIV:392 b, XXV:399 a, Tell Abu Hawam.

⁷ BLEGEN, *op. cit.* I, pp. 307, 311 f.; *Archaeologia LXXXII*, 1932, Pl. VIII:71, d; PERSSON, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXXV; *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* VI—VII, 1923—24, p. 220, fig. 142; EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* IV, p. 964, fig. 928.

⁸ E.g. BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. XLIII:55 18th to 19th Dyn.; BRUNTON, *Qau and Badari* III, Pl. XXXII:98, 99 New

Kingdom; FRANKFORT & PENDLEBURY, *op. cit.* II, Pl. L:XVIII.

⁹ ROWE, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXXIV:31 Amenophis III; *Beth-Pelet* II, Pl. LXXII:Y; *Lachish* IV, Pls. 27:3, 28:27, 29:29 Middle Bronze III—Late Bronze II; *Megiddo* II, Pls. 210:39, 211:46, these are not tubular but have two perforations below the tubes, which are made in relief, a trait not unusual in spacing beads, Str. IX.

¹⁰ BLEGEN, *op. cit.* I, p. 303, and n. 3 for examples from Mycenae, Late Helladic I—III.

¹¹ *Archaeologia LXXXII*, 1932, Pl. VIII:68, f; BLEGEN, *op. cit.* II, fig. 169:7.

¹² *Megiddo* II, Pl. 213:65.

¹³ BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. XLIII:58, A, C, D.

¹⁴ E.g. at Mycenae, where most of them are said to be made of "glass paste", *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XXV, p. 381, fig. 88:b; *Archaeologia LXXXII*, 1932, p. 206 and n. 2 for occurrences elsewhere; BLEGEN, *op. cit.* II, fig. 310:17; *Ἐφημ. Ἀρχαιολ.*, 1910, p. 192, fig. 5:ε, Aigina.

¹⁵ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* X, Pl. XIII:6, the tomb is of Late Bronze II date.

¹⁶ BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. XLIV:74 of 18th—19th Dyn., so called "flattened barrel".

There is one wheel-shaped bead of faience in Cyprus, of L.C. II B—C date. According to Wace, (*Archaeologia* LXXXII, 1932, p. 94), another was found at Enkomi, in Br. T. 88, which contained L.C. I B—II C material. This type of bead occurs in Greece, in Egypt about the Amarna period and in Syria¹ and Palestine;² there seems to be no example later than the Late Helladic III B period.

It appears from this study of Cypriote faience beads that the types represented in Cyprus are all common and more numerous in neighbouring countries, so they are probably not of Cypriote manufacture. On their own they would be insufficient to indicate the existence of a faience industry in Cyprus.

The pendant with a rosette in front comes from an L.C. III B context. Somewhat similar pendants occur in Egypt,³ at Tell el Amarna and Gurob, and there is another specimen from Lachish;⁴ they may be prototypes for the later specimen from Idalion.

The bull's head pendant comes from an L.C. II tomb at Akhera. Bull's heads on gold earrings are common in Cyprus in L.C. II and III. In this form they hardly occur outside the island, although bull's heads of various shapes and materials are common at most places and periods.⁵ A head fairly similar to the Akhera one, but called a ram's head and made of glass comes from Beth-Shan in the Amenophis III level.⁶ Rather different bull's head beads were found in a chamber tomb at Dendra⁷ where they are made of faience, in a tomb at Mavro Spelio⁸ made of steatite, and at Ras Shamra⁹ of stone.

Some of the faience vases can be dated within the Late Cypriote II period, with single specimens from L.C. I and III respectively, while several come from unstratified tombs in use for longer periods. No faience vases are recorded from the Early or Middle Cypriote periods.

The plate of Type 2 is the same shape as the more common stone tripod mortars; it comes from an L.C. I A—II C tomb. Similar but larger objects in terracotta have been found in Crete¹⁰ and at Mycenae¹¹ in houses where they are identified as "altars". The Cypriote specimen, however, was found in a tomb and I would hesitate to call it an "altar"; it seems better explained as some kind of "fruit stand".

The datable bowl types have been found in L.C. I—II contexts. Bowls are very common in Egypt,¹² plain or with decoration on inside, outside or on both, and in Nubia,¹³ Syria and Palestine.¹⁴ The Cypriote decorated bowls seem to me most likely to be imports from Egypt probably by way

¹ *Archaeologia* LXXXII, 1932, pp. 94, 205 f. and references given there. Cf. also *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 52, p. 200 and HIGGINS, *Greek and Roman Jewellery*, p. 74 and n. 1.

² *Lachish* II, Pl. XXXV:80, 81, Structure III.

³ FRANKFORT & PENDLEBURY, *op. cit.* II, Pl. XLIX:IVC 1 c; BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. XLIII:44:w, 18th—19th Dyn.

⁴ *Lachish* II, Pl. XXXVI:92, Structure III.

⁵ Cf. e.g. *Iraq* IX, 1947, Pl. XV:15, 16 bucrania of the Jamdat Nasr period, in which period we also recognize many of the beads common in later times, *op. cit.* IX, 1947, Pls. LXXXIV ff.

⁶ ROWE, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXXIII:2.

⁷ PERSSON, *New Tombs at Dendra*, p. 87, fig. 96.

⁸ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XXVIII, p. 288, fig. 40.

⁹ *Syria* XIX, 1938, p. 320, fig. 48:13.

¹⁰ EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* II, p. 302, fig. 175.

¹¹ WACE, *Mycenae*, Pl. 100.

¹² E.g. BISSING, *Fayencegefässe*, Nos. 3685—3688, 3708, 3730; ENGELBACH, *Riqqeh and Memphis* VI, Pl. XVI; RANDALL-MACIVER & MACE, *El Amrah and Abydos*, Pl. XLIV:D 33; PETRIE, *Kahun, Gurob and Hawara*, Pl. XVIII:35; HAYES, *op. cit.* II, p. 406, fig. 256.

¹³ E.g. RANDALL-MACIVER & WOOLLEY, *Buhen*, Pl. 53; *Kush* IX, 1961, Pl. XXV; *op. cit.* XI, 1963, Pl. VIII b.

¹⁴ Cf. e.g. ROWE, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXI:31; *Lachish* II, Pl. XXII:75 and Pl. XXIII; *Syria* XIV, 1933, Pl. XII:1, 2.

of Palestine, except perhaps for the specimen in Dikaïos, *A Guide to the Cyp. Mus.*, third rev. ed. Pl. XXXIII:5, which has a touch of naive local charm; the one in *Rep. Dep. Antiq., Cyprus*, 1963, Pl. II:6 from Kition, has a pattern seen e.g. on a similar bowl from Gurob¹ and on one from Soleb.² The former may have been made in Palestine or is possibly of local, Cypriote manufacture.

A decoration of lotus petals on the outside of bowls and goblets is very common in Egypt³ but stylized pentagonal petals of the kind depicted on some Cypriote bowls appear on one bowl only from a 13th century tomb at Ras Shamra.⁴ It would seem probable therefore, that this type of bowl is of Cypriote origin, although influenced from Egypt, especially since we have several specimens from Cyprus, of which at least some may predate the one from Ras Shamra.

The spouted bowls and the bowls of Type 5 have parallels at Assur⁵ where there is, moreover, a parallel for the woman's head rhyta, as we shall see when dealing with these. A vase similar to our bowl of Type 4, comes from Megiddo⁶ and there is a gold bowl of similar shape in the Beirut Museum.⁷

The bowl of Type 5 a comes from an L.C. I A—II C tomb; the ribbed sides and the shape of this type and of Type 5 b are somewhat similar to a bowl from Lachish⁸ with a raised rosette design on the outside, for which a Syrian origin is suggested. The handles of the Lachish bowl are vertically pierced as are those of our bowls. The context of the bowl from Lachish falls within the same period as L.C. II in Cyprus. It seems probable that these and the one of Type 4 were imported or inspired from the East. Another bowl similar to our Type 5 a was found in a Middle Assyrian tomb at Assur.⁹

Type 6 is interesting as being the only faience vase in this shape, which is common in stone (cf. below p. 130). A blue glass vase of the same shape comes from Egypt¹⁰ and the Cypriote faience vase is probably an import from Palestine or Egypt.

The jar of Type 1 b comes from a disturbed context, with L.C. I B and II C material; Type 1 a is of L.C. II C date. The shape 1 b is very common in stone, in which material it occurs also in Cyprus,¹¹ and there are some faience vases of this shape found outside Cyprus.¹² One example from Enkomi is probably an import, while the vase of Type 1 a may well have been made in Cyprus judging from its more unusual shape and decoration.

The jars of Type 2 come from the same L.C. I A—II C tomb which yielded so many other faience vases (E. Br. T. 66). They seem to be later variants of a common Middle Kingdom type.¹³

¹ PETRIE, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, Pl. XVII:44, in a group of Tutanchamon.

² *Kush* IX, 1961, Pl. XXV:17 Tp 11, dated to the time of Thothmes III.

³ E.g. DARESSY, *Fouilles de la Vallée des Rois*, (Cat. gén. Mus. Caire), Pl. VI, No. 24058; BRUNTON, *Qau and Badari* III, Pl. XXXV:41; EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* I, Suppl. Pl. IV, Abydos. Cf. also *Journ. Egypt. Arch.* 49, 1963, pp. 95 ff.

⁴ *Syria* XVI, 1935, Pl. XXX:3.

⁵ *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XLVIII, 1928, pp. 71 ff. with a detailed discussion of the objects; HALLER, *Die Gräber und Gräfte von Assur*, Pl. 16:c,h.

⁶ GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, p. 188, fig. 185:2 and

Pl. 168:1, dated Early Iron I.

⁷ *Bull. Mus. Beyrouth* I, 1937, Pl. IV:34.

⁸ *Lachish* II, pp. 62 f. and Pl. XXII:58, found immediately below a plaster floor of Structure III.

⁹ HALLER, *Gräber und Gräfte von Assur*, Pl. 16:i.

¹⁰ HAYES, *op. cit.* II, p. 278, fig. 170.

¹¹ *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 25, fig. 41. Cf. also below pp. 602 f.

¹² BISSING, *op. cit.*, Nos. 3619, 3621, 3627, 3637 and in the Cairo Museum, Nos. 55599 and 63315; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, Pl. XXVII:422, Tell Abu Hawam Str. V; RANDALL-MACIVER & WOOLLEY, *Buhen*, Pl. 53: No. 10293, 18th Dyn.

¹³ Such as e.g. BISSING, *op. cit.*, No. 3657.

The two slender jars, Type 3, are of L.C. II and III date respectively. As is shown by their decoration they are certainly imports from Egypt, where the type is common¹.

The jar of Type 4 is a "tumbler", very common in stone in Egypt,² where it is also made in faience.³ The specimen found in Cyprus is probably an import from Egypt. The pomegranate-shaped jar belongs to a L.C. I B or II A—III context; these jars are more common in glass in Cyprus, where they are mainly of Late Cypriote II date, to which period we can probably also assign the faience specimen. Two specimens of this type in faience are in the Cairo Museum, said to be of Amenophis II date, Nos. 2783, 2802. The jar in the shape of a cucumber comes from a L.C. I B—II C tomb and is apparently unique.

The false-necked jars occur in the Late Cypriote II period. They are apparently inspired by the Mycenaean clay stirrup vases. The vase G 88 in the Cyprus Museum has a decoration of zig-zags and "quirks",⁴ a pattern that recurs on a fragment from Lachish.⁵ A stirrup vase decorated with spots and very similar to the specimen E. 3^{II}. 109 has been found at Ras Shamra.⁶ There are several Egyptian vases of this shape; two are in the Museum in Cairo,⁷ Hall illustrates two from Egyptian Thebes,⁸ one comes from Gurob,⁹ one apparently made of faience was found at Soleb¹⁰ and another comes from a C-group tomb in the Debeira area in Nubia.¹¹ The stirrup vases found in Cyprus probably came from Egypt and Palestine-Syria.

The tankard of Base-ring I type is an example of a Cypriote faience vase imitating a Cypriote pottery fabric, and may be an indication of the fabrication of faience vases in Cyprus, though this is not necessarily so. The jug of Type 2 comes closest to a Mycenaean pottery type, Furumark's No. 134.¹²

The jug, Type 3, represents another Mycenaean pottery shape, it is nearest to Furumark's type 118:4 of Late Helladic III B date,¹³ but resembles also the Levanto-Mycenaean III B high-necked jug.¹⁴ A similar jug of Amenophis II date comes from Gaza.¹⁵

Type 4 is a fairly recent acquisition of the Cyprus Museum and it has a good parallel from Lachish,¹⁶ from Structure III which is dated to c. 1325—1223 B.C.; the Lachish jug has a lid. Another similar but undecorated jug is in the Cairo Museum. The shape occurs in Egypt, for example in silver and gold vases from the reign of Seti II.¹⁷

The amphorae of Type 1 represent another Mycenaean shape, Furumark's form 49. The deco-

¹ E.g. PETRIE, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, Pl. XVII:21, 22, 43 in Groups of Tutanchamon and Amenophis III; CARTER-NEWBERRY, *The Tomb of Thoutmosis IV*, (Cat. gén. Mus. Caire), Pl. XXIII; DARESSY, *Fouilles de la Vallée des Rois* (Cat. gén. Mus. Caire), Pl. XLVI: Nos. 3910, 3916; HAYES, *op. cit.* II, p. 358, fig. 224, in gold or silver probably Seti II; ENGELBACH, *Riqqeh and Memphis VI*, Pl. LI:1, 18th—19th Dyn.

² E.g. PETRIE, *Funeral Furniture*, Pl. XII; EVANS, *Pal. of Minos I*, Suppl. Pl. IV, Abydos.

³ BISSING, *op. cit.*, No. 3625.

⁴ FURUMARK, *Myc. Pottery*, p. 383, fig. 67:61:18, 19 and p. 360, fig. 61:16; the latter is the closest parallel though not exact; the circles touch each other on the faience vase.

⁵ Lachish II, Pl. XXIII:63, Structure II.

⁶ Syria X, 1929, Pl. LII:4.

⁷ BISSING, *op. cit.*, Nos. 3676, 3677.

⁸ HALL, *The Civ. of Greece in the Bronze Age*, p. 221, fig. 288.

⁹ BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. XXV:4 and p. 12 for references to similar pots.

¹⁰ KUSH IX, 1961, Pl. XXV:17 T 24, Thothmes III period.

¹¹ Exhibited in Stockholm in 1965.

¹² FURUMARK, *op. cit.*, p. 605, Type 134.

¹³ *Corp. Vas. Ant.*, Italia X, Rodi II, IIA c, Pl. 8:2, (Italia 464).

¹⁴ FURUMARK, *op. cit.*, p. 603, Type 116.

¹⁵ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza II*, Pl. XXVI:143.

¹⁶ Lachish II, Pls. XXI, XXII:55, and a similar fragment Pl. XXIII:61.

¹⁷ HAYES, *op. cit.* II, p. 358, fig. 224. There is also a similar jug of faience of 19th Dyn. date in the British Museum.

ration on G 69 is his motive 64, foliate band;¹ the vase *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, No. 1571 is decorated with "isolated semicircles",² a Mycenaean III C I motive, but the shape is not comparable to the III C I vase of form 49 cited by Furumark, both vases being closer to his III B types.

For the amphora of Type 2 I have been unable to find a parallel and it cannot be assigned to the Late Cypriote period with certainty. The fragment, Type 3, might have come from a stirrup vase if it had not had a trace of a horizontal handle, making it more difficult to decide the type.

The amphoriskos, Type 4, is most interesting in being the earliest datable vase of this shape; it comes from a tomb which, according to the excavator, was used for the last time in the beginning of L.C. I A. We have several stone vases of the same shape with similar decoration but all the datable ones occur in Late Cypriote III A contexts. No similar vases in stone or faience or other materials have been found outside Cyprus, so strangely enough this faience amphoriskos seems to prove the early fabrication of faience vases in Cyprus, provided we accept the early date assigned to this tomb. No stone vase of this shape has been found from this same site at Politiko; most of them come from Enkomi and Kition. How the shape and decoration of this kind of faience vase came to be reproduced several hundred years later in stone is a difficult problem, unless we let the undated vases of unknown provenance and others still undiscovered provide the connecting links.

The goblet with lotus petals is a Cypriote version of the lotus-goblets found in Egypt³ and those of another shape in Syria;⁴ the Cypriote specimen has the same pentagonal petals depicted on the faience lotus bowls for which a Cypriote origin has been argued above.

The so-called tray comes from an L.C. I B—II B tomb; it is apparently of the same shape as an Egyptian faience vase from Abydos of the Ramses II period,⁵ a type which probably occurred earlier too in Egypt.

The so-called "pilgrim flasks" occur in Late Cypriote I B—II contexts. A handleless variety occurs in Middle Bronze tombs at Jericho,⁶ in Stratum E of Middle Bronze II date at Tell Beit Mirsim⁷ and in Middle Bronze II tombs at Tell el Far'ah.⁸ But those with handles are apparently a later variation; there is one from Structure III at Lachish,⁹ some are in the Cairo Museum,¹⁰ and there is one from Gurob¹¹ from a group dated to the reign of Amenophis III. The specimens found in Cyprus probably came from Palestine.

All the faience rhyta are probably of Late Cypriote II date. The woman's heads are not very similar to each other. The head No. 875 from Br. T. 19, at Enkomi has a very close parallel at Tell Abu Hawam,¹² Stratum V dated c. 1400—1230 B.C., a date which tallies well with the L.C. II period in Cyprus. It is significant that these unusual rhyta should be found at Tell Abu Hawam,

¹ FURUMARK, *op. cit.*, p. 616, and p. 397, fig. 69:22.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 345, fig. 58:38.

³ RANDALL-MACIVER & MACE, *El Anrahi and Abydos*, Pl. XLVII:115; Cf. also *Journ. Egypt. Arch.* 49, 1963, G. A. D. TAIT, *The Egyptian Relief Chalice*, pp. 93 ff.

⁴ *Syria*, XIII, 1932, p. 12, fig. 8.

⁵ BISSING, *op. cit.*, No. 3723.

⁶ KENYON, *Jericho I*, p. 432, fig. 181:8, p. 498, fig. 216:4, p. 514, fig. 224:17. One from Barqai is in the Jerusalem Museum,

Israel.

⁷ *Ann. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* XIII, Pl. 11:1, 2.

⁸ *Rev. Bibl.* LVI, 1949, p. 116 and p. 129, fig. 10:2.

⁹ *Lachish II*, Pl. XXII:56.

¹⁰ BISSING, *op. cit.*, Nos. 3626, 3628-9, 3672, 3673, 3854 and p. XV.

¹¹ PETRIE, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, Pl. XVII:9.

¹² *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, Pl. XXVIII.

where we also have one of the very few examples of Cypriote terracotta figurines outside Cyprus, not to mention all the Cypriote and Mycenaean pottery found there. It would seem that contacts between Cyprus and Tell Abu Hawam must have been fairly close. The other fragmentary heads found at Tell Abu Hawam¹ are not so similar to the Cypriote heads, although of course the idea is the same—drinking cups in the shape of women's and animals' heads.

Surprisingly another head very similar to No. 875 was found in Assur at the Ishtar temple, perhaps from the time of Tukulti Ninurta I, c. 1260—1238.² This head, apparently from the same workshop as those from Enkomi and Tell Abu Hawam, found in a remote place which to my knowledge had no other indications of connections with Cyprus, except for a few other faience vases mentioned above p. 120, must have been an import to Assyria, where the head was found in a comparatively late context.³ It may not have been sent directly from Cyprus, but probably reached Assyria by way of other centres. The fragment of a head from Enkomi, Sw. T. 3^{II}.83, is very similar to the head from Assur both in its thick mouldings round the eyes and in the modelling of the nose.

In tomb VI at Minet el Beida,⁴ dated by the excavator 1365—1200,⁵ there is another woman's head, very similar to No. 1211 from Br. T. 86 at Enkomi.⁶

Apparently one or more workshops in close contact with each other made these heads. Whether we should place this workshop in Cyprus, Syria or Palestine, cannot at this moment be decided definitely, although Cyprus seems to me to have a strong claim.⁷ That the Cypriotes probably made faience vases in the island we have already seen, and Cyprus had close contacts with the Aegean, from where the idea of making vessels shaped as animals' heads probably came.⁸ The greatest number and the greatest range of shapes of these rhyta have been found in Cyprus. Taken together these facts might suggest that they were made in the island.

The beautiful rhyton recently discovered at Kition comes from an L.C. II C context and represents another type of vase which was probably made in Cyprus under influence from the Aegean, where we have this shape in metal, stone and clay in Crete and Greece.⁹ Pictorial representations occur on rhyta both in Crete and at Mycenae.¹⁰ A striking resemblance to the Kition rhyton in the shape of the vase and the disposition of figures is to be seen in a steatite rhyton from Ayia Triada, of the Late Minoan I period,¹¹ but the style of the figures is quite different from those on the Kition rhyton, although many details are the same. The rhyton shape was also imitated in Egypt

¹ *Op. cit.* IV, Pls. XXVII:427, XXIX and XXX.

² BOSSERT, *Altsyrien*, pp. 24 and 102, No. 343.

³ MARINATOS in *Arch. Anz.*, 1928, pp. 534 ff. favours Assyrian origin for the heads, but without really convincing arguments.

⁴ *Syria* XIV, 1933, Pl. XI:1; SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* I, Pl. X; at Minet el Beida were found masks in faience resembling the modelling of the heads, *Syria* XIII, 1932, Pl. VIII:2, *op. cit.* XIV, 1933, Pl. XII:3,4.

⁵ SCHAEFFER, *op. cit.* II, figs. 59 ff. The published pottery seems to be exclusively of Late Helladic IIIB date.

⁶ J. M. HEMELRIJK has discussed some details of these heads in an article on "Some ear-ornaments in archaic Cypriot and East Greek Art", in *Bull. Vereen. Bevoord. der Kennis Ant. Beschav.*

XXXVIII, 1963, pp. 28 ff.

⁷ TUCHELT, *Tiergefäße in Kopf- und Protomengestalt*, pp. 55 ff., attributes these vessels to a "Syrian-North-Mesopotamian" area.

⁸ Cf. e.g. EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* II, p. 828, fig. 542 and KARO, *Schachtgräber*, Pls. CXVII—CXXI. There is a human head rhyton from Faistos, PERNIER-BANTI, *Il Palazzo Minoico di Festòs* II, p. 174, fig. 103, from the second palace.

⁹ FURUMARK, *op. cit.*, pp. 71 f.

¹⁰ Cf. the silver rhyton from Mycenae with scenes of a besieged town, KARO, *Schachtgräber*, Pl. CXXII.

¹¹ HALL, *The Civ. of Greece in the Bronze Age*, p. 159, fig. 196; compare the handles, the lips and the three moulded rings between the friezes on the two vases.

in stone and faience.¹ The men on the Kition rhyton wear debased versions of the Mycenaean boars' tusk helmet² but the pointed beard of at least one of them is more Oriental in character. The animals are depicted in the characteristic Aegean "flying gallop".³ This vase seems to be the work of an individual Cypriote artist working under influences from abroad.

The Bamboula fragment may come from a similar vase of which the upper part was unfortunately never found.

The mushroom-shaped object which may have been a lid comes from an L.C. II B tomb and lacks parallels.

The cylinders which are of L.C. II and III dates are all larger than the cylindrical beads; they may either be unfinished pieces which were intended to be engraved, or they may simply have formed part of necklaces.⁴

To sum up: The faience figurines found in Cyprus are probably not of local origin; Palestine seems to be the most probable source. Beads and pendants too probably came from the East although some may have come from Greece along with Mycenaean vases. As for the vessels, there are not many whose Cypriote origin can be certified; those with decoration of pentagonal petals were probably made in the island, the unique rhyton from Kition likewise and the amphoriskos from Politiko and possibly the head rhyta; but for most of the others a Palestinian or Egyptian origin seems more probable. Imitations of Mycenaean clay vases in faience hardly occur on the Greek Mainland; the faience copies found in other countries must have been made locally after imported Mycenaean vases.

GLASS

It is not until the Late Cypriote II period that any quantity of glass appears in Cyprus; most of the vases belonging to that period. In the Late Cypriote III period the glass material consists mainly of beads.

The mould-pressed Astarte-figurine comes from a tomb (Milia T. 10) containing vases of L.C. I—II B date; the type is common in Syria and Palestine and the specimen found at Milia was certainly imported from there. One of the best parallels is in a private collection in the USA.⁵

The globular or depressed globular bead is the most frequent type of bead; in glass it occurs in the whole Late Cypriote period. The oval bead is represented by two examples, one of L.C. I B—II B and the other of L.C. III date. Plain cylindrical beads occur in the L.C. III A and B periods,

¹ HALL, *op. cit.*, p. 222, figs. 291, 292; cf. also *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* XXI, p. 131, fig. 9, a rhyton of electrum from Enkomi.

² Cf. the head of a Mycenaean warrior incised on a marble slab at Ceos, *Archaeology* 17, 1964, p. 279. The fact that the head-dresses of the two men are so different on the same vase indicate the danger of using such details as criteria for deciding whether two objects come from the same workshop or are made by the same artist.

³ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LI, 1947, p. 63. STEVENSON SMITH, *Interconnections*, p. 44 compares it to the naturalistic Tell el Amarna style, while SCHAEFFER thinks that it is Syrian, perhaps from Ugarit, *Comptes Rendus Acad. Inscr.* 1964, p. 46.

⁴ In the hoard of cylinders found at Thebes were several blanks, *Arch. Rep. for 1963—64*, p. 13, as Mr M. R. POPHAM has pointed out to me.

⁵ *Glass from the Ancient World, the Ray Winfield Smith Coll.*, pp. 30 f., No. 25, acquired in Lebanon; cf. also *Journ. Glass Studies* IV, 1962, p. 21, n. 68 where BARAG gives references to other similar specimens from Hama, Beth-Shan, Lachish and Megiddo. He concludes that they range in date from the 16th to the 13th centuries B.C. and that their place of origin was probably "Syria or an adjacent region (Mesopotamia?)". The specimens from Mycenae seem to be slightly different and could be local copies, *Εφημ. Ἀρχαιολ.*, 1887, Pl. 13:23, 24.

but the fluted specimen comes from an L.C. I context. Glass beads of these shapes are common at most places.¹

The rosette bead is of L.C. III B date; similar beads occur at Gaza, Lachish² and Beth-Shan.³ The flat rectangular bead comes from an L.C. I—II C context and is apparently without parallel.

The conical object with a spiral is dated by context to L.C. III B, and since it occurs at several Helladic sites⁴ it would seem to be an Aegean type. It is found in gold also and is in imitation of a mollusc, (*trochus tuberculatus*). A mould for making such objects has been found at Knossos.⁵ Other examples have been found at Tell Abu Hawam⁶ where they are called "pin-heads", and it is possible that the Cypriote specimen was used as such, since it is not perforated. If it was a bead, it may have had a mounting of some other material.

The pear-shaped pendant comes from a L.C. II C—III A group.

The jar of Type I is a common shape, occurring also in stone and faience.⁷ An example in glass was found at Lachish,⁸ probably from Structure III, and it occurs as well in Egypt.⁹

The pomegranate-shaped jars occur in the Late Cypriote II period; some can be more accurately dated to L.C. II B, some to L.C. II C. This shape is found in Egypt,¹⁰ and a fragment of a similar glass vessel was discovered at Megiddo,¹¹ and there may be yet another fragment from Beth-Shan.¹² But the many glass vases of this shape found in Cyprus indicate that they were particularly popular among the Cypriotes, probably imported from Egypt or perhaps locally made in imitation of an Egyptian type.

The false-necked jar, of L.C. I B—II B date, is said to be made of "pâte de verre" and has therefore been catalogued among the glass vases; there are no other stirrup vases in this material, though several are made of faience.¹³

The jug of Base-ring shape from Ayios Iakovos has a trumpet base and is of L.C. II A date, while the one from Maroni has a ring-base, and the one from Hala Sultan Tekke is a spindle-bottle. Base-ring shapes were imitated in glass in Egypt¹⁴ and one was found in Stratum VIII at Megiddo.¹⁵

¹ E.g. BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pls. XLIV, XLV. *Lachish II*, Pl. XXXIV; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, Pls. XXIV:392a, 394a, XXV:395a, 399b; *Archaeologia LXXXII*; 1932, p. 26, fig. 11:36, p. 66, fig. 25:5a, pp. 207 f.; BLEGEN, *op. cit.* I, pp. 297 ff., 300, 302; PERSSON, *New Tombs at Dendra*, p. 27, fig. 30:5, 6; *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XLVII, p. 91.

² *Lachish II*, Pl. XXXV:47, Structure III, and references given there.

³ ROWE, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXXIII:59, Amenophis III.

⁴ WACE, *Mycenae*, fig. 44:b:ii:a—d, *Treasury of Atreus*; BLEGEN, *op. cit.* II, fig. 116:11, T. XIX of Late Helladic III date; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XXVIII, 1904, p. 384, fig. 16, Argos; *Athen. Mitt.* XXXIV, 1909, Pl. XIII:1, 7, Kakovatos Tholos A, Late Helladic II A.

⁵ EVANS, *Pal. of Minos I*, p. 487, fig. 349c, said to be of Late Minoan IA date.

⁶ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, Pl. XXIV:394c, Str. V, in glass.

⁷ Cf. p. 592 with references.

⁸ *Lachish II*, Pl. XXIV:78.

⁹ HAYES, *op. cit.* II, p. 194, fig. 109.

¹⁰ EISEN, *Glass*, Pl. 2:5; DARESSY, *Fouilles de la Vallée des Rois*

(*Cat. Gén. Mus. Caire*), Pl. XXX, Nos. 24508, 24518—19, 24523, from the tomb of Amenophis II, apparently not vases as they are called "votive fruits"; BISSING, *Der Anteil der ägypt. Kunst am Kunstleben der Völker*, p. 38, says that he had specimens in glass and faience in his collection, but where they were originally found is not stated.

¹¹ WATZINGER, *Tell el Mutesellim II*, p. 17, where reference is made to another such vase "aus Fritte" from Babylon.

¹² ROWE, *The four Can. Temples of Beth-Shan*, Pl. XXI:22, Amenophis III.

¹³ Above p. 593 and references made there.

¹⁴ *Glass from the Ancient World, the Ray Winfield Smith Coll.*, p. 21, No. 2; KISA, *Das Glas im Altertum I*, p. 19, fig. 9 (Cairo Mus., Inv. No. 24057, Tomb of Maherpra). Whether this vase is made of glass, or faience as FOSSING maintains, cannot be decided without a proper analysis of the object. FOSSING, *Glass Vessels*, pp. 21 f., fig. 13 and references to other specimens; EISEN, *Glass*, Pl. 2:7; MERRILLEES, *Cypr. Pottery in Egypt*, pp. 153, 166.

¹⁵ *Megiddo II*, Pl. 191:4.

I have not been able to find a parallel in glass for the amphora of L.C. II date, but the shape may be related to Mycenaean pottery jugs such as *Brit. Mus. Cat., Vases I, Pt II, Nos. C 582—584*.

The bottles of Type 1 are probably of L.C. II date, but their contexts do not allow any closer dating. Their shape suggests an imitation of Egyptian kohl-tubes of column-shape.¹ The top of a similar vessel has been found at Tell Jerishe and is preserved in the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. It seems possible that these flasks or rather kohl-tubes or containers for perfume, were particular to Cyprus and Palestine, since they are not found in this shape in Egypt, although they may well have been made there for export.

The bottle of Type 2 occurs in contexts of apparently L.C. II date. This type has parallels at Lachish² and in Egypt.³

Of the lentoid flask we have only three specimens in glass in Cyprus, one dated by context to L.C. II B—C, one coming from an L.C. I—II tomb. This shape in glass is common in Egypt and Palestine.⁴

In an article on "Mesopotamian Glass Vessels of the Second Millennium B.C." ⁵ Dan Barag concludes that all glass vessels found in Syria and Palestine in the Late Bronze period are of Egyptian character and that there was no independent Syro-Palestinian production of core-formed glass vessels. It is clear that the Cypriote material too is of Egyptian derivation, with slight local variations such as the amphora and the tubular bottle of Type 1, and the predilection for pomegranate jars, though the evidence is not strong enough to prove a local Cypriote glass industry.

STONE

Objects made of this material are likely to be very similar in various areas, simply because people living under approximately the same primitive conditions would need the same types of objects. Similarity, therefore, need not necessarily imply trade or cultural connections.

The Late Cypriote series of stone objects are a continuation of types known in Middle Cypriote times, but the number and variety of shapes are greater. Vessels made of stone are either imported or locally made.

The stone figurine from Enkomi is dated to the L.C. III period. I have been unable to trace any parallels for this object. This is not unexpected since it was probably made for amusement and not as a product for sale or for cult purposes.

The biconical and low conical spindle-whorls made of stone are a Late Cypriote innovation. The biconical plain specimens start in L.C. I and then continue to L.C. III B, where they become more frequent than in the earlier periods. The incised specimens of the same shape start later, in

¹ Such as e.g. HAYES, *op. cit.* II, p. 194, fig. 109; FOSSING, *op. cit.*, p. 23, fig. 14.

² Lachish II, Pl. XXIV:77, Structure III.

³ HAYES, *op. cit.* II, p. 194, fig. 109, probably with three handles like E. 18 S.30; BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. LIII in a Ramesside context; EISEN, *Glass*, Pl. 3:7, with three or four(?) handles.

⁴ HAYES, *op. cit.* II, p. 404, fig. 255; *Glass from the Ancient World, the Ray Winfield Smith Coll.*, pp. 23 f., No. 7; KISA,

op. cit. I, p. 9, fig. 4; PETRIE, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, Pls. XVII:35, XVIII:13, in groups of Tutanchamon and Ramses II; Cairo Museum, Inv. No. 9374; Lachish II, Pl. XXIV:76, Structure III; MACALISTER, *Exc. of Gezer II*, p. 240, fig. 392; *Bull. Mus. Beyrouth* III, 1939, Pl. X:c; FOSSING, *op. cit.*, p. 15, figs. 6, 7; EISEN, *Glass*, Pl. 2:1, 2.

⁵ *Journ. Glass Studies* IV, 1962, pp. 8 ff. with valuable references to the literature on glass of this period.

L.C. II, these too are found most frequently in the L.C. III B period. This applies also to the low conical whorls. The biconical whorls greatly outnumber the other shapes.

On the mainland of Greece biconical steatite "buttons" occur at Prosymna¹ in Late Helladic III, while at Mycenae² only two specimens of this shape have been found, in contrast to the great number of whorls in other shapes. One biconical steatite whorl was found at Tell Abu Hawam³ in Stratum IV. The origin of the biconical stone whorls, which seem so popular in Cyprus, should be sought in the earlier terracotta whorls of this shape, which occur independently in various areas.

The datable conical stone whorls occur in L.C. II C—III contexts. They are common on the Greek Mainland,⁴ and occur on Rhodes.⁵ The variety with a small knob at the top (Idalion No. 105 of L.C. III B date) has good parallels at Mycenae.⁶ This is the only specimen found in Cyprus and may well be an import from the West.

When we turn to the low conical whorls, however, we do not find many on the mainland of Greece, they occur on Rhodes, in a Late Helladic III B tomb at Ialysos.⁷ In the East we find them in Tell Abu Hawam⁸ in Strata III to V, in Qadesh,⁹ and one specimen at Ras Shamra, apparently from the end of the 13th century B.C.¹⁰ They are, however, much more common in Cyprus (c. 40 specimens) than elsewhere, which suggests that this should be considered a special Cypriote type, although the specimens found outside the Island need not necessarily have been imported from there.

Mace-heads are found in Neolithic and Early Cypriote¹¹ periods. Spherical, oval and cylindrical shapes occur in Middle Cypriote, and continue into L.C. III. The biconical examples have no predecessors in Middle Cypriote; the context of one is dated to the "very beginning"¹² of L.C. I, the other comes from an L.C. I B—II B tomb. The flat circular shape does probably not occur before L.C. III.

There are no axes of stone from Early or Middle Cypriote times, although bronze axes are common. But there is one later specimen from L.C. II A, and there are two from III A and one from III B. The miniature axe comes from a tomb context dated to L.C. I B—II A.¹³ A miniature pierced axe used as an amulet is in the Palestine Archaeological Museum in Jerusalem, Jordan. Our pierced specimen from Dhekelia was most certainly used as an amulet too. The reason for the reappearance of stone axes in Late Cypriote times cannot be ascribed to their need as weapons, since they would have been useless in competition with the more efficient bronze axes. Five of the eight axes come from sanctuaries or cult-rooms, and one from a tomb, so they were most certainly votive axes, not intended for ordinary use.

¹ BLEGEN, *Prosymna* II, p. 147, fig. 602:6.

² *Archaeologia* LXXXII, 1932, pp. 218 f., and Pl. XXIX:37b, Tombs 515, 516.

³ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, Pl. XXXVII:2, No. 179.

⁴ BLEGEN, *op. cit.* II, p. 147, fig. 602:1, 2; *Archaeologia* LXXXII, 1932, Pl. XXV.

⁵ E.g. *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* XIII—XIV, 1930—31, p. 263, fig. 9, T. 62, Ialysos.

⁶ *Archaeologia* LXXXII, 1932, Pl. XXV, T. 513.

⁷ *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* VI—VII, 1923—24, p. 220, fig. 142,

unfortunately not illustrated well enough to allow further comparison with the Cypriote specimens.

⁸ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, Pl. XXXVII:1, 2.

⁹ PÉZARD, *Qadesh*, Pl. XXXIII, fig. 5:1.

¹⁰ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* IV, p. 58, fig. 40:3.

¹¹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:1 A, Index under Stone.

¹² *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, p. 219.

¹³ The so-called "miniature double axe", Type 3, seems highly doubtful. It is impossible to decide from the drawing in the publication what the object really is.

All the grinding stones or querns were found in settlements or in connection with cult-places except for one which comes from a tomb. They occur in neolithic and Early Cypriote times¹ and there are grinders recorded from the Middle Cypriote period,² then we have one from L.C. I A, the rest are from L.C. II down to III B.

Mortars and pestles are closely connected, being often found together, a fact which proves that they were used for grinding. We have no specimens that can be dated with certainty earlier than L.C. II B; from then on they continue to L.C. III B, when the plates with base ring become more numerous than before. The Late Cypriote mortars show a definite refinement compared with the Middle Cypriote specimens,³ which were apparently of fairly unworked stones with a cavity hollowed out in the centre. The Late Cypriote pestles too are much better worked than the single published Middle Cypriote specimen.⁴

The stone tripods have been the object of a thorough study by H.-G. Buchholz in *Jahrb. deutsch. arch. Inst.* 78, 1963, pp. 1 ff., to which article the reader is referred for further information. Buchholz shows that the origin of the tripod vessels is to be sought in Syria, while Cyprus became a second centre of manufacture. Tripods found in Crete, especially from Middle Minoan III—Late Minoan I times, are of Syrian type, while specimens found at Ialysos and in Attica were certainly Cypriote imports.

The pestles, like the mortars, range in date from L.C. II B to III B; the single datable specimen of Type 4 comes from an L.C. III B context. It may be noticed that the Cypriote pestles seem to be of better workmanship and look much more elegant than their Eastern counterparts and this is true also of the tripod mortars. Many pestles in Cyprus are made of steatite, while in the East the coarser basalt is more common.

The datable hammer comes from an L.C. I B—II A tomb; they are apparently without parallel elsewhere. On one is a rough design of two quadrupeds, the other is covered with geometric patterns.

The whetstones with oval or square section date from L.C. I and II, while most of the flat specimens, Type 2, belong to the L.C. III B period, although there is one specimen of this shape dated earlier, to L.C. I A, and two of L.C. II C—III date from Apliki and Sinda. Both types, however, were already common in Middle Cypriote times. We have the trapezoidal shape too, Type 3, in Middle Cypriote, but unpierced; our specimen comes from an L.C. III tomb.⁵

The "crucible" may well be a lamp, similar to Minoan and Mycenaean specimens.⁶

All the stone moulds for metal tools are treated extensively by Catling;⁷ the bead and pendant mould dates from the L.C. III B period, the bull mould from the preceding L.C. III A period. It produces an animal very much like a Base-ring bull in shape and expression.

The jeweller's mould found in Cyprus must have been used for casting, judging from the pouring channels and the holes for fixing it to another similar mould-half. No object of silver,

¹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:1 A, passim.

² ÅSTRÖM, *op. cit.*, p. 160; ÅSTRÖM, *Exc. at Kalopsidha*, fig. 13, p. 15.

³ ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cypr. Bronze Age*, p. 161, fig. 19:17, 18.

⁴ *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XVII, 1897, p. 140, fig. 4:8.

⁵ For a modern whetstone of similar shape cf. *Antiquity* III, 1929, p. 94.

⁶ Cf. e.g. PERSSON, *New Tombs at Dendra*, pp. 105 ff. with references.

⁷ CATLING, *op. cit.*, pp. 273 ff.

glass, bronze or lead that could have been made in the mould has been found in Cyprus, unless the big circle in the centre on the left side was for making a plain ring. But "grain of wheat" beads and globular ribbed beads of gold are familiar in Cyprus. The circular ornament in the centre has not so far been found there; this and the crescent-shaped depression do not seem to be in contact with the pouring channels. Were they meant for hammering sheet gold? They seem to be less deeply cut than the other hollows in the mould. The object that could be made in the top left corner of the mould looks most like an oval version of the "cowrie shell" bead. Moulds of this period with pouring channels have been found at Ras Shamra, Beth-Shan and Tarsus¹ and one from Palaikastro² in Crete may belong to this group. Open moulds, however, intended for glass ornaments with flat backs have been found in the Aegean³ where we do not usually have moulds of the Eastern type with pouring channels.

The ring mould is intended for a ring of Mycenaean type, with the bezel set at right angles to the hoop; no ring of this type has been found in Cyprus so far. A very similar mould has been discovered at Eleusis.⁴

There are no globular beads before Late Cypriote II A, they then continue to L.C. III. Only one of the three conical beads is datable and this belongs to the period L.C. IB—II C. The biconical ones exist in all Late Cypriote periods, but seem to be more common in Late Cypriote I and II than later.⁵ The datable amygdaloid bead comes from a L.C. III B context. For specimens of this shape outside Cyprus in faience and semi-precious stone cf. the chapters on these materials. The "figure of eight bead" belongs to Late Cypriote III A; it is a version of a so-called "toggle bead" of glass occurring in 18th Dynasty Egypt.⁶

One flat circular pendant, Type 2, was found in an L.C. III A—B context, and the phallus pendant comes from a context containing L.C. I B—II B material. A phallus pendant of stone is in the Palestine Archaeological Museum in Jerusalem, Jordan, and faience specimens exist in the Cairo Museum and in the American University of Beirut.

The plain cylinders begin in L.C. II A and occur sporadically down to L.C. III B. Their use is uncertain; they may have been used as beads, or they were perhaps meant to be carved but were left unfinished.⁷

The so-called "offering stand" apparently comes from an L.C. II C context. The comparisons made (*Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 79) with objects from Minet el Beida are not particularly close and a better parallel comes from the Amenophis III level at Beth-Shan.⁸

The datable "plates" are L.C. II—III. The bowl, Type 2, is a stray find from Enkomi mended from fragments and still incomplete and undatable. This type of bowl is common in bronze and silver in later periods in Cyprus,⁹ and there is a much earlier bowl in repoussé copper with a similar

¹ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* I, p. 43, fig. 32; ROWE, *The four Can. Temples of Beth-Shan*, Pl. LXXIA:5; *Tarsus* II, fig. 436:10, 11.

² BOSANQUET & DAWKINS, *Palaikastro Exc.*, p. 150, fig. 134.

³ HIGGINS, *Greek and Roman Jewellery*, p. 43 and notes.

⁴ *Πρακτικά* 1953, 1956, p. 80, fig. 5, Eleusis T. H π 9 of Late Helladic II—III.

⁵ On the other hand biconical spindle-whorls are more com-

mon in Late Cypriote III. But the classification of some specimens as beads and some as whorls is of course a most uncertain one.

⁶ *Archaeologia* LXXVII, 1927, p. 40, fig. 33:A.5.b.

⁷ Cf. above p. 596.

⁸ ROWE, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXIV:6.

⁹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:2, pp. 405 f.

decoration from Tomb LVII at Ras Shamra.¹ Another similar bowl in ivory was found at Megiddo.²

The alabaster bowl in the shape of a bird represents a type which is well known in ivory as well. This is the only example in stone found in Cyprus and comes from a tomb of L.C. II A date, thus slightly earlier than the ivory specimens found in Cyprus, cf. p. 141.

The bowls of Type 4 occur mostly at Enkomi; they are all of alabaster, (except one of steatite), and were found in tombs dated L.C. I A—II C, or L.C. II A. These vases, so-called "gypsum tazzas", are very common outside Cyprus.³ Five of the nine specimens found in Cyprus can be assigned to a class made in one piece with the foot, type IV in the classification made by Ben-Dor. Two with a loose foot belong to his type III, while the two others remain uncertain. Ben-Dor assumes that type III⁴ was made in Egypt while those of type IV are Palestinian, a theory which he supports with good evidence. The examples found in Cyprus are probably imports from Egypt and Palestine.

As for the cups, there is only one specimen of each type. Only Types 1, 4 and 5 come from dated contexts; Type 1 is L.C. II A and Type 4 is L.C. III B, while Type 5 is L.C. III A. The specimen of Type 4, which has a spout, might be a crucible.

The fragment of a "squat jar" or alabastron, here Jar, Type 1, does not come from a dated context. It seems to be made of Cypriote alabaster, and, although without handles, is probably a local stone copy of the Mycenaean pottery jars of the same shape,⁵ which in their turn go back to Egyptian stone vases.⁶

The squat jar with straight sides, here Jar, Type 2, is represented by four examples, of which only one is known to come from a datable tomb of L.C. I B—II. This shape is another stone derivation from Mycenaean pottery jars.⁷ This latter shape in stone but with two handles is recorded from Palestine in the Late Bronze II Age and later.⁸

The jar, Type 3, comes from an unknown context at Larnaca; it is made of steatite and probably of local Cypriote manufacture.⁹

The alabaster jars, Type 4, were found in a tomb dated L.C. II A; the one of Type 5, also made of alabaster, does not come from a dated context. A specimen somewhat similar to our Type 4 was found at Mit Rahineh;¹⁰ a serpentine vase of similar shape comes from an 18th Dynasty tomb group at Meydum;¹¹ the latter vase seems to be made in one piece with the foot. Type 5 is common

¹ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* I, pp. 68 f., figs. 57, 58 and *Syria* XIX, 1938, pp. 253 f., figs. 40, 41. The tomb should be assigned to the 17th century, cf. ÅSTRÖM, *op. cit.*, pp. 220 ff.

² LOUD, *Megiddo Ivories*, Pl. 26:146.

³ They have been studied and classified by I. BEN-DOR in *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* XI, pp. 105 f. He refers to specimens in Palestine and Egypt. To his list should be added specimens found in Syria: SCHAEFFER, *op. cit.* I, p. 31, fig. 20 and p. 32, fig. 21, p. 33, fig. 22 and *op. cit.* II, p. 141, fig. 52:2, 4, p. 165, fig. 64:5, at Jericho, *Palest. Expl. Fund. Quart. Statem.*, 1951, p. 137, fig. 12:10, at Knossos, EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* IV, pp. 1007 ff., figs. 958, 960 i, at Tell es-Sa'idiyeh, *Expedition 7*, No. 4, p. 28.

⁴ In Cyprus represented by *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, No. 1636 and SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia*, p. 110, fig. 42:4.

⁵ Cf. e.g. *Corp. Vas. Ant.*, Great Britain I, British Museum I, II C b, Pl. 12:17 (Great Britain 24).

⁶ Cf. FURUMARK, *Myc. Pottery*, pp. 597 ff. Cf. also a similar steatite vase from a Late Minoan III A 2—B tomb at Sellopoulo in Crete, *Arch. Rep.* 1957, Pl. 2 (d).

⁷ E.g. *Brit. Mus. Cat., Vases* I:1, A 816, fig. 190 and Pl. X.

⁸ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* XI, p. 107.

⁹ For plastic bulls' heads on vases cf. *Jahrb. deutsch. arch. Inst.* 78, 1963, pp. 22 ff.

¹⁰ ANTHES, *Mit Rahineh*, 1955, p. 16, fig. 1 A:4 and Pl. 15:c:4.

¹¹ PETRIE, *The Labyrinth, Gerzeh and Mazgunch*, Pl. XVI:3.

in Egypt¹ and, according to Petrie, these vases are most common in the reign of Thothmes III. They also appear in Syria,² Palestine³ and Nubia.⁴ The vases found in Cyprus were probably imported from Egypt or Palestine-Syria.

Type 6 comes from contexts dated L.C. II A, and L.C. I A—II C. This is another example of a Mycenaean shape, the pithoid or three-handled jar, copied in stone. It is difficult to compare our stone jars in detail to the shapes of pottery jars since the stone is not as easily adaptable to variations of shape. The vase A. lak. B.A.S. 53, Fig. 71,48, could be classed with Furumark's type 30⁵ although the stone vase is smaller than the average height of the pottery type. An enormous specimen of the same shape in stone, and one smaller and unfinished, were found at Knossos⁶ in a "Sculptor's workshop" from the destruction of the palace.

The jugs, Type 1, imitate the popular Cypriote Base-ring pottery shape. The jug (*Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1628) can be classified as a typical Base-ring I form, while the second jug (*loc. cit.*, 1629) has Base-ring II features, and the Geneva vase is Base-ring II, although a moulded ring on the neck as on the two lastmentioned vases is a Base-ring I feature. A vase in Athens is also Base-ring I in shape, with trumpet base,⁷ a type of base which occurs also on *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, 1629. Stone jugs imitating Base-ring occur outside Cyprus too.⁸

The other jug types, represented by a single specimen each, are of unknown provenance and context. Type 2 occurs in Egypt and in Palestine made of Egyptian alabaster.⁹ Similar jugs from Gaza and Megiddo¹⁰ are made in one piece with a stand, but our jug probably had a separate stand. The square shape of the handle has its parallel on a jug from Megiddo¹¹ which seems to be made of Egyptian alabaster.

The jug of Type 3 is made in a technique and shape reminiscent of that used for Cypriote "White Shaved" pottery but the jug in the Cyprus Museum has its handle placed below the rim, while the ordinary White Shaved jugs have their handles on the rim. (Cf. Fig. LVIII).

¹ PETRIE, *Funeral Furniture*, Pl. XXXIII:846—53, and p. 13; PETRIE, *Sedment I*, Pl. VI:28; PETRIE, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, Pl. XXVII:3; BRUNTON, *Qau and Badari III*, Pls. XXXIII:3, XXXV:19; BISSING, *Steingefässe*, Pl. IIIa; HAYES, *The Scepter of Egypt II*, p. 67, fig. 35; RANDALL-MACIVER & MACE, *El Amrah and Abydos*, Pl. XLVI:D 116; FIRTH & GUNN, *Exc. at Saqqara, Teti Pyramid Cemeteries II*, Pl. 44 A:6.

² SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica I*, p. 33, fig. 22 and *op. cit. II*, p. 141, fig. 52 and p. 181, fig. 72:2, from "Ugarit récent" 2, by SCHAEFFER dated 1450—1365; also a specimen in the Amer. Univ. of Beirut, from "Saraffi-n".

³ E.g. PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza II*, Pl. XXII:22, 27, 28, 18th Dynasty.

⁴ KUSH VIII, 1960, Pl. XX, from Debeira; *op. cit. X*, 1962, Pl. XXVII, also Debeira, both New Kingdom; RANDALL-MACIVER & WOOLLEY, *Buhen*, Pl. 66:10297, 18th Dynasty.

⁵ FURUMARK, *op. cit.*, p. 589, this is a Late Helladic IIB shape, but stone vases have a long life.

⁶ EVANS, *Pal. of Minos IV*, pp. 898 ff. and figs. 875:a, b, 876.

⁷ NICOLE, *Cat. vases Mus. Nat. d'Athènes*, Suppl., Pl. II:591.

⁸ E.g. PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza II*, Pls. XXI, XXII:14, 15, 23; PETRIE, *Funeral Furniture*, Pl. XXXIV:863; PETRIE, *The Labyrinth, Gerzeh and Mazguneh*, Pl. XVI:2, from Meydum; RANDALL-

MACIVER & MACE, *op. cit.*, Pl. I; BISSING, *Steingefässe*, Pl. V:18360; HAYES, *The Scepter of Egypt II*, p. 207, fig. 122; FIRTH & GUNN, *Exc. at Saqqara, Teti Pyramid Cemeteries II*, Pl. 44 A:7; DARESSY, *Fouilles de la Vallée des Rois* (Cat. gén. Mus. Caire), Pl. IV:24008; RANDALL-MACIVER & WOOLLEY, *Buhen*, Pl. 66:10296; *Lachish II*, Pl. XXV:6; *Archaeologia LIX*, 1905, Pl. XCIX, from Isopata; a jug from Ras Shamra Tomb LXXV, with knob-base and separate stand is related to the Base-ring jugs, *Syria XX*, 1939, p. 282, fig. 4B; cf. also MERRILLEES, *Cypr. Pottery in Egypt*.

⁹ PETRIE, *Sedment II*, Pl. LVII:35, Thothmes III; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest. XI*, p. 99 and note 1; juglets of similar shape were found in Middle Bronze tombs at Jericho, KENYON, *Jericho I*, p. 442, fig. 187.

¹⁰ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza IV*, Pl. XXXIX:63; *Megiddo II*, Pl. 258:6, Stratum X.

¹¹ *Megiddo II*, Pl. 259:15 from Stratum VIII. According to I. BEN-DOR in *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest. XI*, p. 99, the top of the handle being flush with the rim, as on our jug, is characteristic of the Egyptian juglets, while the flat section of the handle which we have on the Cypriote specimen is a Palestinian trait. According to Dr. KARAGEORGHIS the stone of the jug in Cyprus is Egyptian alabaster.

The few datable amphorae of Type 1 come from recent excavations at Kition and were found in L.C. III A contexts. The few other scattered examples are of unknown date and provenance, except for two from the British excavations at Enkomi; the latter are made of "greenish stone" and "limestone" respectively, while the four vases from Kition seem to be made of local Cypriote alabaster.¹ The three vases in Geneva, too, seem to be of Cypriote stone, but the fragment of a similar vase in Stockholm is made of a stone of finer texture than the Cypriote. The vase in the Cesnola collection is made of steatite. This type of stone vase is unparalleled outside Cyprus. A slightly later specimen comes from Lapithos T. 420.²

All the amphorae of Type 2 are made of alabaster; the one from Aradhippou belongs to a tomb dated L.C. I A to II; Kition Tomb 9, where we have another specimen, is dated to the end of L.C. II C. Similar vessels occur in Egypt³ and Palestine.⁴ The vases of this shape found in Cyprus were probably imported. One of the lentoid amphorae of Type 3 comes from an L.C. III A context. They seem to be a local version of the more common lentoid flask.

Type 4, from an L.C. II tomb, is another example of a vase with knob base apparently meant to have a separate stand.⁵ A similar vase, also without its stand, is recorded from an 18th Dyn. tomb at Meydum.⁶

The amphora of Type 5 is certainly another Egyptian import; three examples of the same shape are exhibited in the Cairo Museum⁷ and others are recorded from Egypt⁸ and Palestine.⁹ Another method of applying the ibexes to the handles is seen on an alabaster vase of different shape from the town of Gurob.¹⁰

The vases of Types 6 a and b, 7 and 8 are all made of steatite; two of them, from Enkomi Fr. T. 6, are datable to L.C. III B; the one from Br. T. 39 is probably of L.C. II A date. Their decoration reminds us of the amphorae of Type 1 and both this and the material of which they are made suggest that they were locally made. No similar vases have been recorded from outside Cyprus to my knowledge, with the exception of one specimen in the Cairo Museum¹¹ made of alabaster and somewhat resembling *Handb. Cesn. Coll.* 1542, except for the handles. These amphorae are reminiscent of the jar of Type 3 from Larnaca in material and shape.

The three miniature vases (Type 9), one in limestone, one in steatite and one in Egyptian alabaster, apparently copy the Mycenaean amphoroid "craters" of which the pictorial versions were so popular in Cyprus. At the same time the "rivets" on the handles suggest a metal prototype which is true also for the clay vases.¹² The vase from Kouklia and the one from Kition both come from L.C. III A contexts, a time when this shape was no longer made in pottery; this fact, however, need not bother us, since stone vases usually have a long life.

The goblet of alabaster is without datable context or provenance. Such vessels are common

¹ Cf. KARAGEORGHIS in *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, pp. 550 ff. and references there.

² *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. CLIV:23.

³ PETRIE, *Funeral Furniture*, Pl. XXXIV:884; BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pls. XXV:2, XXIX:17, 18, LIII, 18th to 19th Dyn.; ANTHES, *op. cit.*, p. 16, fig. 1 A:2, Pl. 15:c:2.

⁴ *Megiddo II*, Pls. 260, 261:27, Stratum VII A; GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, p. 187, fig. 184:12=Pl. 87, Early Iron I.

⁵ Like the stone jars of Type 4, p. 542.

⁶ PETRIE, *The Labyrinth, Gerzeh and Mazguneh*, Pl. XVI:3.

⁷ Gallery 49, No. 46710 and another without visible number; Gallery 12, Case N, No. 2735.

⁸ HAYES, *op. cit.* II, p. 354, fig. 221, Merneptah.

⁹ ROWE, *The four Can. Temples of Beth-Shan*, Pls. XXII:2, Early Seti I, LII A:1; *Megiddo II*, Pls. 260, 261:28, Str. VII A.

¹⁰ PETRIE, *Kahun, Gurob and Hawara*, Pl. XVIII:16.

¹¹ Gallery 42, No. 64851.

¹² DIKAIOS, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, third rev. ed., p. 35.

in 18th Dyn. Egypt,¹ and there is one from Minet el Beida² in Syria and another from Gezer.³

The lentoid flasks come from undated contexts. This shape also is common in alabaster in Egypt⁴ and occurs in Nubia⁵ and Palestine.⁶ In origin it is an old Oriental shape,⁷ which is found in the early 18th Dynasty in Egypt, from where the stone flasks found in Palestine and Cyprus probably originate.

The rectangular box comes from an L.C. III B context; the cylindrical boxes are of L.C. II—III date; they are made of steatite and have counterparts in bone and ivory, mostly of L.C. III date.

The stone lids were probably intended for stone boxes of cylindrical shape, like the lids on the cylindrical ivory boxes; we have seen above that one of the squat jars too has a lid, p. 70. Covers on stone vases are not uncommon in Egypt,⁸ and from Megiddo⁹ there are three big stone lids with the same decorative motive, the rosette, as on our Acc. 41 in the Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm. On the double stone lids the incised part was clearly intended to rest on the rim of the vase into which the smaller part fitted.

The three miniature basins are very similar to each other, except in details of decoration. Their dates and contexts are unknown. The basins of Type 2 both belong to L.C. III B; they are much bigger and probably served a more practical purpose, although they were found in the neighbourhood of a cult-house at Idalion. A terracotta bath with conglomerate bottom was found in the Bronze Age Sanctuary at A. Iakovos, so it is possible that basins and bath-tubs had some religious connection for the Cypriotes. The basin, Type 3, must have been used for bathing since it has an outlet channel; this was found in an ordinary room in the Bamboula settlement.

The weights occur in contexts covering all periods of Late Cypriote.¹⁰ They weigh from 2.54 to 93.39 grammes but the weight is not recorded in all cases. No two of the recorded ones register exactly the same weight, but some of them have approximately the same values.¹¹ We must then presume that those with approximately the same weight represent a certain unit in the weight systems of the Cypriotes¹² and that they were not as exact as we require ours to be. These very small units must have been used for weighing only valuable materials such as gold and silver. Weights of similar shape and size, usually of haematite, occur at Gaza,¹³ Megiddo,¹⁴ Tell Beit

¹ PETRIE, *Funeral Furniture*, Pl. XXXII:813—817

² SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* I, p. 33, fig. 22.

³ MACALISTER, *Exc. of Gezer* III, Pl. LXIV:18.

⁴ PETRIE, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, Pl. XVII:42, in a group of Tutanchamon; PETRIE, *Sedment* II, Pl. LXVI:8, 19th—20th Dyn.; PETRIE, *Funeral Furniture*, Pl. XXXVI:915, 918, 919; BISSING, *Steingefässe*, Pl. III:18415; BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. LIII, Ramesside; RANDALL-MACIVER & MACE, *op. cit.*, Pl. XLVIII:D29, 18th Dyn.

⁵ RANDALL-MACIVER & WOOLLEY, *Buhen*, Pl. 66:10299, 18th Dyn.

⁶ *Lachish* II, Pl. XXV:1, Structure III; *op. cit.* IV, Pls. 26:47 and 55:15, Late Bronze III tomb.

⁷ FURUMARK, *op. cit.*, p. 32 and n. 1; cf. also EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* II, p. 178, fig. 91 for a specimen from Abydos made of tin.

⁸ Most of the so called Kohl-pots have lids, PETRIE, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXX and an amphora Pl. XXXIV:883; ANTHERS, *op. cit.*,

p. 16, fig. 1 A:3, Pl. 15c:3 and references p. 16.

⁹ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 259:24, 25, 26, Str. VIIA.

¹⁰ It is probable that the weights listed as "unclassified" are of the same shape as the others, although they are not adequately described or illustrated.

¹¹ *Corolla Numismatica*, p. 350, Nos. 19—21 and Nos. 22, 23.

¹² PERSSON in *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXX, 1946, pp. 444 ff. discusses the different weight systems to which the Cypriote weights can be attributed; cf. also EVANS in *Corolla Numismatica*, pp. 336 ff. and LINDSTEN-VALMIN, *Bronzezeitliche Gewichte der Aegaeis* (unpublished).

¹³ *City of Shepherd Kings*, Pl. XXII and pp. 16 f.

¹⁴ GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 129:13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21—24 and 9 in bronze and weighing 92.4 grs., approximately as heavy as the biggest Cypriote example. Cf. also *Megiddo* II, Pl. 168 for several specimens of various stones and sizes.

Mirsim,¹ in Stratum V at Tell Abu Hawam,² in a Late Bronze II tomb at Tell Jerishe,³ at Ras Shamra⁴ and in the Palace of Knossos.⁵ Other weights were found in the Cape Gelidonya wreck.⁶

Spindle-whorls of stone in Cyprus present a few specimens of Late Cypriote II C—III date which are of Mycenaean character, while most of them must be considered as of local origin. The same holds good for other stone tools of the Late Cypriote period, during which there is mostly a continuation of types in use in earlier periods. As for the stone vases, most of them are of originally Egyptian shapes, usually imported specimens, but there may be local ones made in imitation of foreign types. There are some stone copies of Mycenaean clay vases, apparently made locally in Cyprus, while stone imitations of Cypriote Base-ring shapes may have been imported from Egypt, where these were apparently fairly common. There are also some local Cypriote stone vases found only in Cyprus and not exported, as they could hardly compete with other foreign, mainly Egyptian, stone vases. The vases found in Cyprus are unfortunately not well dated and it is hardly possible to assign the various foreign influences to definite periods; but in the Late Cypriote III period the local vases seem to increase in numbers; it is then, for example, that we have the amphorae from Kition.

SEMI-PRECIOUS STONE

No semi-precious stones are recorded from the Early or Middle Cypriote periods. The globular, biconical and oval beads occur mostly in L.C. II and III contexts. The flat, circular bead, Type 5, is, where datable, of L.C. III B date; the lentoid beads, Type 6, are L.C. I B—II and one amygdaloid bead comes from a late L.C. II A tomb at Dhekelia; the other beads of this shape come from L.C. I—II tombs.

Types 1—5 are common all over the Eastern Mediterranean in the Late Bronze Age. The lentoid shape occurs at Prosymna⁷ and Mycenae⁸ in the Late Helladic period, at Megiddo⁹ in Stratum VIII and at Alalakh¹⁰ in levels V, IV, II, and I, but is apparently not common in Egypt. It is hardly possible to decide the origin of these beads found in Cyprus, they may have come from East or West.

The amygdaloid beads, Type 7, occur in various stones in the Aegean area, at Prosymna,¹¹ where they are mainly of Late Helladic I and II date, in Mycenae, from all three Late Helladic periods¹², and at Pylos and Chalkis;¹³ this shape in Cyprus seems to be of Aegean type and not of the Egyptian, more diamond-shaped, variety.¹⁴

The scarab-shaped bead comes from an L.C. II tomb; it is probably of Egyptian origin and was never given its final engraving. Amulets "in form of beetle" have been found at Buhen.¹⁵

¹ *Ann. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* XVII, p. 57 and n. 67, Pl. 44:7.

² *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, p. 62, No. 397 and Pl. XXV.

³ *Op. cit.* X, p. 57, Nos. 23, 24 and Pl. XIII:2, 3.

⁴ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* I, pp. 44 f., figs. 33, 34, found with a pair of bronze balance plates; *Syria* XVIII, 1937, p. 148, fig. 13 and Pl. XXIV.

⁵ EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* IV, p. 655.

⁶ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 65, 1961, p. 274 and Pl. 90, fig. 34.

⁷ BLEGEN, *Prosymna* II, c.g., p. 37, fig. 169:7, p. 79, fig. 339:11.

⁸ *Archaeologia* LXXXII, 1932, p. 208.

⁹ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 213:65.

¹⁰ WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, p. 270, No. 18.

¹¹ BLEGEN, *op. cit.* I, p. 291.

¹² *Archaeologia* LXXXII, 1932, pp. 208 f.

¹³ *Athen. Mitt.* XXXIV, 1909, p. 295, fig. 12; *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XLVII, p. 90.

¹⁴ E.g. BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. XLIV:74.

¹⁵ RANDALL-MACIVER & WOOLLEY, *Buhen*, Pl. 54:10262, New Kingdom.

The frog-shaped bead comes from an L.C. I B—II A context. Frog beads are not uncommon in Egypt¹ and they have been found at Megiddo² in Strata VII A and VI A, and in the Royal Tomb at Isopata.³ In the Palestine Archaeological Museum in Jerusalem, Jordan, there is a frog amulet from Tell el Ajjul. The frog bead found in Cyprus probably came from Egypt in view of its early date.

The pomegranate pendant is of L.C. II C date; this shape is more common in gold in Cyprus; for its foreign relations, see the chapter on gold.

The carnelian pendant in the form of a pear, or as it is also called, lotus-seed vessel, occurs in Cyprus in L.C. III A and B contexts. This type of pendant is very common in the 18th dynasty and later in Egypt⁴ and Palestine,⁵ and there are examples in faience from Tomb XXV at Ialysos,⁶ and several in sard from Perati, one of them with a flat back.⁷ This type probably came from Palestine to Cyprus and possibly from there to Attica.

The flat circular pendant, Type 3, comes from an L.C. II C tomb. The sard pendant in the form of Ptah is of unknown context and is probably an Egyptian import to Cyprus.

As we have seen above no object of semi-precious stone is either unique to Cyprus or can be said definitely to be of Cypriote origin. Most of the material is Egyptian or Palestinian, with the possible exception of the amygdaloid beads which may have come from the Aegean.

The rock crystal piece comes from an L.C. III B context. This material was known early in Egypt⁸ and in Early Minoan Crete. In the classical epoch Cyprus is mentioned as a source of rock crystal,⁹ so this specimen may well be native to the island.

BONE

Bone is a cheaper material than ivory, but preserved bone objects from the Late Cypriote Bronze Age are comparatively few. Bone was used in Early and Middle Cypriote, and already of course in Neolithic times.¹⁰

The biconical whorls may date from the L.C. I B period, and there is also one from Middle Cypriote III.¹¹

The whorls of Type 2 occur mostly in L.C. II C—III contexts; this type exists also in Early Cypriote. Type 3 is recorded from layers IV and II of Fr. T. 5 at Enkomi, dated L.C. I B—II B and L.C. II C—III A respectively.

The bone comb of Type 1 comes from Apliki, the occupation of which covers the 13th cen-

¹ E.g. BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. XLII:17, of blue paste.

² *Megiddo II*, Pls. 205:25, 206:47.

³ *Archaeologia* LIX, 1905, p. 543, fig. 132.

⁴ E.g. Cairo Mus., Inv. Nos. 2719, 2720, 2722, 2727, 2728, 30401; WAINWRIGHT, *Balabish*, Pl. XX; PEET, *The Cemeteries of Abydos III*, Pl. XII:8; ENGELBACH, *Riqqeh and Memphis VI*, Pls. I, LI:4; PETRIE, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, Pls. XVIII, XIX; BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. XLIII:45.

⁵ E.g. PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza II*, Pl. VIII:186; *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest. IV*, Pl. XXV:399h; ROWE, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXXIII:70,

77; *Beth-Pelet I*, Pl. XXXVII:552; *op. cit.* II, Pls. XLIX:922, LI:934, LXXII:V; GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pls. 95:27, 100:18, 132:10; *Bull. Mus. Beyrouth III*, 1939, p. 58, fig. 6.

⁶ *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene VI—VII*, 1923—24, p. 148, fig. 69.

⁷ *Πρακτικά* 1959, 1965, Pl. 8 γ.

⁸ PETRIE, *Wisdom of the Egyptians*, p. 99.

⁹ *Ἐφημ. Ἀρχαιολ.*, 1931, pp. 158 ff.

¹⁰ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV:1 A*, Index, see under Bone; ÅSTRÖM, *op. cit.*, p. 162.

¹¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 203.

ture. It is an Aegean type, of which several specimens have been found in Crete and on the Mainland.¹

The bone pins are probably parts of spindles; their dates are uncertain, except for one which comes from an L.C. III B tomb.

The cylinder comes from an L.C. I—II tomb. The circular and oval discs are mostly L.C. II in date with one from an L.C. I context; the octagonal specimen comes from an L.C. III A group. Schaeffer is probably right in assuming that the disc from Ayios Iakovos, B.A.S., 14, was the lid of a duck vase.²

The various handles cover all three Late Cypriote periods. The lid with a rosette comes from an L.C. II B tomb; the lid or bottom with two pierced holes is of L.C. III A date.

The tools, Type 1, belong to the L.C. III period. One specimen of Type 2 comes from an L.C. I B—II context. The sharply pointed ends of these Type 2 objects indicate probable use as styli. Similar objects but with less marked points and apparently not pierced at the other end are found on several Palestinian sites "from earliest times into the Seleucidan period".³ At Gerar⁴ they occur from 1200 to 500 B.C., there called "netting-bones", and it is probable that our Type 1 had the same use. Another specimen comes from Megiddo;⁵ several similar objects have been found at Tarsus,⁶ some with sharply pointed ends like the Enkomi styli.

The bone objects then are mostly local, with the exception of the comb found at Apliki, which was probably an import from the Aegean area.

IVORY

The date of the earliest occurrence of ivory in Cyprus is somewhat doubtful. In a note by Ohne-falsch-Richter an ivory handle of a pair of tweezers in a Middle Cypriote tomb is mentioned,⁷ but in that case bone has probably been mistaken for ivory. The next ivory object, in chronological order, is a pin from the second burial group in Tomb 8 at Ayios Iakovos, a group which is dated round about 1525 B.C.⁸ There are some intrusive later sherds in the layer, however, so again the ivory pieces cannot be dated with certainty, since they may well be intrusions of later date. It is not until the Late Cypriote II B—C period that we have a number of ivory objects. From then on they continue down to the L.C. III B period, and of course later. The source of the ivory found in Cyprus was probably Syria.⁹

The ivory head with a boar's tusks helmet from Enkomi comes from a tomb containing no pottery and is thus not datable by context. The same tomb also contained a mirror-handle of ivory with a carving in Mycenaean style. Such heads have been found at Mycenae¹⁰ and Spata¹¹ and

¹ A list of these is given *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 53—54, d. 246; the Apliki comb should not be compared to the specimen from Enkomi Sw. T. 18.13, as is done in *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 164, but it is very similar to the comb from Mycenae referred to there.

² SCHAEFFER, *Stratigraphie comparée*, p. 372, n. 2.

³ BLISS & MACALISTER, *Exc. in Palestine*, pp. 146 f. and Pl. 76:1—8.

⁴ PETRIE, *Gerar*, p. 17, Pl. XXXIV; cf. also *Hama* II.3, p. 178, with further references to such objects.

⁵ GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 153:5, Late Bronze II.

⁶ *Tarsus* II, fig. 439:87, 88, Late Bronze.

⁷ ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cypr. Bronze Age*, p. 201.

⁸ *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, p. 220.

⁹ CROWFOOT, *Early Ivories from Samaria*, pp. 54 f.

¹⁰ 'Εφημ. 'Αρχαιολ., 1888, Pl. 8:12, TSOUNTAS' tomb 27; *Ann. Brit. School Athens* XLIX, Pl. 35:(b), (c), House of Shields, Late Helladic III B.

¹¹ *Bull. Corr. Hell.* II, 1878, Pl. XVIII:2 = MONTELIUS, *La Grèce Préclassique* I, p. 168, fig. 588.

the head found in Cyprus is certainly of Helladic origin.¹ It is only one half of a head and was probably once joined to another similar piece.

The bull figurines are of L.C. III date and their style is also Mycenaean; they can be compared to the earlier stone relief of a bull, probably from the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenae.²

The spindle-whorls are from the end of L.C. II and from the L.C. III period. How they were used is well illustrated by a complete spindle from Megiddo.³ One of the whorls (Enkomi, Sw. T. 15.4) has been used as lid for a cylindrical box. These whorls have Palestinian parallels, Type 1 occurring in bone and ivory at Gaza,⁴ Gezer,⁵ Beth-Shan,⁶ Megiddo,⁷ and at Tell Abu Hawam, Lachish and Hama.⁸ Type 2 is probably represented at Qadesh⁹ in the Syro-Hittite stratum in bone or ivory. Type 3 occurs in bone in a tomb at Qraye¹⁰ and at Hama and Megiddo.¹¹ The incised whorl of Type 3 has a parallel at Menidi which is said to be part of a sword.¹² It is probably the pommel that is meant, but this seems hardly possible, although I agree that this type with decoration on the flat side is probably not a whorl, rather a mounting of some kind. The only whorls of ivory from the Aegean are one of Type 1 from Perati¹³ and two of uncertain shape from Ialysos.¹⁴ It is evident that the whorls found in Cyprus derive from the East.

The spoon from the Evreti cemetery of L.C. III A date has Cypriote parallels in bronze, of which this is probably a replica for tomb use.¹⁵ Another example of a bird's head as top of a handle occurs on a bronze pan from Abydos of the 18th Dynasty.¹⁶

Six ivory combs and two of bone have been found in Cyprus and most of them are fragmentary. Type 2 a is dated by context L.C. II C, one double comb, Type 1, is dated L.C. III and Type 2 b L.C. III B. Double combs have been found at Tell Abu Hawam¹⁷ with straight lines as decoration, as on Acc. 50 in Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, and at Hama¹⁸ decorated with dotted circles, several at Megiddo¹⁹ with various decorations; the cable pattern on one of the combs from Cyprus also occurs at Megiddo.²⁰ There were no double combs in the Aegean, however, so this is an Eastern type in Cyprus.

The comb, Type 2 a, with a roebuck has a parallel of the same shape at Megiddo,²¹ although its motive is different and the decoration is in relief instead of incised. The comb from Enkomi is

¹ Cf. *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXVII, 1953, pp. 56 ff. and *Opuscula Atheniensia* I, pp. 3 f. for various opinions on the ultimate origin of the boar's tusks helmet.

² *Archaeology* 13, 1960, p. 20, fig. 15; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Sculpture* I:1, pp. 27 ff.

³ GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 84:1 and fig. 175:6.

⁴ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* IV, Pl. XXXVI:33—39.

⁵ MACALISTER, *Exc. of Gezer* III, Pl. CXXXII:26.

⁶ ROWE, *The four Can. Temples of Beth-Shan*, Pl. XXXIV:6, 7, Amenophis III.

⁷ *Megiddo* II, Pls. 171:15—17, Strata XI and X, 172:19—24, Str. IX and VIII.

⁸ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, Pl. XXXVII:2:184, 331, 336 Str. IV and V; *Lachish* IV, Pl. 28:9 Late Bronze II—III tomb; *Hama* II.3, p. 171, fig. 209 B, Per. I.

⁹ PÉZARD, *Qadesh*, Pl. XXXII, fig. 1:18.

¹⁰ *Bull. Mus. Beyrouth* III, 1939, p. 58, fig. 6d, with Thothmes III scarabs.

¹¹ *Hama* II.3, p. 172, fig. 216, Per. I; LOUD, *Megiddo Ivories*, Pl. 15:103; most of the ivories from Megiddo are dated to the 13th century, cf. *Soundings at Tell Fakhariyah*, p. 64.

¹² MONTELIUS, *La Grèce préclassique* I, p. 164, fig. 570.

¹³ *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 699, fig. 6.

¹⁴ *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* VI—VII, 1923—24, pp. 175, 182.

¹⁵ For Cypriote and foreign specimens cf. CATLING, *op. cit.*, pp. 100 f., also LOUD, *op. cit.*, Pl. 45:202—204; *Syria* XIII, 1932, Pl. IX:2.

¹⁶ PEET, *The Cemeteries of Abydos* III, Pl. XI:1.

¹⁷ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, Pl. XXXII:379, Stratum V, bone or ivory.

¹⁸ *Hama* II.3, p. 179, fig. 229 B, Per. I, bone.

¹⁹ LOUD, *op. cit.*, Pls. 16:108, 17, 18; *Megiddo* II, Pl. 201:9, Stratum VIIA.

²⁰ LOUD, *op. cit.*, Pl. 59:327—29.

²¹ *Op. cit.*, Pl. 16:107.

probably from the same school of ivory carving that produced ivories in the East under a certain Mycenaean influence.¹

The other rectangular comb handle (Enkomi, Sw. T. 18.107), if it in fact belongs to a comb, is more Mycenaean in style and might have belonged to a one-sided comb such as those from Prosymna² with a rosette as crowning decoration.

The shape of Type 2 b is apparently unique, a Cypriote creation with the common motive of dotted concentric circles.

Under the common heading of pin have here been grouped objects of various—and unknown—use. In Cyprus Type 1 occurs from L.C. II B onwards³ down to L.C. III B and later.⁴ Similar pins with pomegranate tops occur at Lachish,⁵ where they are associated with objects used for toilet purposes,⁶ and it seems possible that they were used as kohl-sticks. From Hama⁷ there is a bone pin of similar shape with a tenon, but no pomegranate is preserved. At Tell Zakariya⁸ the pomegranate top of a pin was found alone. In Egypt there are 18th dynasty wooden pins, called hair-pins by Petrie, with pomegranate top, but with pointed ends and made in one piece.⁹ The use of such pins as curlers for the hair has also been suggested,¹⁰ but seems hardly practicable.

Type 2 a is of L.C. III B date. The scale-pattern on this pin is of Mycenaean origin; it also occurs on two fragments from Ras Shamra.¹¹ The pin, Type 3, is of L.C. II B or C date. The fragments were found in different tomb layers, and it is probably a variant of the pomegranate-headed pins. Type 4 is of L.C. II and III A date. One of them (Acc. 53 b, Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm) has a tenon and was probably intended for a pomegranate top. Some of the others are hollowed out to be used either as spindles in the way shown by the example from Megiddo¹² or for a pomegranate top with a tenon. One (Enkomi, Sw. T. 6.101) has a pointed end and may have been used as a dress- or hair-pin. Some of the fragments have the same scale-pattern as the pin of Type 2 a. Engraved ivory pins have been found at Megiddo,¹³ plain and engraved ones at Lachish,¹⁴ and one with a whorl and engraved dotted circles comes from Perati.¹⁵ In bone¹⁶ they are more common. The pin of Type 5 is of L.C. III A date and was probably a kohl-stick, such as we have for example from Gurob of the 18th—19th Dynasties.¹⁷ Type 6 is of L.C. III B date and may have been a hair- or dress-pin.

The square bead is of L.C. II B—C date and the cylindrical one comes from a tomb dated L.C. II B—III B. The pendant of Type 1 is of L.C. III date and that of Type 2 comes from an L.C. I—II tomb.¹⁸

¹ *Archaeology* 13, 1960, p. 23.

² BLEGEN, *Prosymna* II, fig. 419:2.

³ The chronological value of the pin from A. Iak. T. 8 is limited, as we have seen above p. 136.

⁴ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:2, p. 181, fig. 41:5.

⁵ *Lachish* II, Pl. XX:25, 26, dated 1400—1200; *op. cit.* IV, Pl. 28:7, probably 13th century.

⁶ *Op. cit.* II, p. 62.

⁷ *Hama* II.3, p. 173, fig. 217c.

⁸ BLISS & MACALISTER, *Exc. in Palestine*, Pl. 76:25.

⁹ PETRIE, *Objects of Daily Use*, Pl. XIX:20, 21.

¹⁰ *Palest. Expl. Fund., Quart. Statem.*, 1935, p. 202, Pl. XVI:3.

¹¹ DECAMPS DE MERTZENFELD, *Inventaire commenté des Ivoires Phéniciens*, Pl. LXVII:762, 763. For a further discussion of this motive cf. *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LI, 1947, p. 101.

¹² GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 84:1 and fig. 175:6.

¹³ *Op. cit.*, Pls. 95:50, 156:12, 13; LOUD, *op. cit.*, Pl. 56:295—298.

¹⁴ *Lachish* II, Pl. XX:23, 24, 27, 28.

¹⁵ *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 699, fig. 6.

¹⁶ *Megiddo* II, Pl. 197; *Lachish* IV, Pl. 28:13—15; *The Alishar Hüyük*, Seasons of 1930—32, II, p. 242, fig. 269.

¹⁷ PETRIE, *Objects of Daily Use*, Pl. XXIII:24, 25.

¹⁸ Pendants of similar shape have been found at Mycenae in bone and glass, e.g. 'Εφημ. 'Αρχαιολ., 1887, Pl. 13:14, 16.

Turning to the discs from datable contexts, the plain ones without a central hole are more common than plain discs with a hole; the plain specimens seem to be more common in L.C. II than in L.C. III. Incised discs without a central hole are much less common than incised ones with a hole. Incised specimens are most common in L.C. II C and there are a few in L.C. III. These discs probably served as lids and bottoms for cylindrical boxes, the plain ones as bottoms, the incised ones as lids and the central hole was probably meant for a metal knob. Such discs occur among the Megiddo ivories,¹ circular and oval, plain and decorated, with and without a hole in the centre. In a few cases the decorative patterns on the Cypriote discs are paralleled by similar patterns on Megiddo discs.² There are two fragments of decorated discs from Beth-Shan³ of the periods of Ramses III and early Seti I. A fragment of an incised bone or ivory disc comes from Stratum V at Tell Abu Hawam.⁴ Another fragmentary incised disc comes from Structure III of the Lachish Fosse Temple.⁵ From Atchana⁶ there is a small part of an incised disc of ivory or bone. Nearly all the above-mentioned discs are decorated with a rosette. Another disc with a rosette comes from Tsountas' Tomb 27 at Mycenae.⁷ This motive is rare on the Cypriote discs although multi-petalled rosettes do occur. They are usually decorated with a border of dotted semicircles or short strokes, or some elaborate curvilinear pattern covering the whole disc as far as the one or more lines bordering the edge. These elaborate patterns are a variant of the cup-spiral motive⁸ and of the C-scroll. The latter is discussed by Evans⁹ and Miss Kantor¹⁰ and was common in the Aegean and in Egypt. From Mycenae there is an ivory disc of Late Helladic III date with rosettes and spirals.¹¹ A pattern such as on *Exc. in Cyp.*, fig. 22 is also related to the Egyptian lotus pattern.¹² The design of a bull in outline, which we have on the disc from Hala Sultan Tekke, is Mycenaean in character with the contorted pose of the head.¹³

One of the discs of Type 1 b β (Enkomi Fr. T. 5.335) has a close parallel at Lachish.¹⁴

Circular discs occur also in bone, among others one from Gaza and some from Alishar Hüyük.¹⁵

The oval discs come from L.C. II—III contexts and have probably served as lids to oval boxes.—It thus seems probable that some of the discs found in Cyprus were imported from the East, while others were locally made and decorated with motives taken over and transformed from both Palestinian and Aegean sources.

The carved mirror-handles come from L.C. II—III tombs. They have been discussed by various scholars since the time of their discovery, but the most recent and the most thorough study of them has been made by J. Schäfer,¹⁶ who analyses their Eastern and Western traits and comes to

¹ LOUD, *op. cit.*, Pls. 13:55, 56, 58—62, 14:63—70.

² Cf. e.g. Enkomi Sw. T. 3.104 with LOUD, *op. cit.*, Pl. 13:62 and Enkomi Sw. T. 18.41 with *loc. cit.* No. 60. The latter Enkomi disc is attributed to a Middle Assyrian Style by Miss KANTOR in *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XV, 1956, p. 168, together with the one from Megiddo.

³ ROWE, *op. cit.*, Pl. XXX:2, 4.

⁴ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, Pl. XXXII:381.

⁵ *Lachish II*, Pl. XX:31.

⁶ WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, Pl. LXXVIII:g.

⁷ 'Εφημ. 'Αρχαιολ., 1888, Pl. 8:7.

⁸ Cf. Gold, p. 109.

⁹ EVANS, *Pal. of Minos II*, pp. 199 ff.

¹⁰ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LI, 1947, pp. 26 f.

¹¹ *Archaeologia* LXXXII, 1932, p. 28, fig. 14.

¹² PETRIE, *Egyptian Decorative art*, pp. 68 ff.

¹³ Cf. seal-stones from Mycenae, 'Εφημ. 'Αρχαιολ., 1888, Pl. 10:19—21.

¹⁴ *Lachish II*, Pl. XIX:20, Structure III, p. 62 alleged parallel from Tutanchamon's tomb.

¹⁵ PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza II*, Pl. XXIV:17, 19th Dyn.; *The Alishar Hüyük*, Seasons of 1930—32, II, p. 248, fig. 274.

¹⁶ *Athen. Mitt.* 73, 1958, pp. 73 ff. with references to parallels and other works on these handles.

the conclusion that they were probably made in Cyprus under influence from both, a conclusion with which I wholly agree. There is nothing to add to his article except a few references¹ and reflections. The handle with a griffin-slayer from Enkomi shows the arm of the man in a most awkward position. Nobody would be able to kill a griffin in that way, but the bent arm gives the composition more life by the use of the diagonal line. It is a common trait in Egyptian art to confuse the position of fingers and toes when portrayed at an unusual angle. The lion-slayer on the handle from Evreti is identical with the Enkomi griffin-slayer, but is turned in the other direction and thus portrayed left-handed. The sword is pictured in front of him, not disappearing behind his back as often happens when people are portrayed turned in an unusual direction.² But if we look at the faience rhyton from Kition we see a man swinging a dagger in the correct way.

Schäfer does not discuss the handle with an ibex on one side and a stag with great antlers on the other (*Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. II, 1339), but it is apparently a handle of the same construction as the bigger ones; it does not have the pierced holes typical of Mycenaean mirror-handles. The design is Mycenaean in style, but the handle was probably made in Cyprus; this type of handle does not occur in the Aegean.³

Type 2 comes from a disturbed tomb and cannot be dated by context, but it is clearly one of the late objects in the tomb, which was in use from L.C. I—II C. It is another interesting proof of the mixed culture of Cyprus, where it was certainly made. The idea of a mirror-handle in the shape of a woman is Egyptian.⁴ But the device used here for fastening the bronze mirror to the handle is Mycenaean, one of two of this kind found in Cyprus.⁵ The front part of the rectangular plaque is apparently missing, there is decoration only on the back of the remaining plaque. The bronze mirror was pressed in between two separate pieces of ivory and fastened with the aid of metal studs, for which the holes are clearly visible on the remaining rectangular plaque, the same technique as was used on Mycenaean mirror-handles.⁶ Miss Kantor assumes that the nude figure derives from an Asiatic school of ivory carving,⁷ and I think that Cyprus is the obvious place of origin for this hybrid handle.⁸

¹ For the various motives on the handles cf. also: man slaying griffin, BARNETT, *Nimrud Ivories*, pp. 73 ff.; bull fighting lion, BARNETT, *op. cit.*, pp. 43, 72 f.; man slaying lion, *op. cit.*, pp. 66 ff. In *Oriens Antiquus* I, 1962, pp. 224 f., BISI refers to the Syrian and Aegean traits on the griffin on the Enkomi handle, but does not mention the handle from Evreti.

² Cf. the bow-men in the chariots on the long sides of the draught-box from Enkomi and CARTER, *The Tomb of Tut-an-kh-Amen*, III, Pl. XXVIII. But on the Ras Shamra gold bowl, SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* II, Pl. VII, the bow-man driving to the right is correctly portrayed.

³ Miss KANTOR assumes a Mainland origin for this handle, *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LI, 1947, p. 97, but without regard for the construction of the handle.

⁴ PETRIE, *Objects of Daily Use*, Pl. XXV, and p. 30 for references to other occurrences.

⁵ A bronze mirror of Aegean type was found in Br. T. 66 at Enkomi, CATLING, *op. cit.*, p. 224. In Br. T. 75 at Enkomi

were found according to the MS notes in the British Museum, fragments of an ivory statuette of a nude woman with an ivory box held on her shoulders; this may have been another mirror handle of the same shape.

⁶ This was independently seen by CATLING, *op. cit.*, p. 225, but he believes that there was only one ivory plaque, an arrangement not paralleled on other Aegean mirrors. He says that there were four rivet-holes instead of two. Cf. also *Athen. Mitt.* 73, 1958, pp. 79 f.

⁷ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LI, 1947, pp. 89 f. with further references to related objects.

⁸ CATLING, *op. cit.*, p. 227, believes that in Late Helladic IIIB—IIIC1 a change of handle form from the Aegean to the Cypriote type took place, possibly in the Aegean, but this is an unnecessary complication; no mirror-handles of the Cypriote type have been found west of Rhodes. It seems more probable that the Cypriote type was derived from Syria as SCHÄFER suggests, *Athen. Mitt.* 73, 1958, pp. 85 f.

The other handles are of L.C. II to III date; one is in the shape of a bull's leg, and the one from Sinda has a pommel and probably once belonged to a sword. A few of the others are enigmatic and we cannot know to what tools they originally belonged; most were obviously knife-, awl- or pin-handles and several still have remains of bronze or iron.

From stratum V at Tell Abu Hawam¹ there is an ivory handle similar to our bull's leg handle from Enkomi, but there the handle is said to be in form of a twisted horn. In the Pal. Arch. Mus. in Jerusalem, Jordan, is preserved a handle from Lachish of a shape similar to Mi 199 from Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 27.

The vessel, Type 1, comes from an L.C. II C—III A context. The swimmer with a dish (Type 2) comes from an L.C. III tomb. This type is very common in New Kingdom Egypt;² we also have it at Megiddo,³ and in later periods in Cyprus⁴ in stone, and at Nimrud.⁵ The scant fragments of ducks' heads and tails (Type 3) found in L.C. II B—III tombs are just enough to prove that this vase type, which has been found in Egypt,⁶ Syria⁷ and Palestine,⁸ in Rhodes, and at Mycenae and Asine,⁹ occurred also in Cyprus, probably as an import. Egypt has the oldest duck-shaped vases and was the home of this type.

The "bath-tub" comes from an L.C. II C tomb. This shape occurs also in stone in Cyprus (cf. p. 72, Basin, Type 1). The ivory tub apparently once had a lid for which a dowel-hole is preserved at one end of the vessel. This is probably a cosmetic vessel and we may assume that the similar stone vessels also served the same purpose. No vessels of this shape have been found outside Cyprus.

The two-handled bowl, Type 7, may be an ivory version of an Egyptian type of stone bowl of the 18th Dynasty but with the addition of two handles which do not occur on the stone bowls.¹⁰ The tubular vessel, Type 8, seems to have been meant for a cylindrical box with lug-handles, probably with rounded end like a similar box in the Cyprus Museum but was apparently left unfinished. Perhaps it was discarded because of the large accidental cut made into it. Type 9 comes from an L.C. I—III A tomb and may have been a vessel of the same shape as one from Lachish¹¹ with a female head on top.

The low wide boxes with mouldings at top and bottom as their only decoration come from L.C. II C contexts, those with relief decoration are of L.C. III date. This shape occurred in Greece already in Late Helladic III A¹² and may have inspired the Cypriote boxes but not necessarily; such a box has also been found in Lachish, dated 1400—1200 B.C. by the excavators.¹³ A shallower

¹ *Quart. Dep. Antiq., Palest.* IV, Pl. XXXII:376.

² *Cairo Mus., Inv. No.* 5261; PETRIE, *Sedment II*, Pl. LIV; PETRIE, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, Pl. XVIII:28; HAYES, *The Scepter of Egypt II*, p. 191, fig. 106, p. 268, fig. 162.

³ LOUD, *op. cit.*, Pls. 40—42.

⁴ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV:2, p. 177, fig. 39.

⁵ BARNETT, *op. cit.*, pp. 92, 198.

⁶ MURRAY, *The Splendour that was Egypt*, Pl. III; PETRIE, *Kahun, Gurob and Hawara*, Pl. XVIII:10; PETRIE, *The Labyrinth, Gerzeh and Mazguneh*, Pl. XLIII, 12th Dynasty; PEET, *The Cemeteries of Abydos II*, Pl. XIII:14, second intermediate period; *Cairo Mus., Inv. No.* 2936.

⁷ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica I*, p. 34, fig. 23, "Ugarit Récent" 2,

cf. *op. cit.* II, pp. 140 ff.; *op. cit.* II, p. 149, fig. 56:3, end of "Ugarit Récent" 2 and "Ugarit Récent" 3.

⁸ *Lachish II*, Pls. XVII:10, XX:21, 22, Structures II and III; *Beth-Pelet II*, Pl. LVII:343, late 19th Dynasty; WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, Pl. LXXV, Level IV; ROWE, *op. cit.*, Pl. LIIA:2, early Seti I; LOUD, *op. cit.*, Pl. 45:205—209.

⁹ *Asine*, p. 391, fig. 254:1 and reference to a specimen in Rhodes on p. 388; *Ill. London News*, February 20th 1954, p. 259.

¹⁰ PETRIE, *Funeral Furniture*, Pl. XXXIII:824, 825; BISSING, *Steingefässe*, Pl. VII:18210.

¹¹ *Lachish II*, Pl. XV and pp. 59 f.

¹² *Archaeology* 13, 1960, p. 15, figs. 2, 3.

¹³ *Lachish II*, Pls. XVIII, XVIII A.

box with similar mouldings comes from Level IV at Alalakh.¹ As for the carved boxes, the one illustrated *Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. II:883 is clearly from the same hand that made the mirror-handle, *loc. cit.* 872 A. The small fragment, *op. cit.*, p. 14, fig. 20, is too badly worn to allow of any further conclusions. The pyxis fragment with a sphinx has been discussed by Miss Kantor,² who remains uncertain of its ultimate origin, and later by Dessenne,³ who concludes (in my opinion rightly) that this is a Cypriote work of art. There is one small detail on the carving, the awkward position of the hand leading the sphinx, which might suggest if not the same carver at least the same workshop that made the mirror-handles and the other box-fragment.⁴

The long, narrow boxes of bone datable by context belong to the L.C. III A period, while the specimens of ivory with lug-handles come from L.C. II and III tombs. There are cylindrical stone boxes in Cyprus from the L.C. II to III periods. These boxes do not occur outside Cyprus, except for one specimen in ivory from Pylos, dated much earlier c. 1500 B.C.,⁵ and of completely different style. Several circular discs of ivory have, however, been found outside Cyprus, as we have seen above; these probably belonged to wooden boxes, long since disintegrated. The two boxes without handles both have two pierced holes in the side probably to attach the lid or bottom by a string;⁶ the box with lug handles did not need these piercings, since the string was there attached to the holes in the lug-handles.

The cylindrical-oval box is a variant of the cylindrical, Type 1 a, and is of L.C. II C date; the triangular box, another variety of the type is of the same date.

The draught-box can be dated to the L.C. III A period. Much has been written about this splendid object and the carvings on its sides⁷ and we need not recapitulate the whole discussion here. I would merely point out once more the mixture of styles which is characteristic of Cyprus. It is there that this object was probably made, though not necessarily by a Mycenaean artist. The animals in flying gallop are of Aegean character, while the chariots and the people in them show Asiatic traits.⁸ Similar game boards occurred in Egypt⁹ and Palestine¹⁰ but the Knossos gaming board is somewhat different.¹¹ Since rosettes are carved on some of the squares it seems probable that ivory discs with rosettes, such as Enkomi Sw. T. 17.76, were used as gaming pieces, as has been suggested.¹²

¹ WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, Pl. LXXVIIIb.

² *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LI, 1947, pp. 90 f.

³ DESSENNE, *Le Sphinx*, pp. 157 f.

⁴ Cf. above p. 612.

⁵ MARINATOS, *Crete and Mycenae*, Pl. 223.

⁶ Cf. *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 544, a bone lid with two holes.

⁷ HALL, *The Civ. of Greece in the Bronze Age*, p. 229; DUSSAUD, *Les Civ. préhelléniques*, pp. 277 f.; DUSSAUD, *L'art phénicien du IIe mill.*, p. 108; *Jahrb. deutsch. arch. Inst.* XXVI, 1911, pp. 228 ff.; DECAMPS DE MERTZENFELD, *op. cit.*, p. 18; BARNETT, *op. cit.* pp. 69 f. and in *Palest. Expl. Fund. Quart. Statem.*, 1939, pp. 11 f.; DEMARGNE, *La Crète dédalique*, pp. 197 f.; FRANKFORT, *The Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient*, pp. 152 ff.; *Opuscula Atheniensi* I, pp. 57 ff.; H. KANTOR in *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LI, 1947, pp. 93 ff. and *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XV, 1956, pp. 167,

171, and *Archaeology* 13, 1960, p. 23.

⁸ The carvings on the two long sides of the box show some difference in execution; one side, Fig. 78, is made by a more skilful carver with minute and elegant rendering of all the details. On the other side, however, the figures have been carefully carved also in details but they somehow lack the elegance and vigour of those on the opposite side.

⁹ E.g. HAYES, *op. cit.* II, p. 25, fig. 10; CARTER, *op. cit.* III, Pl. XLIIA.

¹⁰ LOUD, *op. cit.*, Pl. 51:225; *Hama* II.3, pp. 174 f., figs. 218, 219, of the 8th century; another similar game board is in the Pal. Arch. Mus., Jerusalem, Jordan, from Ain Shems; for the game cf. also MURRAY, *A History of Board-games*, pp. 12 ff., esp. p. 23; BELL, *Board and Table-Games*, pp. 23 ff.

¹¹ EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* I, p. 475.

¹² *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 31.

The Type 1 lid is of L.C. III B date, Type 2 can be assigned to L.C. II. Type 1 is similar to the stone lids of Type 1; the lower part was obviously inserted into a cylindrical box and the upper, decorated part was visible. A more difficult problem is presented by the ivory lids of Type 2 where the lower part is decorated and would not be visible unless it constitutes the bottom of a box, when someone lifting the lid and peeping into the box could see it. The groups of three holes in the edge may be for nails to fasten it to the box, in which case it would be a fixed bottom and not a removable lid. No similar objects have been found outside Cyprus.

The mountings of Type 1 and 2 come from L.C. II B—III A and II C contexts; the rectangular strips, and the engraved plaques are of L.C. II B—C date. The funnel-shaped mounting, Type 5, can be dated L.C. II, as can Type 6.

Type 2 is obviously a peg for a duck vase like those found e.g. at Lachish.¹ Our mounting of Type 5 is very similar to a piece from Lachish,² there called "ferrule", and another from Megiddo.³

The rectangular strips are very common both in ivory and bone in Palestine,⁴ but died out there in the 15th century B.C., according to Albright.⁵ They also occur in Egypt.⁶ There are, however, strips among the Megiddo ivories,⁷ and at Lachish⁸ there is one small bone strip with concentric circles found in a pit associated with Structure III, dated by the excavators c. 1325—1223 B.C. This date tallies well with the Cypriote specimens, which belong to the L.C. II C period; this indicates that these objects existed after the 14th century. Similar strips occur also in Greece,⁹ in a Middle Helladic tomb at Eleusis, and at Menidi probably of Late Helladic III B date. But it seems more probable that the Cyprus strips derive from the East.

Ivory makes a fairly late appearance in the Late Cypriote period, but the island then produces some very fine carvings in this material. These were certainly made in Cyprus and not necessarily by foreign artists, as has often been maintained. The strong Eastern and Western influence seen in the draught-box from Enkomi and the mirror-handles from Enkomi and Evreti show Cyprus as being under a stronger influence from both East and West than before. Aegean ivory objects in Cyprus are limited to the head with a boar's tusks helmet, probably the bull figurines from Idalion and possibly one comb. The other combs are of Eastern character and one is local. Eastern types are represented by the whorls, the pins, probably the low, wide boxes, the swimmer vase and the fragments of duck vases and finally the decorative strips. The discs were apparently inspired from the East but like the gold bands were usually decorated in a local fashion. The boxes too may have been local, although it is possible that they were inspired by foreign wooden boxes.

¹ Lachish II, Pl. XXI:33, cf. Pl. XX:22.

² *Op. cit.* II, Pl. XXI:32.

³ LOUD, *op. cit.*, Pl. 15:97.

⁴ *Ann. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* XVII, Pls. 35 ff., Tell Beit Mirsim, strata E—D; GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pls. 145:2, 152:14, Late Bronze I; BLISS & MACALISTER, *Exc. in Palestine*, Pl. 76:18, from a "Late pre-Israelite" stratum at Tell Zakariya, by ALBRIGHT, *The Archaeology of Palestine*, p. 30, dated c. 1800—1000; *Beth-Pelet* II, Pl. XLIV:42, Hyksos; KENYON, *Jericho* I, p. 416, fig. 172, p. 468, fig. 203, p. 512, fig. 223, Middle Bronze; *Hazor* I, Pl. CXLII:18, Late Bronze I; *Tarsus* II, p. 317, with references to similar specimens and fig. 440:110, dated "LB".

⁵ *Ann. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* XVII, pp. 49 ff.

⁶ PETRIE, *Sedment* I, Pl. VI:1216, 18th Dyn.; *op. cit.* II, Pl. LXIII, Thothmes III; FIRTH & GUNN, *Exc. at Saqqara, Teti Pyramid Cemeteries* II, Pl. 44:B:4, in a tomb with Late Helladic II A ware; WAINWRIGHT, *Balabish*, Pl. XIX:3, late 18th Dyn.; BRUNTON & ENGELBACH, *Gurob*, Pl. XXI:42 and p. 12, early 18th Dyn.

⁷ LOUD, *op. cit.*, Pls. 58:321—4, 59:327—338.

⁸ Lachish II, Pl. XXI:37.

⁹ KOUROUNIOTIS, *Eleusiniaka*, p. 144, fig. 119 top; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* II, 1878, p. 206, Pl. XIII, from Spata; LOLLING, *Das Kuppelgrab bei Menidi*, Pl. VI:15, containing Late Helladic III B pottery, cf. FURUMARK, *Chronol. of Myc. Pottery*, p. 66.

VARIA

Beads of amber occur in Cyprus in the L.C. I—II period. We have several beads of amber in the Aegean in the Late Helladic I—III periods,¹ scarabs in Egypt,² beads as far east as Ras Shamra,³ there associated with Mycenaean pottery, and at Atchana⁴ in the same tomb as a scarab with the cartouche of Ramses VI. Amber certainly reached Cyprus from Greece; it must have been imported as a valuable merchandise with the Mycenaean pottery.

Red ochre occurs in Cyprus in an L.C. I B—II B tomb and the L.C. III periods. This material has been found at Lachish where it was probably used for painting pottery;⁵ it may also have been used for colouring the lips.⁶

One piece of cloth comes from an L.C. III A context; the other adheres to a bronze spearhead of unknown context but very similar to a type of spearhead assigned by Catling to L.C. I A.⁷

The ostrich eggs were found in L.C. II tombs, one more closely dated L.C. II C. Such eggs used as vases have been found at Abydos in an 11th to 12th Dynasty grave,⁸ and in the shaft-graves at Mycenae;⁹ they have often been imitated in pottery.¹⁰ Certainly the hole on the specimen from Enkomi, Sw. T. 11.22 was meant for a spout of another material, as is usual with ostrich eggs, and it seems that the mounting of ivory, Type 5, would be a suitable spout for it, found as it was in the same tomb.

¹ KARO, *Schachtgräber*, p. 110, Pls. XXV:101, LVII:513, CL: 208; *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* VI—VII, 1923—24, p. 221; *Archaeologia* LXXXII, 1932, p. 86, figs. 33, 34, p. 204; *Asine*, p. 375, fig. 245, p. 390; *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XLV, 1925, p. 2, fig. 1:h; cf. also *Opuscula Atheniensia* I, p. 3, and *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 53—54, pp. 237 with further references, and in the latter article a discussion of the probable route of the amber. A general reference may also be made to SPEKKE, *The Ancient Amber Routes*. Through chemical analysis it is now possible to state whether pieces of amber found in the Mediterranean come from Sicily or not and it is hoped that the pieces found in Cyprus will be analysed in due course.

² *Antiquity* XXXVII, 1963, pp. 301 f., where the possible exchange of amber for Egyptian faience is discussed.

³ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* I, p. 100.

⁴ WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, p. 203, ATG 37/2c.

⁵ *Lachish* IV, pp. 91, 140, 292.

⁶ MURRAY, *The Splendour that was Egypt*, p. 121.

⁷ CATLING, *op. cit.*, p. 118 and fig. 13:5; cf. also *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, pp. 111 ff.

⁸ EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* II, p. 225, fig. 129:2.

⁹ KARO, *Schachtgräber*, Pls. CXLI, CXLII.

¹⁰ EVANS, *op. cit.* II, p. 225, fig. 129:3, 4, 7—9.

Summary

Excellent treatises on Cyprus in the Late Bronze Age have recently been written by Catling¹ and in the Late Cypriote III period by Desborough.² We shall not here repeat these studies, to which the reader is referred for a full treatment of the periods in question. Instead we shall look at the results obtained through the preceding examination of the Late Cypriote material other than pottery³ to find what it tells us about Cyprus in the Late Bronze Age.

The material culture of the Late Cypriote I period is in many ways a continuation of that found in the preceding Middle Cypriote period. The borderline between the two periods is set by the appearance of new pottery fabrics but familiar Middle Cypriote types continue in degenerate forms alongside the new types. As for objects other than pottery, there are not many that can with certainty be dated within the Late Cypriote I period, and there are still fewer that can be placed within one of the further subdivisions of the period, L.C. I A or B.

Metalwork in Late Cypriote I is merely a repetition of types common in the Middle Cypriote period; although the two-piece mould must have appeared at this time it was apparently not in common use. A silver ring with overlapping ends from a Late Cypriote I A tomb at Akhera is of the same type as rings in bronze and lead dating from the Middle Cypriote period from which we also have a few silver objects. One other object of precious metal, a crescent-shaped earring of gold, comes from a Late Cypriote I tomb at Milia; although gold had occurred in Cyprus in Middle Cypriote, the shape is apparently new to the island in this period; it is of Near Eastern origin.⁴

Of the terracotta figurines there is only one specimen that can definitely be dated to this early period (A. lak. 14¹.31) and it is evidently a continuation of figurine types common in Middle Cypriote. Terracotta spindle-whorls are not likely to tell us much about cultural development or connections, but it can be stated that shapes current in Late Cypriote I present no innovations as compared with those dating from the preceding period. No other terracotta objects can with certainty be dated to Late Cypriote I.

Several different types of faience bead appear, although not in quantity, during the Late Cypriote I period. They are of common shapes, several already occurring in the Middle Cypriote pe-

¹ CATLING, *Cypriot Bronzework*, pp. 30 ff.; *Camb. Anc. Hist.* II, Chapter XXII (b), rev. ed.

² DESBOROUGH, *The Last Mycenaeans*, pp. 196 ff. and passim.

³ For a survey of the architecture, glyptics and pottery and other aspects of the period see other chapters in this work.

⁴ Hardly any find groups from Enkomi can be delimited to Late Cypriote I only; this explains why objects in gold and silver with certain dating from this period have not been found there, but only at other places with tombs having a clearer stratification.

riod and all of them being found in neighbouring countries, so it is not certain from where the Cypriotes derived theirs, but Egypt or Palestine-Syria seem the most probable countries of origin at a time when contacts with the Aegean are scarce. The only faience vase which can be dated to Late Cypriote I, though with reservation, is of a local Cypriote type, later to become common in stone, and it may show some inventiveness on the part of the Cypriotes during this period. In the Middle Cypriote period there were no glass objects, and glass in the Late Cypriote I period is only represented by single beads: one globular and one cylindrical. These are types common at most places and periods and it is hardly possible to state with certainty from where they came to Cyprus, though it was probably from the East or from Egypt.

The stone tools of this period are represented by a few spindle-whorls of biconical and possibly spherical shape. The latter occurs in Middle Cypriote in stone but the biconical shape is only found in terracotta during earlier periods. Mace-heads of globular and oval shapes continue earlier types, but a biconical specimen presents a shape new to the Late Cypriote I period. Some biconical beads testify to the general use of this new shape in stone in the Late Cypriote I period. Mortars or other vessels are, however, not represented at this early stage. A few weights may have been used towards the end of the period; the scarcity of precious metals is in agreement with the very few weights which are so small as to be of use only in weighing very small amounts, probably mostly gold. Objects of semi-precious stones hardly occur either; the only possible L.C. I specimen is a lentoid chalcedony bead, probably imported from the Near East. Bone objects are also very few; a spindle-whorl and some possible handles are the only attested objects and ivory is certainly not represented at all.

So we see Late Cypriote I as a period with no great innovations, when the material culture is a mere continuation of the preceding phase; biconical objects which were earlier common in terracotta are now made in a new material, stone, but no great experimenting takes place. Contacts are maintained with Egypt and the Levant, as we can see not only from Cypriote pottery found abroad but also from foreign pottery and objects, in this period still mainly beads, found in Cyprus. As proof of the Aegean contacts there is a small quantity of Cypriote pottery found in the Aegean and there are some Mycenaean vases and fragments found in Cyprus; no other certain Aegean objects have been found from this period in Cyprus.

In the Late Cypriote II period the import of Mycenaean pottery to Cyprus increases markedly and there is a steady influx of Aegean vases until about 1250 B.C. when the flow diminishes due to the troubled conditions in Greece. At the same time export of Cypriote pottery to Syria (especially Ras Shamra) and Palestine was lively, while, as Merrillees has shown¹, no Cypriote pottery has been found in Egypt dating after the Amarna period.

There are very few groups of finds that can be attributed to certain Late Cypriote II phases, A, B or C, since most of the old Enkomi tombs—as has been pointed out—contain material stretching over the whole period not having been separated into burial groups. But we can study material other than pottery from the period as a whole trying to see what cultural connections it shows.

Worked iron does not occur in this period, although a few lumps were found in the Ayios

¹ MERRILLEES, *Cypr. Pottery in Egypt*.

Iakovos Bronze Age Sanctuary; as regards lead and bronze, the material is exceptionally scarce and does not present Aegean characteristics, while many types continue from the Late Cypriote I period.

Precious metals have on the contrary been found in great quantity. Two toggle-pins, circular earrings and a few strips and mouth-pieces can definitely be attributed to the first part of the period, L.C. II A. All these objects show Eastern affinities, even if they may well be locally made in Cyprus. To the Late Cypriote II B period can be assigned a mouthpiece with lips—a Cypriote type developed out of the plain mouth-piece which latter also occurs in the Near East. To this period belong some other gold objects as well (strips and a hemispherical bowl) none of which shows Aegean influence but which were probably all local. The objects that can be dated within the Late Cypriote II C period are few, and most of the types also occur in other contexts stretching over one or more Late Cypriote periods. It can then only be said that nearly all the types of precious metal objects found in Cyprus make their first appearance somewhere in Late Cypriote II and that they are mostly of Near Eastern or local types with a few Egyptian objects, probably imports; Aegean bead types occur, as well as a few imported vases in gold and silver from the same area.

Of the Mycenaean human figurines found in Cyprus, five probably belong to the Late Cypriote II period, while four are of a later type current in Mycenaean III C 1. The Cypriote figurines of local type but strongly influenced from the East should also be assigned to this period, L.C. II. Here we also notice the reappearance of loom-weights, which have so far not been found during Late Cypriote I; this shows that the warp-weighted loom was again coming into more common use. One lamp can be dated to L.C. II A, others within the L.C. II period; to this period also belong some of the so-called wall-brackets which, like the lamps, are of Syro-Palestinian character. Ovoid balls of terracotta probably used as sling-stones occur in this period and may have started already in Late Cypriote I. As is the case with arrow-heads, none are found in the earlier periods of the Bronze Age, so probably both the sling and the bow were introduced to Cyprus in the Late Bronze Age¹.

Faience beads of types common in the earlier period continue in Late Cypriote II and some new types appear; none of them is unique to Cyprus and they probably came there from the Syro-Palestinian region, although most of the types represented in Cyprus occur in Egypt and the Aegean as well. Not many of the datable faience and glass vases come from groups limited within Late Cypriote II; many are without provenance and date and many belong to groups which overlap into the preceding or the following periods. But as there are hardly any faience or glass vases that could be placed in L.C. I or L.C. III with certainty, it seems reasonable to suppose that the bulk of the faience and glass vases belong to the L.C. II period. This is also in accordance with the abundance of jewellery in this apparently rich period. The faience vases are of Egyptian or Palestinian types with some that might be of local origin. Aegean influence can be seen in the shape and partly in the decoration of the rhyton from Kition and of course in the many copies of Mycenaean vases reproduced in faience and glass; these latter were certainly neither made in Greece proper nor in Cyprus, but were probably imported.

¹ A few arrow-heads of flint were found at Khirokitia, see ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ, *Khirokitia* p. 412, fig. 110:1—3.

The glass figurine from Milia representing Astarte dates either from the preceding period or from the beginning of Late Cypriote II and it represents another import from the Syro-Palestinian area. Glass beads continue; the glass vases are all of Egyptian character, with the exception of a tubular bottle occurring only in Cyprus and Palestine and a small amphora which is unique to Cyprus. But it may be due to sheer chance that similar vessels have not hitherto been found in Egypt and we cannot from these alone deduce a local Cypriote glass industry.

Very few spindle-whorls of stone can be attested to this period; one or two loom-weights and a few mace-heads represent the rare Late Cypriote II tools and weapons in stone. This is quite in agreement with the scarcity of bronze tools and weapons during this period. Instead Late Cypriote II stone material is characterized by the appearance of vases. Many mortars and pestles, which were locally made in Cyprus from a Syrian prototype, also belong to this period. The stone vases are not numerous as compared to the increasing number in the following period; the types represented which are definitely of Late Cypriote II date are mostly Egyptian but they are also found in Palestine. Some of them copy Mycenaean clay vases and were probably made in Egypt or Palestine. Apparently it was in the countries to which Mycenaean pottery was exported that the idea of copying them in local ware and other materials arose; the Mycenaeans themselves did not feel the same need to repeat their everyday vases in other materials.

The beads of semi-precious stones are more numerous in this period than in the preceding and are of Egyptian or Palestinian types, with possible Aegean exceptions. In bone we have a few whorls and a comb from this period, a fragmentary bead or pendant and some discs; whorls of L.C. II date occur in ivory too, as well as a beautiful comb and a fragment of another from the very end of the period. Ivory pins and discs are fairly numerous and handles occur; mirror-handles begin now; vessels in ivory also appear, as well as boxes of cylindrical, oval and triangular shapes. Decorative strips and some ambiguous mountings also belong to this period.

In general it can be said of the Late Cypriote II period that it is a rich period with large quantities of jewellery and, as a new feature, the appearance of vessels in materials other than clay, but with very few tools and weapons. There is hardly any evidence of Mycenaean influence other than that represented by imported pottery; the objects with which we are concerned show mainly contacts with Egypt and the Syro-Palestinian region. In some pieces of jewellery, such as the bull's heads earrings, engraved finger-rings and the decoration of the gold bands, the Cypriotes show their own creative spirit, but real works of art are still few, being only represented by the faience rhyton from Kition and an engraved ivory comb, although the latter may not have been made in Cyprus. The wealth of this period in Cyprus must have been due to copper export in exchange for gold, ivory, glass and faience from Egypt, Syria and Palestine, where we also find Cypriote pottery; the trading with the Aegean was no doubt with copper in exchange for Mycenaean pottery.

The historical events of the next period have been summarized by Dikaïos and Furumark according to the results of their respective excavations at Enkomi and Sinda¹. They assume two different waves of Greek immigrants to the island, the first taking place c. 1230 B.C., contemporary with destructions at Enkomi and Sinda. The second destruction at Enkomi is taken to be the

work of the "Peoples of the Sea", c. 1190 B.C.; a second wave of Greek immigrants comes to Cyprus round about 1150 B.C. At the very end of Late Cypriote III B there may have been a third Greek immigration at Kourion and Lapithos according to Catling.¹ So much can be established with reasonable certainty. On the other hand Catling's statement² that at the beginning of Late Cypriote III there appears at a few sites in Cyprus Mycenaean material of types that had been entirely missing before must be regarded with some caution.

It may be true for the bronze material which he has examined in his book on *Cypriot Bronzework*, although he seems in some cases a little too willing to attribute bronzes of uncertain origin to the Aegeans. Iron objects in Cyprus, however, must be due to Eastern influence although some of them were probably locally made.³

As for the jewellery most of it continues types inaugurated in the preceding period, while other types may not have survived into Late Cypriote III or at least become very scarce. Innovations of the Late Cypriote III period are few, among them the enamel rings and the sceptre which appear in the 12th century at Evreti and towards the end of Late Cypriote III B at Kourion; they were probably local products but at least the sceptre was influenced from the East. Late Cypriote III jewellery does not then show any markedly Mycenaean imprint.

A few of the Mycenaean figurines found in Cyprus are of a type that should be placed in the Late Cypriote III A period, but their occasional presence is not enough to prove a stronger Mycenaean influence now than in the preceding Late Cypriote II phase. Locally made animal figurines are much more common in this period than before. Spindle-whorls in terracotta occur, mostly of biconical and flat, circular shapes, but they are more usual in stone in which material they occur in far greater numbers than in the preceding period. Quite a few loom-weights, mostly of terracotta, testify to the continued use of the warp-weighted loom; wall-brackets too continue in this period, as well as a few sling-shots in terracotta and stone and stone mace-heads. On the whole the terracotta and stone tools are a continuation of the old types from preceding periods and do not show any marked new foreign influence. Generally such objects are much more common in Late Cypriote III compared with their noticeable scarcity in the preceding period.

There is less variety in the shape of faience beads than before, with no new shapes brought in, except for a pendant with a rosette which derives from an Egyptian shape also occurring in Palestine. In both these countries, however, the shape apparently occurs before the time of the Late Cypriote III period. A single vase in faience can be fairly safely dated to this period; it is of Egyptian origin.

Glass beads are more frequent during this phase than the previous one and quite a few new shapes appear, which were known in earlier periods in the Aegean and Palestine but which make a late appearance in Cyprus, like the above-mentioned faience pendant at Idalion where very little Mycenaean pottery was present. No glass vases can be dated to the Late Cypriote III period.

As for stone objects, pestles and mortars continue in this period but there are hardly any of the tripod type, while those with base-ring are more numerous now than before. Stone beads are

¹ *Camb. Anc. Hist.* II, Chapter XXII (b), p. 70, rev. ed.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 64.

³ CATLING also, *op. cit.*, p. 67, points out the possible arrival

of Levantine refugees to Cyprus some time after the second catastrophe at Enkomi; they may have been responsible for the introduction of iron into the island.

rare, but a new shape appears in Late Cypriote III A at Idalion, deriving from an Egyptian 18th Dynasty type. Not many of the stone vases are datable but Late Cypriote III A brings a new type of Cypriote stone amphora and a few other shapes unique to this period; no vase, however, shows any Mycenaean influence; Catling's statement for the L.C. II period that "Mycenaean types of stone vases are unknown"¹ is equally true of the L.C. III period. Nor can Egyptian or Near Eastern stone vases be proved in Cyprus during this period. Beads of semi-precious stones are, however, fairly common; they are represented by shapes occurring also in earlier periods, but new to this period in Cyprus is the pear-shaped pendant of carnelian which makes its appearance earlier in Egypt and Palestine.

Single specimens of bone whorls, discs and handles appear; the cylindrical boxes in bone and part of those in ivory belong to the Late Cypriote III A period. Most of the ivory whorls are L.C. III and some of the so-called pins and discs also belong here. As is shown by the carvings on the mirror-handles and the draught-box from Enkomi, Cyprus is now more than before part of the international artistic world. Earlier the island had imported or imitated foreign objects, mostly of Eastern origin, but now it produces real works of art of its own, although still under strong foreign influence, both Aegean and Oriental.

Thus we can see that Late Cypriote III material, apart from pottery and bronze, does not show the strong Mycenaean impact which Catling claims to find. Furthermore, apart from single masterpieces, the L.C. III material repeats types from the preceding period with few new shapes introduced; it is a poorer period with fewer precious objects and more of the everyday tools. Ivory carvings do show a strong Mycenaean influence, but the Oriental traits are just as prominent. The examination of all our material, however, shows that Mycenaean influence is hardly stronger than in the preceding period. On the other hand we now find a few Cypriote objects in the Late Helladic III C cemetery at Perati on the east coast of Attica.

For the Late Cypriote period as a whole it is not possible with material other than pottery as a point of departure to state definite periods of Cypriote contacts with certain countries. The influx of material from Syria and Palestine is fairly steady throughout the period, but with a marked increase in Late Cypriote II, the rich period in Cyprus bringing extensive trading also with the Aegean. Contacts with Ras Shamra and Tell Abu Hawam were especially close at that time. Very few objects found in Cyprus can be definitely said to be of Egyptian origin; they may have come there directly or possibly by way of Palestine. The contexts of the Egyptian objects found in Cyprus are usually not clear, but they too are more numerous in Late Cypriote II than in the preceding or the following period. Most of the originally Egyptian objects, however, spread to Palestine and came from there to Cyprus, sometimes in a modified form.

Cyprus is usually looked upon as a fairly dull provincial island, not producing any interesting objects showing artistic individuality. It is in fact true that the island drew heavily upon higher quality works of art from its neighbours, but on the other hand it always succeeded in maintaining a specifically Cypriote character in its own artefacts. Many of them rank high among artistic products from the Eastern Mediterranean during this period.

¹ *Camb. Anc. Hist.* II, Chapter XXII (b), p. 57, rev. ed.

GLYPTIC

By

V. E. G. KENNA

Many cylinder and stamp seals found in Cyprus have no record of provenience, and since many with provenience have no conclusive evidence for their chronology—earlier excavation reports often omit evidence now regarded as essential—recourse must be had to stylistic appreciation and to typology.¹ Such assessments are hypothetical, yet may be regarded as provisionally valid, if the overall sequence is chronologically sound, if the pattern is generally consistent with other glyptic processes which are comparable, and if the position of individual pieces within the sequence is confirmed by subsequent discovery.

Certain qualifications which safeguard such assessments, even of excavated seals, are, however worth mention. Objects must necessarily predate deposition; but an object need not necessarily have been made for that purpose. This is particularly true of votive objects or funerary offerings. So the date of manufacture of a particular seal, may be different from that of its ordinary or votive use. Small objects in some instances may even postdate the complex in which they were found, by accidental or artificial intrusion. Sometimes discrepancies between the estimated time of manufacture of seals from datable parallels, and the evidence of their chronology derived from the levels in which they were found, particularly in some destruction levels where there has been partial reoccupation, often appear irreconcilable. Typology and stylistic analysis are therefore, often necessary, even when excavated material has been carefully recorded. It is however, encouraging to observe that haphazard use or apparently contradictory types are not usual at the beginning of a seal use, nor during its finer periods, but is, as often as not, an accompanying mark of decline.

¹ Any appreciation of the complex nature of the Cypriote glyptic in the Late Bronze Age, must first acknowledge a debt to the first great publication dealing with the antiquities of Cyprus. L. PALMA DI CESNOLA, *A Descriptive Atlas of the Cesnola Collection of Cypriote Antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Boston and New York 1885—1903*; then to Sir JOHN MYRES, whose *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection of Antiquities from Cyprus*, New York 1914, shows a sensi-

tive appreciation of Cypriote antiquities schooled by Aegean Archaeology; to Professor E. PORADA, whose long acquaintance with the cylinder seal use of the Ancient Near East has properly illuminated the problem from this angle; to the studies of M. OLIVIER MASSON, whose work on Cypriote script gives additional chronological bearings; and finally to the more scientific spirit of modern excavation.

In the complexity of Cypriote seal use in the Late Bronze Age, appreciations may be more easily made if the apparently disparate phenomena are considered in relation to each other. First, the relationship of Cypriote stamp and cylinder seals; and in the case of the former class, those which predated Cypriote cylinder seal use,¹ as well as those which were contemporary. Secondly, the sudden development of what is now considered to be a hybrid but fine Cypriote style on cylinder seals, partly related to the earlier and contemporaneous use of cylinders from Ancient Near Eastern sources; thirdly, the character of Cypriote indigenous motifs on cylinders, which, falling roughly into two classes, are either indebted to older established seal uses, or are *sui generis* in character; which two classes from their inception show themselves in the main as respectively sphragistic,² or talismanic³ in character.

Cylinder seals from Near Eastern sources make their appearance early in the Late Bronze Age in Cyprus, but when found in tombs, rarely approximate in date with the general chronology of the tomb. In Enkomi, Tomb 57,⁴ the fine haematite cylinder, Walters' *Cat. Engraved Gems*, No. 108, of the 1st Dynasty of Babylon of an early 17th century date, predates its deposition. It would be interesting to know if the damage to the head of the male deity on this cylinder were merely accidental, or of purpose. Similar kind of damage occurs on another haematite cylinder of fine Mitannian work recently discovered at Enkomi in an 11th century level. Walters' Nos. 119 and 120 from Enkomi Tomb 93 appear to be Mitannian products, as Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1951/11—27/4 also. Nos. 119 and 120 must certainly predate the scarab of Queen Tyi (No. 608), and the Mycenaean IIIA2–IIIB pottery found in that tomb; but they appear to be contemporary with the White Painted VI tankard (*Brit. Mus. Cat. I: 2, C 269*) of Late Cypriote IA–B date from the tomb. Walters' No. 110 from the same group of excavations has no exact provenience, and although unfinished, is probably of early Assyrian origin inclining to an older Kassite Tradition.

In Tomb 14 Ayia Paraskevi, excavated by Max Olinefalsch-Richter in 1884 however, two cylinders by stylistic parallels are judged to be, one, an Old Babylonian cylinder attributable to the later half of the 18th century B.C., and the other of Syro-Egyptian character of a date near

¹ When, for example, the sense of mass and the new realism of the cylinder of Prince Militaya from the Bronze Age Sanctuary of Ayios Iakovos is considered in contrast with the earlier Near Eastern cylinders in contemporaneous use, these striking characteristics appear to be more related to the engraving on some of the late Middle and early Late Cypriote Bronze Age stamp seals than to any other use. Although there is a certain realistic character in the Aegeanizing motifs of some of the stamp and cylinder seals, the ageing character of these motifs suggests that the new vigour in the main Cypriote development is derived from the earlier indigenous stamp seals.

² This early class is represented by the cylinder from Stephanía, T. 14A.40, of Late Cypriote IB date (B. HENNESSY, *Stephanía*, Pl. VIIIc); also Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos. N. 9 and N. 41. The treatment of the ibex on the Stephanía cylinder like those of the votaries on the Cyprus cylinders, is reminiscent of the treatment of the bodies of the ibexes and the hunted animals on the Late Minoan IB talismanic lentoid and amygdaloids (and

on the Stephanía cylinder, the sacral shield appears), yet by contrast with the early Cypriote talismanic cylinders, e.g. Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 64, these cylinders appear to be primarily sphragistic. Chronologically they are a little earlier than the other class of early indigenous Cypriote cylinders which show more clearly Helladic stylistic connections. For a definition of talisman see KENNA, *Cretan Seals*, p. 1, n. 3.

³ Ashm. Mus., Inv. No. 1933. 1096, B. BUCHANAN, *Catalogue of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in the Ashmolean Museum*, Pl. 60, No. 985; and Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 64.

⁴ I am indebted to Dr P. ÅSTRÖM for the record of the pottery in Tomb 57. It is as follows: several specimens of White Painted (VI?) Ware ("lattice patterns on pale white ground", *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 39) and an early Red Lustrous Wheel-made arm-shaped vessel (*ibid.*, p. 39 and fig. 16). This suggests a Late Cypriote IA–B date for the tomb, whereas the 17th century date for this cylinder would on Cypriote dating, place the manufacture of it in the Middle Cypriote Bronze Age.

contemporary with the earliest pottery of the tomb 1600—1550 B.C.¹ A third votive offering, a Middle Minoan three-sided prism of the M.M. IIIA period, thought at the time of its discovery to be also some kind of cylinder, may be contemporary with the Mesopotamian cylinder. Had the three seals in Tomb 14 remained in their original condition, little information of indigenous Cypriote engraving could have been gained, except perhaps that the presence of three foreign seals in a tomb of this importance spelled a comparative paucity of local use; but the Mesopotamian cylinder is of unique importance, since it also carries in company with its original Babylonian engraving, Cypriote additions.² Between the head of Shala and Marduk the symbol of the sun has been engraved, between Marduk and Shamash, a crowned and ithyphallic lion man, whose hind leg has obliterated the god's saw of judgement. While behind the sun god and facing the panel of script is perhaps what may be the earliest version of the Cypriote bull man. The bird engraved above him is simple and naive—this description is apt for the other three additions—which under magnification show similar technique and style. So, a near initial date for the hybrid but fine Cypriote style on cylinder seals which within perhaps one generation reached the high point of the cylinder of Prince Militaya found in the Bronze Age sanctuary of Ayios Iakovos, is possible. Moreover, the contrast between the two styles of engraving suggests a source for these additions which does not derive from the Ancient Near East.

The complex of Enkomi Tombs 84/84A produced Late Cypriote I and II pottery, which in date falls roughly between its two foreign cylinders, the superb haematite of Syrian or Northern Mesopotamian origin, Walters' No. 109, and the poorer faience cylinder of the Nuzi Type, Walters' No. 147. With them were a white faience scarab, bearing the name of the Goddess Ma' at, perhaps of the XVIII dynasty, and what must be one of the earlier indigenous Cypriote cylinders, Walters' No. 114. Its motif may represent a votary with attendant animals and a tree. None of the forms bears a normal spatial relationship with any other. Two others found with pottery of a similar date in Enkomi Swedish Tomb 2, Nos. 67 and 68 (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXVI), provide evidence to complete the tentative picture suggested by Walters' No. 114. No. 67, a cylinder of faience, shows two parts of two near Eastern motifs combined; part of that of a feast, and part of a typical presentation scene. Professor Porada has rightly pointed out many un-Cypriote characteristics of this work, within what is probably a Cypriote recension.³ No. 68, on the other hand, of steatite, is completely Cypriote. It bears one of the earlier versions of the 𐎗 sign, but all the other forms in both style and relationship provide some norms of the later Cypriote repertoire, which were to appear from time to time until their greatest frequency on the cylinders of the 'Salaminian' Tombs.⁴ Walters' No. 114 from Enkomi British Tomb 84, and Enkomi No. 68 from Swedish Tomb 2, on present evidence provide motifs which in variable combination occur on that class of cylinder which appears to be subsidiary to the finer Cypriote seal proper.

¹ Cf. p. 758, n. 5, for the chronology of this tomb.

² W. H. WARD in the *Seal Cylinders of Western Asia*, p. 344, noticed what he rightly described as foreign additions, (the present writer's notice of the additions was independent of his), but he does not appear to have realised their character or significance. See also *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LII, 1948, p. 181, and n. 3. A more modern rendering of the text on this cylinder reads

'Nudubtum', servant of (the god) Martu (E. SOLLBERGER).

³ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LII, 1948, p. 181, n. 18.

⁴ The term *Tombs of Salamis* is the phrase of A. P. di Cesnola, *Salaminia*, p. 117. See however, OHNEFALSCH-RICHTER's observation, *Kypros*, p. 34, n. 3, p. 292, n. 1, also in WARD's *Seal Cylinders of Western Asia*, p. 346.

As though perhaps, at some moment in Cypriote glyptic history, some of these early indigenous attempts, when seen against the finer products imported from the Near East were not considered fitting for seal use in the growing international status of Cypriote trade, but became valued for their non-sphragistic qualities. They were home products and corresponded, as country products do, to a basic need which the growing urban refinement and new fusion of Cypriote and Near Eastern characteristics could not satisfy. Others, as Cyprus Museum, Inv. No. N. 64 and Ashm. Mus., Inv. No. 1933.1096, appear to have been clearly talismanic from the start. For apart from the observed use of cylinder seals from various parts of the Ancient Near East in Cyprus, and local adaptations of them, which produce fascinating variations, the movement towards finer glyptic styles on cylinders now regarded as truly Cypriote, is complicated by a class of cylinders, which *prima facie* has little or no relation with any of these developments. That they are Cypriote and belong to the earlier stages of glyptic in the Late Bronze Age, are assured both by provenience and observed chronological reference. Also, although in general feature they can be paralleled in other glyptic traditions, their special formal qualities which fall consistently into three groups, are Cypriote in character. They appear to be subsidiary to normal seal use—as indeed some later conoids also appear to be—partly by a complete absence of comparable sealings from them, and partly from the readily observable fact, that they themselves, like the related stamps do not now, if used, make good impressions. They are however, an accompaniment to seal use proper from Late Cypriote I until their relative abundance in the 'Salaminian' Tombs,¹ where with almost every sign of decline, they took the place of the seal proper, and so spelled the end of the Bronze Age seal use in Cyprus. Since they are a sporadic feature, they will be included in the catalogue in groups consistent with their particular style and as far as possible, in a position consistent with the time of their use: but since some examples appear on present evidence to be among the earliest indigenous work on the cylinder shape, these must be placed early.

It is of interest that this dual use continues even when imported cylinders are no longer used, for these strange and peculiar types are found in company with the newer, finer products e.g. in Enkomi Swedish Tomb 11, when the fine free Cypriote style of No. 273 (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXIV) must be contrasted with the peculiar character of No. 253. Tomb 11 of Late Cypriote II date can thus be compared with Enkomi British Tomb 67, where Walters' No. 129, of another related class was found with the magnificent Cypriote-Mycenaean gold ring with the engraved double bezel (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Finger-rings*, 8). Others, with developments of these indigenous motifs, are found alone; Walters' No. 126 in Enkomi British Tomb 12 (Late Cypriote II); another from Ayia Paraskevi Tomb 6 (*Archaeologia* LXXXVIII, pp. 140 f.), of the Late Bronze Age, with which Walters' Nos. 143, 137 and 148 can be compared. They have also been found at Angastina (Tomb 5)² and in the floor of a house at Kition.³ Indeed the latter suggests an amuletic use, with which the overall similarity of the later cylinders in the 'Salaminian' tombs agree (Cesnola, *Salamina*, Pl. XII: 6, 7, 15, 16; Pl. XIII: 18, 22). The variety of the earlier examples contrasts with the use of the more conventional patterns at the end of the Bronze Age. The

¹ See preceding n.

² *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1964, p. 23.

³ *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* III, 1967, pp. 94, 96.

introduction at a certain stage of the tubular drill mark, first as an accessory and later as a basic part of the design, in all probability deriving from the Syrian Coast, where in the 14th century B.C. on scarabs and other shapes, it was much in evidence, e.g. one in Enkomi Tomb 7A (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXXXI: 8), another in Enkomi, Tomb 11, No. 253 (*ibid.* Pl. LXXXIV) and a third in Tomb 6, Ayia Paraskevi (*Archaeologia* LXXXVIII, pp. 140 f.), increases their conventional quality. These later examples are a far call from the freshness of the earlier, Walters' No. 114, No. 126, Enkomi Swedish Tomb 2, No. 68, and from the superb schema of the one said to have been found at Ayia Paraskevi (Ashm. Mus., Inv. No. 1933.1096), Ward, *Seal Cyl. of Western Asia* No. 1165, Contenau No. 195, Masson, *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXI, 1957, p. 15, Fig. 10), which contains the same Cypriote sign as Enkomi Swedish Tomb 2, No. 68. Apart from the changes that occur in this class of cylinder after the introduction of the tubular drill mark in the design, it seems that the general development of their peculiar motifs stems from the three prototypes, of which Walters' No. 114 with its lightness of touch, the more solid treatment of Enkomi Swedish Tomb 2, No. 68, and the strong individuality of Ward No. 1165, are believed to be examples. Later phases all contain something of the earlier solid treatment with the additional use of the tubular drill mark as a formal quantity.

Meanwhile, and almost as it were, running parallel with the developments in this subsidiary class of cylinder, is another series of developments in glyptic which concerns both the cylinder seal proper, and the conoid stamp seal, since the styles of certain conoids, which often show Aegean subjects and treatment, are seen to be related to the motifs of the new Cypriote cylinders.

It could be reasonably expected that with the first use of such fine Near Eastern cylinders, other styles would also be exemplars, and so it was. What was not however to be expected, when the earliest Cypriote stamp seal use is taken into account, was the degree of variation that ensued in the later Cypriote products, and the speed of their development. Stylistic differences of the main groups of Near Eastern cylinders, found in Cyprus: that of the First dynasty of Babylon—with the added possibility of a late Kassite and early Assyrian influence—that of the Northern Mesopotamian tradition and that of the Syrian and Mitannian groups could have provided sufficient basis for variation, but it is the influence of Aegean styles which gives to what might ordinarily have been an eclectic mixture, a dynamic quality, and a surprising rapidity of development. The presence of mass and solidity in some of the earlier stamp seals of Cyprus, presumably at certain stages influenced by Anatolia, must not be discounted in the formation of the new Cypriote achievement; but the glyptic excellence seen for example in perhaps the most significant of all Cypriote cylinders, No. 12, from the Bronze Age sanctuary of Ayios Iakovos, (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, Pl. LXVII), and a later more sophisticated and graceful type, Walters' No. 111, from Hala Sultan Tekke could in all probability have only come from a mixture of Aegean styles with an indigenous Cypriote feeling for sculptural mass on the background of Near Eastern cylinder seals.

The basic use of Near Eastern themes from diverse quarters can be clearly seen in three fine but early cylinders of Cypriote workmanship. Walters' No. 123 from the 1898 Enkomi excavations and Cyp. Mus. Inv. No. 1956/VII—27/1, give an example of one stage of the mixture of Mesopotamian elements and Cypriote work; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery*, 661 (*Exc. in Cyp.*, Pl. X:

426), Ashm. Mus., Inv. No. 1921.1197, of Mitannian elements and Cypriote use, Walters' No. 117, of Syrian elements with Cypriote work, give others.

At the next remove for the fusion of Mitannian and Cypriote elements, Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 33, a cylinder of black marble in two registers divided by a false S-spiral, of birds, griffin heads and vases; with perhaps an erotic symbol.

While some scholars think that the script signs on Walters' No. 123 are later Cypriote additions to an earlier Mesopotamian cylinder, the technique and style of engraving of these signs seen under magnification, is exactly similar to that of the engraving of the ancillary forms; the libra, the sword, bucranium, the bird and the aniconic idol. The lapis lazuli of the cylinder has gone a pale greenish brown by long immersion in water, and the inside surfaces of the script signs show not only a similar use of abrasive with that used for the symbols, but the same coloration. This suggests that if some time elapsed between the engraving of the principal figures and the accessories, the interval was not very great.

Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery 661 (*Exc. in Cyp. Pl. X: 426*), from Enkomi British Tomb 75, which contained coarse Bucchero pottery of Late Cypriote III date and the remains of a fine cylindrical ivory box, appears to be of faience, now whitened, fractured and decayed. One gold cap remains, with a fine gold knob, the rim being ornamented with a double row of olive leaves. This like Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 33, has two registers divided by an imperfect S-spiral band, in this case, however, of ibex in one and lions in the other, standing face to face. This cylinder on stylistic ground, especially in its treatment of the animal bodies, must be a little earlier than Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 33. It may be seen in the study of these cylinders that the style reminiscent of that common to the cylinders of the Old Babylonian Period appears to have been more intractable for Cypriote assimilation than the Mitannian and Syrian styles, which lay nearer to hand, chronologically and geographically. The possibility of an Aegean element already present in some Mitannian examples, would have, if present, allowed for an easier assimilation.

The consideration of this glyptic development with its related and subsidiary styles should not obscure another vigorous and what seems to be a purely Cypriote use, for this too appears to have made its contribution to the major development. This is seen in five cylinders from the early excavations in Cyprus: Walters' 144 and 142 from Tomb 37 Enkomi, of early Late Cypriote II date, the latter still wearing one gold cap, Walters' 136 from Maroni, Tomb 1 with L.C.I and II pottery, Metrop. Mus. of Art, Inv. No. 74.51.4326, Cesnola, *Atlas III*, Pl. CXIX: 13, from Ayia Paraskevi, and Walters' No. 115 from Tomb 5, Klavdhia (without pottery record): which in some ways is the finest of all. Perhaps of fuller development than the earlier three, it links up by way of the style of the naked goddess, Walters' 116, with the animal adorants of the great worship scenes connected with the Tree of Life.¹

¹ Others have been found by DIKAIOS in his recent excavations at Enkomi Town, Nos. 1261, 1591, 1695. I am grateful to Dr. DIKAIOS for his kindness in allowing me to mention these, and other of his seals from these at present unpublished excavations. These cylinders, by stratigraphy, are a little later in use than what seem on similar evidence to be the earliest indigenous use, e.g. the Stephanía cylinder and Cyp. Mus.,

Inv. Nos. N. 9 and N. 41, see p. 624, n. 2. What is perhaps of some significance is that, while the earlier (Late Cypriote IB) indigenous class in the treatment of their motifs were reminiscent of Late Minoan IB talismanic class, these a little later (Late Cypriote II A), show clear signs of Helladic seal influence. Metrop. Mus. of Art, New York, Inv. Nos. 74.51.4314, 4312 (CESNOLA, *Atlas III*, Pl. CXIX: 7) and Kourion S. 104,

The cylinder with perhaps the most outstanding and easily recognizable motif with Aegean characteristics was discovered by Schaeffer (*Missions en Chypre*, pp. 112 f., Figs. 48—49; Cyp. Mus. Neg. G. 2433); and another Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 69 from Idalion. These for Aegean characteristics compare with the work on the conoid from Berlin (Furtwängler, *Beschr. d. geschn. Steine im Antiquarium*, No. 53), the stone in the Kouklia ring,¹ the conoid from the Palmas collection;² other conoids; Walters' Nos. 96, 101 from Enkomi, No. 99 from Maroni and No. 103 cut and mounted for a later finger ring, also four from an English Private Collection. Some of these stones whose styles suggest a period not later than Myc. IIIA, but in some cases, e.g. Cyp. Mus. Neg. G. 2433, probably earlier, must have exerted a strong influence on newly developing Cypriote seal use in the growing fusion of Aegean ideas, with a corresponding movement away from those associated with Mesopotamian cylinder use. Herein lay the foundations for the main line of development of Cypriote glyptic which culminates in almost an ordered stylistic sequence through Metrop. Mus. of Art, New York, Inv. No. 4311, Walters' 122 and 124—so closely connected with one recently found in the lower burial of a tomb at Kition (Tomb 9.16) as to indicate a similar tradition—through another phase of which Brit. Mus. WAA. 89313³ is representative, to Walters' 116, already linked up with the contemporary but vigorous purely Cypriote studies of winged griffins: but also associated with Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos. 1953/IV—9/1, 1934/VI—18/3, 1935/III—1/13, N. 11, N. 16, and closely related to a fuller fine worship scene 1936/XI—24/1 from Morphou.

Apparently collateral but related movements are concerned with the motifs of male and female figures in attitudes of conversation, worship or holding captured animals, but reassembled in a completely new idiom. They are not moving in procession, they are not adoring a god or being presented to him; for the most part, they stand facing the spectator completely, as in Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore Inv. No. 42.423,⁴ where the female winged figures are separated by aniconic idols upon which they rest their hands, or as in Walters' 125, two male beings in the position of the master of animals with attendant ibex and griffins face each other (Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos. N. 21, N. 80, N. 11). The divine ladies dancing on a cylinder from Angastina (Tomb I, No. 6) matches the first, while the second sets as it were, the type-position for standing figures of semi-divine beings holding animals erect as on Paris, Bibl. Nat. 478 or inverted as on Bibl. Nat. 477.

Except for a technical similarity with the Baltimore cylinder, the great hunt scene with the chariot in the Louvre (Delaporte, *Cat. Cyl. Louvre* A. 955), is so far unrelated to any other known Cypriote piece. Certain filling symbols more associated with Syria than the Aegean—although the hand symbol appears on the Cypro-Minoan cylinder of haematite found at Astrakous in Crete (Evans, *Pal. of Minos* IV, p. 426, fig. 351)—cannot divest the animal forms or positions of their Aegean characteristics (cf. Walters' 139)—nor can the Egyptian pose of the hunters in the

S. 81, S. 82, (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* LII, 1948, p. 198, Nos. 28, 29, 30, Pl. X: 28, 29, 30) later developments of freer style, appear to be related.

¹ *Journ. Hell. Stud.* LXXIII, 1953, p. 133, Pl. IVb.

² Cyp. Mus. Inv. No. 1938/III—25/1.

³ WARD, *op. cit.*, appears to list this cylinder twice, Nos. 703, 997.

⁴ *Iraq* VI, 1939, Pl. 1, Pl. VIII: 63. Also *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LII, 1948, p. 197, Pl. VIII, No. 10.

chariot. Chariot motifs on cylinder seals from Cyprus, although small in number, seem habitually to veer towards one or other of the earlier seal traditions. Two in the British Museum, 1884.2—9.17 and 1897.4—17.77a, are reminiscent of the Aegean and Egypt respectively, as are two hunt scenes in an English private collection.¹ These studies with motifs out of the ordinary run of Cypriote use must by their style and technique be collateral with the main trend of fine engraving, which includes in varying styles Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos. 1952/XI—6/2, 1956/XI—20/1, 1957/V—4/1, and those now in Paris in the Bibliothèque Nationale (B.N. 477, 478); preeminently the three epoch—making cylinders from the Bronze Age Sanctuary of Ayios Iakovos dated L.C. IIA in an early 14th century context, nos. 3, 28 and 12—the last of which now in Stockholm ranks with Paris, Bibl. Nat. 478, 477, and one in the Louvre (Contenau, *La glyptique syro-hittite*, No. 201) as the finest Cypriote glyptic. Walters' No. 111 from Hala Sultan Tekke might be considered to rank with them, representing as it does a greater refinement of the slightly earlier trends. No. 111 probably marks the summit of the main development to which some moved, and from which many others appear to decline. There are indeed many examples of this decline in varying degrees of relatedness.

If the hunt scenes could be considered collateral and related to this great trend of Cypriote glyptic, then the bird and animal studies, which—without for the most part the intervention of human figures—appear to be scenes of worship, could be considered collateral also, but on another flank. Three stand out as preeminent; two in the Louvre, of which one AM. 1669 comes from Enkomi, and the other, AM. 1639 from Sinda, and another in the Cyp. Mus. Inv. No. 1951/II—21/4, found also at Enkomi. With these outstanding pieces, there are few instances of clear stylistic relationships, so that although traces of the particular manner of engraving the figures can be seen on other cylinders from other traditions, e.g. Ward, *Seal Cyl. of Western Asia*, 949, 955 (now in the Hermitage), the group was comparatively small. Another related in subject, but not in style, is Ward 1188 (Cesnola, *Cyprus*, Pl. XXXI: 5 = *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LII, 1948, Pl. VIII, No. 9), which has been regarded with some justice as Mycenaean, and Ward 1187 (Cesnola, *Salamina*, Pl. XIV: 46). Certainly related is Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 9, of two griffins in attendance upon a tree idol. This motif contains the striking addition of a series of 'S' spirals in what becomes the upper register. Also germane are the remains of what must have been in its lifetime a fine cylinder seal of bronze, now much decayed, Brit. Mus. 1900.6—15.5a, but still wearing one gold cap, whereon, the more graceful shape of the tree in Ward 1188, becomes a date palm whose scaley trunk, stiff branches, and bunches of fruit are more suitable to the character of the cylinder's material. This tree enjoys the attendance of a bird, a griffin, an ibex and another animal.

The momentum of this great glyptic movement with its related groups was not entirely spent in its development and in the production of such variety, for another small class of cylinders arose, purely Cypriote in character—perhaps in reaction from the former more complicated class—of great strength and vigour, and with a rhythmic integration of forms rarely matched in other

¹ One hunt scene on foot with a long robed figure hunting an ibex is engraved in the Syro-Egyptian fashion, but with finer execution than the group of similarly styled cylinders

published by SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia* I, p. 90, Pl. VII, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, p. 94, Fig. 35.

traditions of cylinder seals.¹ In some examples, with the simplest constituents, the running nature of the cylinder seals' impression is enhanced, as for example in Cyp. Mus., Inv. Nos. N. 7 and N. 77. In others, by engraving the forms either in separate compartments or in the case of animals at right angles to the impression, a static character is induced. Neither of these effects can be by chance, for they run contrary to the general trend of the Near Eastern tradition, and although mutually opposite in result, are formally related to each other in contrivance.

The very simplicity and vigour of the groups as in N. 7 and N. 77 suggest something of a reaction from the sophisticated style of Walters' 111 from Maroni, for in development, the great scenes of worship seem to have moved to this point. It could be observed that these simpler motifs, like the scenes of bird and animal worship without human figures, are merely the animal figures taken from the great worship scenes; and by retaining their attendant or inverted position in close proximity with each other, with some of the subsidiary filling motifs suitably enlarged, create the illusion of a new theme. The absence of human figures in these two groups of cylinders however, may have more than a formal significance; the result in any case, is striking in its vigour and freshness.

Certainly the rosettes, ingots and bucrania become more pronounced on the later cylinders, as do the griffin and the Sacred Tree forms—often with one ministrant—also. The Tree now tends to become an idol shape.² This appears on a cylinder from the Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. N. 36, and like another from the Erlenmeyer Collection in Basel which shows a contest between a lion man and a griffin man, stress an overall solidity of form. This 'solidity, which imparts a certain gravity to the motif, still allows the male ministrant on the Cyp. Mus. cylinder to hold the griffin's tail—although the griffin is of royal status—with one hand, and the nose of the bucranium with the other. A reduced but similar motif in both decline and simple abstraction occurs on a black basalt cylinder from Kourion (Walters' No. 141).

It may well be that another group should be added to the main development of Cypriote glyptic, but since because of the paucity of evidence, its origin is not completely determined, the addition should be hypothetical. At first sight these cylinders by the choice of subjects, as by some elements of their style, appear to be associated either with Anatolia or Tell-el-Amarna. A small number of them found in Ras Shamra, on the Syrian coast, one in a Bronze Age Tomb near Sidon, all with Egyptianizing subjects, pointed to a use, if not to an origin, in the Eastern Mediterranean of the Late Bronze Age. One of the finest quality, recently discovered by Karageorghis in the upper burial of a Kition Tomb (9/205), however, shows features of style, which suggest that in spite of its quasi-Egyptian and Anatolian elements, it may not derive from either of these seal uses. Since because of the clumsily engraved guilloche panel and ankh sign, it can neither be a Syrian or

¹ There are three outstanding cylinders in the Cyp. Mus. with this kind of motif. That of N. 7. is ibexes disposed along the axis of the cylinder in alternating pendant and rampant positions. The field is decorated with three and four point stars, the head of an ibex and the helmeted head of a man. That of N. 77, groups of two ibexes antithetically disposed, along the axis of the cylinder, divided by giant rosettes and articulated ingots. N. 39 is closely related to N. 77, but replaces

the ingots with 'S' spirals.

² The development and metamorphosis of the sacred tree in Cypriote glyptic deserves separate treatment. It is a far cry—to use examples from the British Museum only—from Walters' 124 to 116 and 111 to 141, while the Sinda cylinder in the Louvre, and the cylinders in CESNOLA, *Cyprus*, Pl. XXXI: 5, Pl. XXXII: 13, 14, 15, 16, give indications of further varieties.

Anatolian derivative, it was perhaps made in Cyprus. Nor, in view of the high and varied quality of the engraving associated with the finest Cypriote cylinder seals, would this be impossible.

Recent excavations at Enkomi complete the story.¹ There is besides the insistence upon a general tendency to solidity of forms and figures within the motif, a recrudescence of the linear technique, which in some of its manifestations recalls the Syro-Egyptian phase of cylinder seal manufacture on the Syrian coast, which affected Cyprus in the earlier part of the Late Cypriote Bronze Age, e.g. Cesnola, *Cyprus*, Pl. XXXI: 11, 12; Enkomi No. 1265, Dikaios' excavations, also, is a superb example of this. There are also survivals of fine earlier cylinders in use at Enkomi just before the final abandonment. Among the more recent finds of Dikaios is a fine cylinder of Syrian origin; another, Mitannian, with the winged solar disc removed, and an almost perfect specimen of one of the Nuzi cylinders. These form a contrast with the unengraved cylinders—perhaps used as amulets—and some of the debased conoids. The latter provide a contrast as great as that of the late cylinders found by Cesnola in the 'Salaminian' Tombs, *Salaminia*, Pl. XIII. Although those found with the Kourion Treasure (Cesnola, *Cyprus*, Pl. XXXIII) preserve in an eclectic fashion, some of the finer features of the older traditions. Kourion and Enkomi are alike in this respect. In all probability, other examples of a more debased kind, e.g. Cesnola, *Cyprus*, Pl. XXXII: 14, 15, 19, 21, which only have the redeeming features of accuracy in the shapes of the bucrania and ingots, and the precision of the tubular drill marks, are related to Enkomi of the last days. One, Pl. XXXII: 13, is almost a debased copy of the Brit. Mus. Bronze cylinder; others in varying degrees of decline are Cesnola, *Salaminia*, Pl. XII: 2, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16; Pl. XIII: 22, 18, 19, 20, 28. Yet in spite of crudity and a lower standard, there is vigour. The copper industry appears still to be flourishing. Sometimes the cylinders are deeply cut—the steatite allowing for this—with little risk of fracture. The depth of this cutting forms a contrast with some other late geometrical designs which on similar shapes and material possess neither depth nor vigour.

Consistent with this movement of development and decline, is the style of the stamp seal use in Cyprus of the Late Bronze Age, which is largely associated with the conoid shape. The origin of the shape is not surely known. For although some of the earlier conoids of black marble carry fine Aegean work, as for example, the recumbent ox on the cut marble conoid set in an Iron Age ring from Kourion (Walters' 103); the parts of the three lions in an Aegean arrangement on another conoid (Walters' 96), which appears to be made of matrix of turquoise; and two of black marble, with motifs of a bull on one, and the lion attacking a running stag on the other, in a fine Aegean idiom, from an English Private Collection—while the Palma conoid (Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1938/III—25/1), with the head of the plumed warrior or the Enkomi conoid of the Philistine warrior,² have few equals in any era; the shape is certainly not of Aegean origin. If, as has been thought, it is to a certain extent phallic in character, there is no trace of a seal shape which *prima facie* has phallic significance, either in the Cretan or Mycenacan use. If the shape derives from the near East³—it does not seem to derive from Anatolia—then the appearance of the fine Aegean or related motifs would give rise to a number of interesting speculations as to the

¹ See p. 628, n. 1.

² *Arch. Anz.*, 1962, p. 18, fig. 11.

³ SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia I*, pp. 69 f., figs. 29 and 30.

character, use and passage of seal motifs in the late Bronze Age. Allied with these by type of motif, is a series of seals shaped like a human head, often negroid in character.¹

In spite of this initial excellence, whether it derived entirely from foreign workshops, or was the product of engravers from the West, working in Cyprus—since contemporary parallels in Late Helladic glyptic suggest a far greater excellence in Cyprus than obtained in Hellas—the conoid followed much the same course of development as did the cylinders. Some of the hybrid motifs that follow are excellent, and even what appears to be purely Cypriote work can be placed alongside earlier products, for as with the cylinders, a fine era of work ensued. Then with these, as far as stratigraphic evidence may indicate, appear examples which in their strange character are reminiscent of the subsidiary class of cylinder, which appears to have been talismanic in character, and may indeed correspond with it. Later, a fusion of the two styles can sometimes be observed with lamentable results. Then on some, Anatolian influence can be seen, as though there were a return to the earlier stamp seal tradition which also had been affected by Anatolian use. This influence, however, whether direct through trade channels or mediated by means of the earlier tradition did not remain. Always intermittent, as the motif became more eclectic, so it declined, as did the standard of execution. Material becomes depressingly drab. Designs such as they are, on what appear to be the last examples, in greater simplicity of character and summary execution, move over to the scarab, scaraboid and a variety of simple signet shapes, and thus pass on into the new age.

Provisional Classification

The following groups, while not in strict chronological sequence, since the first five groups overlap to some extent, as do groups VI, VII and VIII; and later groups IX and X, from stratigraphic and stylistic data, represent the general development of cylinder seal use in Cyprus in the Late Bronze Age.

The conoids and other stamps follow a simpler sequence, yet run parallel to the general development of the cylinders. Only the scarabs form separate classes of their own.

I. Foreign Cylinder Seals

- a. 1st Dynasty of Babylon and related seals from Mesopotamia.
- b. Kassite.
- c. Assyrian.
- d. Cappadocian.
- e. Mitannian. (N = Nuzi)²

¹ Cf. WALTERS' Nos. 298, 302, 311, 514. These however, are somewhat later, moving into the Iron Age. Two examples in an English Private Collection give evidence of clear Aegean styles.

² The term Nuzi was used in this connection because of the number of sealings of this type found at Nuzi. The discovery

by Professor SCHAEFFER at Ras Shamra of a large number of faience cylinders of the same suggests that their immediate origin is Syrian rather than Mitannian. Stylistic affinities, however, obviously exist, so that N for Nuzi may well perhaps remain with the *caveat* this note supplies.

- f. 1st and 2nd Syrian Groups.
 - g. Syro-Egyptian.
 - h. Anatolia.
 - i. Aegean.
- (CA = Cypriote Addition)

II. Cylinders Made in Cyprus but Influenced by Foreign Cylinder Seal Use

- a. 1st Dynasty of Babylon and related seals from Mesopotamia.
- b. Kassite.
- c. Assyrian.
- d. Cappadocian.
- e. Mitannian. (N = Nuzi)
- f. 1st and 2nd Syrian Groups.
- g. Syro-Egyptian.
- h. Anatolian.
- i. Aegean.

III. Indigenous Cypriote Cylinder Seals

- a. Development to maturity 1. 2. 3.
- b. Decline 1. 2. 3.

IV. Indigenous Talismanic Cylinders

- a. Linear style.
- b. Block or heavier style.

V. Cylinders Made in Cyprus Still Retaining Foreign Elements, but Predominately Cypriote

- a. 1st Dynasty of Babylon and related seals from Mesopotamia.
- b. Kassite.
- c. Assyrian.
- d. Cappadocian.
- e. Mitannian. (N = Nuzi)
- f. 1st and 2nd Syrian Groups.
- g. Syro-Egyptian.
- h. Anatolia.
- i. Aegean.

VI. Cypriote Main Development

- a. Scenes of worship and the Sacred Tree or Tree Idol, 1. 2. 3. 4.
- b. Scenes of worship without the sacred tree or tree idol, 1. 2. 3. 4.

VII. Cypriote Collateral Developments

- a. Sacred beings or ministrants with captive animals in rows.
- b. Sacred beings or ministrants in rows.
- c. Sacred beings or ministrants in worship, converse or combat.
- d. Presentation scenes.
- e. Chariot scenes.
- f. Animals in worship.
- g. Animals in combat.
- h. Animals in apposition.
- i. Birds and winged creatures.
- j. Griffins and deities.
- k. Griffins and animals.
- l. Griffins and ministrants.
- m. Griffins and idols.
- n. Griffins and the sacred tree.
- o. Bucrania.
- p. Sacred tree or idol.

VIII. Cypriote Talismanic Cylinders Later Phase

Sometimes with sphragistic features

- a. Eclectic Experiments.
- b. Decline.

IX. Decline of All Classes

This will be indicated by the addition of IX to any one of the previous groups, e.g. VII.G/IX, will indicate that the cylinder thus designated derives from one of the Cypriote groups collateral with the main development, in this case, Group VII subdivision g, but is in decline.

X. Cypriote Talismanic Cylinders, the Last Phase

- a. Eclectic Mixtures.
- b. Decline.

A. Conoids, and Other Shapes of Perhaps Foreign Workmanship

- 1. Cretan.
- 2. Mycenaean.
- 3. Cretan/Mycenaean.
- 4. Anatolian.
- 5. Syrian.
- 6. Syro-Egyptian.
- 7. Egyptian.

B. Of Cypriote Workmanship with Foreign Influence

1. Cretan.
2. Mycenaean.
3. Cretan/Mycenaean.
4. Anatolian.
5. Syrian.
6. Syro-Egyptian.
7. Egyptian.

C. Cypriote

1. Development.
2. Eclectic Experiment.
3. Decline.

D. Talismanic

1. Development.
2. Eclectic Experiment.
3. Decline.

E. Egyptian Scarabs

1. Middle Kingdom.
2. Hyksos.
3. XVIII Dynasty.
4. XIX Dynasty.
5. XX Dynasty.
6. Others which possess mixed characteristics.



1a



1b



1c



2

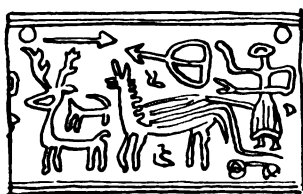


3a

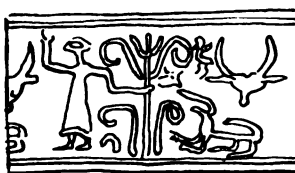


3b

Fig. 79. Cylinders from Mesopotamia and Syria, which have been altered by additions made in Cyprus. These cylinders are made of haematite.



4



5



6



7



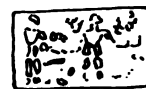
8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17

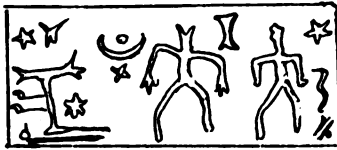
Fig. 80. Early Cypriote cylinders of an indigenous character. Of steatite, nos. 7 to 11 and 17 show marks of Aegean influence.



18



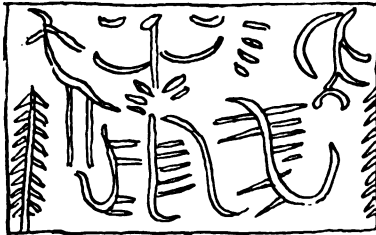
19



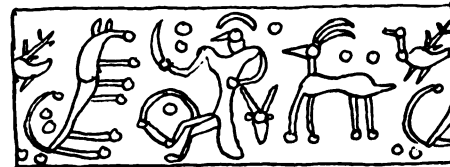
20



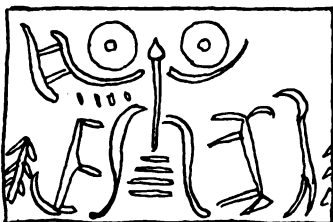
21



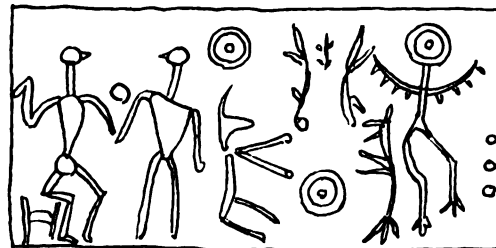
22



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Fig. 81. Select talismanic cylinders of Cypriote origin. Of steatite; aniconic representations of Divine and human beings are generally apparent, as the schematic representation of the animals.



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Fig. 82. Indigenous Cypriote work on haematite. Their different styles are contributory to the main development.



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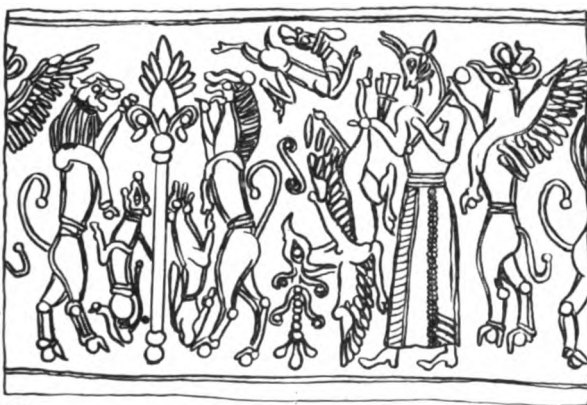
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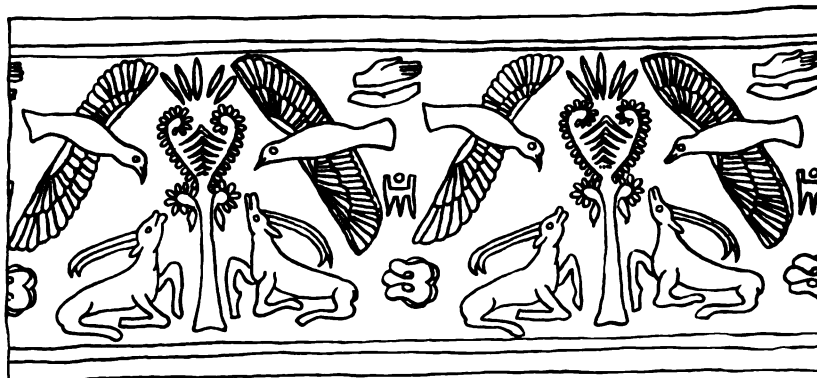
32



35

Fig. 83. Cylinders representative of the Cypriote main development. Nos. 30 and 31 of haematite, no. 32 of chalcocite.

Fig. 84. Variations of the main development, which tend to the overcrowding of the motifs. All on haematite cylinders.



36



37

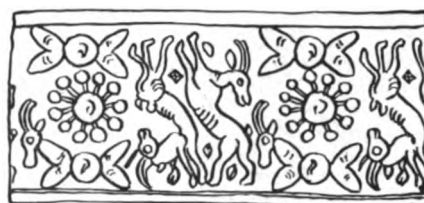


38

Fig. 85. Fine work on haematite, which, collateral with the main development shows diverse style and treatment.



39



40

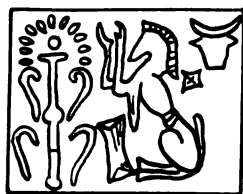


41

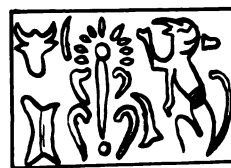


42

Fig. 86. Other work collateral with the main development which accentuate special Cypriote features; of haematite, marble and serpentine.



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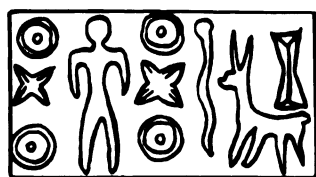


49



50

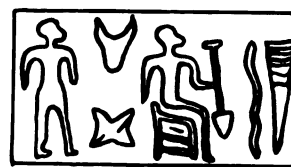
Fig. 87. (a) Later cylinders of steatite and marble which in decline show scenes of worship. (Nos. 43-45). (b) Motifs of select conoids, 47-50, which were probably contemporary with cylinders shown on Figs. 84, 85 and 86. No. 46, a motif strongly affected by eastern Cretan glyptic is engraved on the base of a black marble bead.



51



52



53



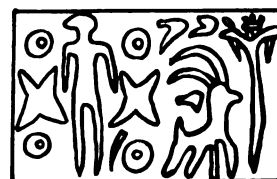
55



54



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57



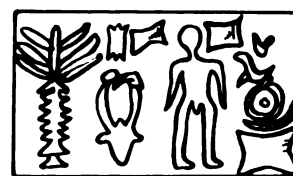
58



59



60



61

Fig. 88. Cylinders in use towards the end of the Bronze Age. In 51, 53, 55, 56 and 58 symbols of life and industry, as in 52 symbols of life and religion, retain a certain dignity. In 54, 57, 59, 60 and 61, the dignity has been lost.

CYPRUS MUSEUM

Early stamps

Museum No.	Type	Material	Provenience
E. 85	Early Stamp	Limestone	Salamis
1948/XI-11/2	Early Stamp	Black Marble	Paphos
1948/V-12/10	Early Stamp	Black Marble	
1939/X-3/1	Early Stamp	Sandstone	
1935/XII-23/1	Late Cypriote	Mottled Marble	
1954/III-4/7	Late Cypriote	Marble	
E. 73	Early Stamp	Sandstone	
E. 78	Early Stamp	Black Marble	
E. 79	Early Stamp	Black Marble	
E. 85	Early Stamp	Black Marble	
E. 7	B. 4	Red Steatite	

Late bronze age conoids and related seals

E. 9	B. 2	Black Marble	
E. 10	B. 3	Dark Grey Steatite	
E. 12	B. 3	Black Marble	
E. 13	C. 1	Black Steatite	
E. 14	C. 2	Black Marble	
E. 15	B. 1	Brown Steatite	
E. 20	C. 2	Black Marble	
E. 21	B. 3	Green Steatite	
E. 23	C. 1	Green Steatite	
E. 24	B. 2	Green Steatite	
E. 28	C. 1	Green Steatite	
1938/III-25/1	B. 3	Black Marble	
1943/VIII-21/1	C. 1	Black Marble	
1948/II-20/2	C. 1	Dark Green Steatite	
1950/IV-17/1	C. 1/D	Grey Steatite	
1950/VII-29/6	B. 3	Black Steatite	
1952/XI-6/3	B. 3	Grey Steatite	Enkomi
1951/II-27/6	C. 2	Black Marble	
1954/II-4/1	B. 3	Green Steatite	
1954/III-23/52b	C. 3	Grey Steatite	
1955/VI-17/1	C. 2	Black Ironstone	
1957/VIII-9/2	C. 2	Brown Steatite	
1959/XI-26/1	B. 1	Black Steatite	
1964/X-6/1	B. 3	Black Marble	

NB. In the opinion of the Author conoids E. 22; 1951/II-27/5; 1954/III-23/52a; 1950/IV-17/1 are of doubtful origin or character.

Cylinders

Museum No.	Type	Material	Provenience	Reference
N. 2	V.G/IX	Black Serpentine		cf. Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XIV: 45
N. 3	VII.P/IX	Black Marble		
N. 4	IV.A	Black Steatite		
N. 5	IV.A	Black Steatite		
N. 6	VIII.A.1	Pale Opaque Green Steatite		PH. (G. 1966.6) (Photographic reference in the Cyp. Mus.). Malis Collection
N. 7	VII.H	Black Marble		Konstantinides Collection
N. 9	VII.N/III. B	Chalcocite		Malis Collection
N. 11	VII.A/IX	Chalcocite		PH. (G. 1967.12)
N. 12	VII.D/IX	Black Marble		Konstantinides Collection
N. 13	VII.Q/IX	Black Marble		
N. 14	VIII.B	Brown Steatite		
N. 15	VI.B.4/IX	White Faience		Konstantinides Collection
N. 16	VII.A/IX	Black Marble		
N. 17	II.E(N)	Faience		
N. 18	III.B.2	Steatite		
N. 19	V.E/IX	Black Marble		
N. 20	X.A	Steatite		cf. Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XXII: 18
N. 21	VII.A/IX	Serpentine		
N. 22	III.B.3	Black Marble		cf. Ohnefalsch-Richter, <i>Kypros</i> , Pl. LXXXVII: 6
N. 23	VII.A	Chalcocite		
N. 24	VII.P/O/IX	Black Steatite		
N. 25	II.G.	Bone or Ivory		cf. <i>op. cit.</i> , Pl. CLI: 3
N. 26	III.B.2	Steatite		cf. N. 91
N. 27	VIII.B/VII.F/IX	Steatite		
N. 28	III.A.2	Steatite		Barrel shape, diagonal hatching
N. 29	VII.A/F/IX	Black Marble		
N. 30	III.B.1.	Steatite		
N. 31	VI.B.3	Haematite	Idalion	PH. (B. 14.059.60)
N. 32	I.A	Haematite		PH. (C. 5622) Konstantinides Collection
N. 33	V.E/i	Ironstone		
N. 34	VIII.A	Serpentine		
N. 35	VI.B.4	Haematite		PH. (B. 14.545.6)
N. 36	III.B.1/VII.L	Serpentine		PH. (B. 14.054.55)
N. 37	VI.A.4/IX	Green Steatite		
N. 38	VII.B/V.G	Green Serpentine, Gold caps	Ayios Theodoros	
N. 39	III.A.3	Black Marble		PH. (D. 18.939)
N. 40	III.B.2	Serpentine		Konstantinides Collection
N. 41	VII.A/IX	Serpentine		PH. (1972.41)
N. 42	VII.D/VIII.A	Grey Steatite, Gold Caps	Dromolaxia	PH. (1973.42)
N. 43	VII.L/M/IX	Black Marble		
N. 44	III.B.3	Black Steatite		
N. 45	VIII.B	Green Steatite		PH. (1973.15)
N. 46	VIII.L/M/IX	Black Marble		

Museum No.	Type	Material	Provenience	Reference
N. 47	VIII.B	Grey Steatite		
N. 49	VIII.B	Green Steatite		PH. (1974.49) cf. N. 45
N. 50	VIII.B	Green Steatite		
N. 51	VIII.B	Black Steatite		
N. 52	VI/VII.F	Black Steatite		
N. 55	VII.M/IX	Black Marble		
N. 56	V.i/IX	Metallic composition	Arpera	
N. 57	III.A.2	Black Steatite		
N. 58	VII.N/IV.2	Black Marble		
N. 59	III.B.3	Steatite		
N. 61	VII.L/M/IX	Steatite	Ayia Irini	
N. 62	V.A/i	Blue Faience		
N. 63	VII.B/IX	Black Marble		PH. (1976.63)
N. 64	IV.A	Black Steatite		
N. 65	VII.S/IX	Black Steatite		
N. 66	VI.A.4	Black Steatite	Idalion	
N. 67	VII.L	Chalcocite		PH. 1976/67 Konstantinides Collection
N. 68	V.G/IX	Black Steatite		
N. 69	V.i	Haematite	Idalion T. III.6336	PH. 1977/64
N. 70	VIII.B	Black Steatite		
N. 71	VIII.A	Blue Grey Steatite		PH. 1977/71
N. 72	I.F	Haematite		
N. 73	IV.A	Green Steatite		PH. 1977/73
N. 74	X.A	Grey Steatite		PH. 1978/74
N. 76	I.A (CA)	Haematite, Gold capped	Ayia Paraskevi T. 14	Ohnefalsch-Richter, <i>Kypros</i> , figs. 34 w, 35; <i>Cat. Cyp. Mus.</i> , No. 4501; Dikaïos, <i>A Guide to the Cyp. Mus.</i> (third rev. ed.), p. 114, No. 14; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 181, n. 21. Malis Collection
N. 77	III.A/VII.H	Black Marble		PH. 1978/78
N. 78	III.A/VII.H	Chalcocite		
N. 79	VII.A/V.G	Brown Steatite		
N. 80	VII.A/IX	Black Marble	Karemyphlakis Collection	
N. 81	X.B	Green Steatite		
N. 82	V.F/IX	Serpentine		
N. 83	V.F	Haematite		
N. 85	VIII.A	Marble		
N. 86	VII.C/IX	Brown Steatite		
N. 87	III.B.3	Black Marble	Tsepsis Collection	
N. 88	VI.A.3	Serpentine		PH. 1890
N. 89	VII.K/L/IX	Green Serpentine		
N. 90	VII.B./V.G/IX	Brown Serpentine		
N. 91	III.B.2	Black Marble		cf. N. 26
N. 92	VII.F	Black Marble		PH. 1891/92
N. 93	VII.A	Slate Coloured Steatite		
N. 94	VII.B/IX	Black Steatite		
N. 96	III.B.3	Black Marble		
N. 97	III.B.2	Black Marble		
N. 98	VII.H/V.F	Brown Steatite		PH. 1982/98

Museum No.	Type	Material	Provenience	Reference
N. 101	VII.M/IX	Black Steatite		PH. (G. 1982.101)
N. 102	II.F	Black Steatite		Two sides flattened.
N. 104	VII.B/IX	Black Steatite		
N. 105	VII.F/M/IX	Black Steatite		PH. 1982
N. 106	III.A.4/IX	Black Steatite		
N. 107	VII.O/IX	Chalcocite		PH. 1982
N. 108	VII.O/i/IX	Chalcocite		PH. 1983
N. 109	VI.A.3	Reddish Haematite		Konstantinides Collection
N. 110	VII.B/IX	Black Steatite		
N. 111	VII.H	Chalcocite		Much worn
N. 112	VII.i	Chalcocite		Fragment
N. 113	Missing			
N. 114	VII.i	Blue Faience		
N. 115	III.A	Green Steatite		
N. 116	VI.4	Brown Steatite		PH. (G. 1984)
N. 117	VII.A/IX	Black Marble		
N. 118	VII.B/IX	Green Steatite		
N. 120	VII.M/L/IX	Green Steatite		PH. (G. 1984)
N. 121	VII.H/IX	Green Steatite		
N. 122	VII.D/IX	Brown Steatite		
N. 123	VII.A/IX	Copper		
N. 125	VII.N/L/IX	Grey Steatite		
N. 126	III.A.3	Chalcocite		
1934/VI-18/3	VII.A/IX	Copper alloy		
1935/III-1/13	VII.A	Black Marble		
1936/XI-24/1	VII.A	Chalcocite	Morphou	
1938/VIII-10/1A	VIII.A/IX	Brown Steatite		
1938/VIII-10/1C	V.G/IX	Black Marble		
1938/VIII-10/1D	VII/IX	Green Steatite		
1938/VIII-10/1E	Trial piece	Black Marble		
1941/X-21/1	III.B.2	Black Marble	"Mandres" (Ayios Iakovos?)	PH. G. 1985
1942/VI-2/1 a	III.A.2/IV.B	Serpentine	Ayia Paraskevi T. 6.368	
1942/VI-2/1 b	IV.A	Steatite	Ayia Paraskevi T. 6.369	<i>Archaeologia</i> LXXXVIII, pp. 140 f.; <i>Bull. Corr. Hell.</i> LXXXI, 1957, p. 17, fig. 11
1942/VII-25/1	III.B.2	Black Marble	Found near the slaughter-house, Nicosia	
1942/IX-22/2	I.A (CA)	Haematite	Lyssi, Panayia?	
1943/IV-19/3	VII.A/IX	Black Marble		
1943/VIII-21/3	III.B.3	Grey Steatite		
1943/VIII-21/4	VII.i/IX	Black Marble		PH. (G. 1986).
1946/IX-6/2	VI.B.3	Black Marble		PH. G. 1987
1948/VI-11/2	II.F	Haematite	Ayios Iakovos	PH. G. 1986
no No.	VII.B/IX	Green Steatite	Enkomi, T. 17	PH. G. 1987
1948/VI-23/1	VII.D/IX	Serpentine	Yeraki, Famagusta District	PH. G. 1986
1948/XI-19/1	VII.i/O	Haematite	From a field north of church of Apostolos Varnavas, Enkomi	
1949/XI-30/1	VI.A.4	Haematite	Pyla, "Verghi"	<i>Bull. Corr. Hell.</i> LXXXI, 1957, p. 12, fig. 6

Museum No.	Type	Material	Provenience	Reference
1950/IV-1/1	V.G/H/i	Haematite	Ex G. Petrakides, Larnaca	
1950/VI-1/3	VIII.B	Brown Steatite	Presented by G. Petrakides, Larnaca	
1950/VI-24/1	V.F	Haematite	Enkomi	
1950/XII-13/3	II.E(N)	Faience	Site near Kambia	
1951/II-27/1	I.E	Haematite		PH. G. 9484
1951/II-27/3	I.A	Haematite	Enkomi	PH. C. 9485
1951/II-27/4	VII.i/j	Haematite	Enkomi	
1953/II-9/3	I.F	Haematite	Idalion	
1953/IV-9/1	V.G/H/i	Haematite	Petrakides Collection	PH. C. 2517 (B) or C. 9457
1955/V-2/1	VII.A/D	Haematite	Geometric Cemetery Korovia	
1955/XI-25/1	III.B.3	Copper Alloy		
1955/XI-25/1	III.B.2	Serpentine		
1956/VII-27/1	V.A	Haematite	Petrakides Collection	
1956/XI-20/1	VI.B.3	Chalcocite	Petrakides Collection	
1957/V-4/1	VI.A.3	Haematite		
1958/VII-27/1	V.G/IX	Green Black Steatite	Statos, Paphos District	
1959/I-28/1	I.A.	Haematite	Ayios Sozomenos, "Ambelia"	
1960/VI-27/5	V.A	Haematite	Karemyphylakis Collection	
Kition				
T. 9, No. 16	V.F	Haematite	<i>Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici</i> III 1967, pp. 93 ff.	
T. 9, No. 205	V.G/H/i	Haematite		
1959/XI-26/2	V.G/IX	Black Steatite		
1963/VIII-3/1	I.A. (half defaced)	Haematite		
1960/XI-2/2	V.G/IX	Black Steatite		
Angastina				
T. I No. 6	V.i	Black Marble	Angastina T. I	
T. I No. 41	VII.H	Chalcocite	Angastina T. I	
	V.A/IX	Haematite	Angastina T. I	
T. II No. 3	V.G	Fine Sandstone	Angastina T. II	
Kantara T. 1	III.A.1/IV.B.1	Black Serpentine	Kantara T. 1	<i>Moortgat Festschrift</i> , Pl. 33: 1, 2

NB. In the Author's opinion cylinders N. 1, N. 8, N. 48, N. 53, N. 54, N. 60, N. 75, N. 95, N. 99, N. 100, N. 103, N. 124; 1934/IV-23/2, 1935/IV-13/2, 1935/VI-8/2, 1938/VIII-10/1A., 1948/VI-11/2 ("Ayios Iakovos", purchase), 1950/XII-21/6 ("Enkomi"), 1952/XI-6/4, 1953/II-6/14, 1956/VII-27/2 ("Enkomi"), 1960/VI-27/6, 1960/VI-27/7 are of doubtful character. N. 84 is not of the Bronze Age, it may be Greco-Persian. N. 119 is a three-sided prism bead of M.M.IIIA from Ayia Paraskevi T. 14.

BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON

Cylinders

Inventory No.	Type	Material	Provenience	Walters, Cat. En-graved Gems	Exc. in Cyp.	Porada, Amer. Journ. Arch. LII, 1948	Other Ref.
1897.4-1.695	I.A	Haematite	Enkomi T. 57	108, Pl. III		pp. 181, 186	
1897.4-1.747	I.C	Mottled Jasper	Enkomi	110, Pl. III	Pl. IV: 747	p. 181, n. 22	
1897.4-1.464	I.A/F	Haematite	Enkomi T. 84A	109			
1897.4-1.466	I.E(N)	Faience	Enkomi T. 84A	147		p. 181, n. 18	
1897.4-1.456	IV.A	Green Steatite	Enkomi T. 84A(?)	114			
1899.12-29.37	IV.A	Basalt	Klavdhia	137			
1897.4-1.8	IV.B	Brown Steatite	Enkomi T. 12	126	Pl. IV: 8	p. 195, n. 110	
1898.12-1.66	I.C	Amethyst	Maroni				
1897.4-1.746	IV	Chalcocite	Enkomi				
1896.2-1.224	I.C	Rock Crystal	Kourion				
1899.12-29.39	IV.A	Basalt	Klavdhia	138			
1898.12-1.54	IV.A	Basalt	Maroni T. 14	134			
1900.5-21.2	I.F	Haematite	Cyprus	113, Pl. III		p. 180, n. 12	
1898.12-1.17	IV.A/B	Brown Steatite	Maroni T. 3	143			
1897.4-1.755	IV.B/IX	Steatite	Enkomi T. 22	131	Pl. IV: 745, p. 38		
1899.12-35.29	III.A.2	Fine Steatite	Klavdhia T. 5	115			
1897.4-1.164	III.A.2	Steatite	Enkomi T. 37	144			
1897.4-1.163	V.G	Brown Haematite	Enkomi T. 37	142			
1898.12-1.11	V.i.	Black Marble	Maroni T. 1	136			
1897.4-1.361	IV.B	Brown Stained Limestone	Enkomi T. 67	129	Pl. IV: 361	p. 194, n. 106	
1900.5-21.1	I.F/D	Haematite	Cyprus	107, Pl. III		p. 181	
1899.12-29.34	I.E/F	Haematite	Klavdhia	112, Pl. III			
1900.6-15.52	II.F	Haematite	Enkomi	117, Pl. III			
1897.4-1.744	II.A	Lapis Lazuli	Enkomi	123, Pl. III	Pl. IV: 744, p. 36	p. 181, n. 17 p. 188, n. 69	<i>Bull. Corr. Hell.</i> LXXXI, 1957, pp. 8-9, fig. 2
1897.4-1.299	II.E(N)	Faience, Blue Glaze	Enkomi T. 66	121	Pl. IV: 299, p. 35	p. 197, No. 3	
1897.4-1.284	I.i	Lapis Lazuli	Enkomi T. 66				
1897.4-1.606	I.E	Haematite	Enkomi T. 93	120	Pl. IV: 606, p. 38	p. 181, n. 17	
1897.4-1.607	II.E	Haematite	Enkomi T. 93	119	Pl. IV: 607, p. 38	p. 197, No. 1	
1897.4-1.426	II.F	Faience	Enkomi T. 75				
1897.4-1.425	I.E(N)	Faience	Enkomi T. 75	130	Pl. IV: 425, p. 37	p. 181, n. 18	
1897.4-1.726	III.A.1	Faience	Enkomi		Pl. XI: 726, p. 44		
1897.4-1.53	I.E(N)	Faience	Enkomi	128	Pl. IV: 53, p. 37	p. 197, No. 5	
1876.5-27.7	II.E(N)	Faience					
1872.3-15.3	I.E(N)	Faience Green Glaze	Ialysos	150		p. 181, n. 18	Furtwängler, <i>Ant. Gem.</i> III, p. 8, n. 1

Inventory No.	Type	Material	Provenience	Walters, Cat. Engraved Gems	Exc. in Cyp.	Porada, Amer. Journ. Arch. LII, 1948	Other Ref.
1897.4-1.96	VII.A	Limestone	Enkomi T. 19		Pl. VIII		<i>Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery, 658*</i>
1897.4-1.41	II.F	Blue Faience	Enkomi T. 32	127			
1966.11-3.2	VII.G/V.i	Black Marble					
1902.9-15.5	VII.A	Haematite	Cyprus	125, Pl. III		p. 188, n. 68	
1897.4-1.743	V.i	Brown Haematite	Enkomi	122, Pl. III	Pl. IV: 743	p. 188, n. 72	Frankfort, <i>Cylinder Seals</i> , p. 290, n. 4
1898.12-1.183	VI.A.3	Haematite	Hala Sultan Tekke T. 4	124		p. 197, No. 16	
1900.5-21.3	VI.AV.i	Haematite	Cyprus	116		p. 197, No. 11	<i>Bull. Corr. Hell. LXXXI, 1957, pp. 9 f. fig. 3</i>
1897.4-1.4	V.F/i	Haematite	Enkomi T. 2	139	Pl. IV: 4, p. 37	p. 195, n. 110	
1900.6-15.53	VI.A.2	Haematite	Enkomi	118			
1898.12-1.198	VI.A.4	Chalcocite	Hala Sultan Tekke	111		p. 197, No. 18	
1897.4-1.691	VII.i	Steatite	Enkomi	140	Pl. IV: 691		
1889.10-15.3	V.G	Brown Steatite, one Gold Cap	Maroni	135			
1898.12-31.6	VI.B3/IX	Green grey Steatite					
1898.13-1.200	VI.B/IX	Steatite	Hala Sultan Tekke. Un-numbered Tomb				
1898.12-1.199	X.B3	Faience	Hala Sultan Tekke. Un-numbered Tomb.				
1897.4-1.742	X.B	Steatite	Enkomi	148			
1900.6-15.55	VII.F	Bronze	Enkomi				<i>Brit. Mus. Cat., Jewellery, 658</i>
—	VII.A	Bronze	Probably Enkomi				
1884.2-9.17	VII.E/V.i	Chalcocite	W.M. Ramsay at Rhodes				
1898.12-1.67	VI.B	Black Marble	Maroni T. 22				
1897.4-1.779	VII.E/V.G	Steatite					
1899.12-29.36	VIII.A	Chalcocite	Klavdhia	145			
1899.12-29.38	V.G/IX	Steatite	Tombs near Klavdhia				
1896.2-1.14	VII.M	Steatite	Kourion T. 43	141, Pl. III	pp. 65, 79	p. 189, n. 76	
1897.4-1.690	II.E(N)	Steatite	Enkomi T. 74	132	Pl. IV: 690, p. 38		
1897.4-1.696	X.A	Faience	Enkomi	133			
1897.4-1.1419	IV.B/V.D	Blue Faience	Enkomi	146			
Unengraved			Enkomi				
1898.12-1.53			Enkomi				
Unengraved							
1897.4-1.748			Enkomi				
Unengraved							
WAA 89312	VI.3	Haematite	Cyprus				

Conoids

Inventory No.	Type	Material	Provenience	Walters, Cat. Engraved Gems	Exc. in Cyp.	Porada, Amer. Journ. Arch. LII, 1948	Other Ref.
1897.4-1.750	A.3	Steatite	Enkomi, Shaft near T. 84	101			
1896.2-1.62	A.1	Black Marble	Kourion T. 102	103, Pl. II	Pl. IV: 4		
1897.4-1.52	A.1	Matrix of Turquoise?	Enkomi T. 22	96, Pl. II			<i>Opuscula Atheniensia IX, p. 153, n. 20</i>
1897.4-7.53	A.3	Green Steatite	Enkomi	98	Pl. IV: 753		
1892.2-25.2	B.1	Black Marble	Maroni	99			
1897.4-1.757	C.1	Brown Steatite	Enkomi Surface	95, Pl. II	p. 39		
1898.12-1.63	B.3	Green Grey Steatite	Maroni T. 17	102			
1896.10-16.2	A.4	Haematite		97			
1897.4-1.817	B.7	Black Marble	Enkomi	91, Pl. II			
1897.4-1.36	C.3	Green Steatite	Enkomi T. 24	93	Pl. IV: 36		
1897.4-1.37	C.3	Black Marble	Enkomi T. 24	100	Pl. IV: 37		
1897.4-1.755	C.4	Grey Steatite	Enkomi	92, Pl. II			
1897.4-1.51	C.3	Steatite	Enkomi T. 24?	94, Pl. II	Pl. IV: 51		<i>Opuscula Atheniensia IX, p. 153, n. 20</i>
1897.4-1.752	C.2	Brown Steatite					

Theriomorphs

Walters	Reg. No.	Type	Material	Provenience
311	1889.11-10.1	C.3	Black Marble	Cyprus
314	1886.9-9.2	B.6	Black Serpentine	Tyre
260	1861.4-25.15	B.6	Black Faience	Kameiros
261	1861.4-25.17	B.6	Black Faience	Kameiros

See also Kenna, *Cat. of the Cypr. Seals of the Bronze Age in the Brit. Mus.*

Scarabs

Reg. No.	Type	Subject	Material	Provenience	Walters	Exc. in Cyp.
1897.4-1.436	E.3/4	Unengraved	Sard	Enkomi		Pl. XI
1897.4-1.465	E.3	Goddess Maat	Faience	Enkomi		Pl. IV: 465
1897.4-1.435	E.3/4	Ra Harmachis	Faience	Enkomi T. 79		Pl. IV: 35
1897.4-1.608	E.3	Queen Tyi, XVIII Dyn.	Faience	Enkomi T. 98		Pl. IV: 608
1897.4-1.761	E.2/3	Design of Tubular drill marks joined by lines	Faience	Enkomi		Pl. IV: 761
1897.4-1.6	E.4	Ra Harmachis	Faience	Enkomi T. 2		Pl. IV: 6
1897.4-1.29	E.5	Rameses III XXth Dynasty	Faience	Enkomi T. 24		Pl. IV: 29 (Hall, <i>Scarabs</i> , No. 2343)
1899.6-4.3	E.1	XII dynasty	Faience	Enkomi		
1897.4-1.694	E.3/4	Thothmes III (But later than this Pharaoh)	Faience	Enkomi		(Hall, <i>Scarabs</i> , No. 1563)
1897.4-1.759	E.4	Emblems of Stability Sovereignty, XIX Dynasty	Ivory	Enkomi		Pl. IV: 759
1897.4-1.762	E.4	Goddess Ma'at	Faience	Enkomi		Pl. IV: 762
97.4-1.760	E.4	Rameses II	Ivory			Pl. IV: 760 (Hall, <i>Scarabs</i> , No. 2254)
1896.2-1.93 ¹	E.4	Menkheper- Ra	Bluish Grey Stea- tite	Kourion T. 1	152	Pl. IV: 2, p. 81
1898.12-1.201 ²	E.4	Praenomen of Rameses II	Steatite	Hala Sultan Tekke		Hall, <i>Scarabs</i> , No. 2253
1898.12-1.20 ³	E.4	Hawk of Horus	Faience	Maroni T. 4		
1898.12-1.84	E.4/5	Bearded Sphinx	Faience	Hala Sultan Tekke T.5		

¹ 1896.2-1.93, this is a rare use of a scarab shape of dark steatite engraved in Cyprus. It is matched by that published by A. FURUMARK in *Opuscula Atheniensia* I, pp. 47 ff.

² 1898.12-1.201 is a rectangular plaque of steatite with a rounded back, l. 10 mm.

³ 1898.12-1.20 is a scarab of such derived shape and design as to suggest that it is Cypriote work. This may also be true of 1897.4-1.435 and 436.

CESNOLA COLLECTION

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, NEW YORK

Myres <i>Handb.</i> <i>Cesn.</i> <i>Coll.</i>	Type	Cesnola, <i>Atlas III</i> , Pl.	Material	Provenience	Cesnola, <i>Cyprus</i> , Pl.	<i>Amer. Journ.</i> <i>Arch.</i> LII, 1948, pp. 178 ff.
4300	I.A	CXVIII: 5	Haematite	Kourion	XXXI: 1	p. 181, n. 19
4301	I.B	CXVIII: 1	Chalcedony	Kourion	XXXI: 3	p. 181, n. 22
4302	I.A	CXVIII: 3	Haematite	Kourion	XXXI: 2	p. 181, n. 19
4303	I.D	CXIX: 6	Haematite	Kourion		p. 181, n. 22
4304	I.G	CXVIII: 7	White Steatite	Amathus	XXXI: 12	
4305	II.G	CXX: 8	Black Steatite	Amathus	XXXI: 11	p. 197, No. 7
4306*	II.G/IX	CXX: 9	Black Steatite	Kourion	XXXII: 16	p. 195, n. 110
4307*	I.F/IX	CXX: 7	Grey Serpentine	Ayia Paraskevi		
4308	I.F	CXVIII: 11	Haematite	Kourion		p. 197, No. 8
4309	I.D/I.E	CXVIII: 9	Haematite	Kourion	XXXI: 7	p. 197, No. 4
4310	I.E	CXX: 10	Haematite	Kourion		p. 197, No. 2
4311	II.i	CXVIII: 4	Haematite	Kourion		p. 197, No. 20, also <i>Bull. Corr.</i> <i>Hell.</i> LXXXI, 1957, pp. 10 f., fig. 4
4312	III.A/VII.J	CXIX: 7	Black Serpentine	Ayia Paraskevi	XXXI: 9	p. 198, No. 25
4313	III.A/VII.K	CXIX: 8	Grey Serpentine	Ayia Paraskevi		p. 197, No. 21
4314	II.i	CXX: 12	Haematite	Kourion		p. 188, n. 68
4315	VII.A/F	CXX: 5	Haematite	Kourion		p. 198, No. 35
4316	VII.A	CXVIII: 10	Haematite	Kourion		loc. cit. and p. 198, No. 35
4317	III.A.2/VII.N	CXVIII: 6	Haematite	Kourion		p. 191, n. 85
4318	III.A.I/VII.F	CXX: 4	Haematite	Kourion		p. 191, n. 85
4319	III.A/VII.J	CXIX: 5	Haematite	Kourion		p. 189, n. 76
4320	V.H	CXIX: 14	Red Serpentine	Amathus	XXXIII: 24	p. 197, No. 24
4321	III.A	CXX: 13	Black Serpentine	Kourion		p. 198, No. 27
4322	III.B	CXX: 11	Grey Serpentine	Ayia Paraskevi	XXXIII: 25	
4323	V.i	CXX: 2	Serpentine	Kourion		p. 190, n. 80
4324	III.A	CXX: 15	Grey Serpentine	Ayia Paraskevi	XXXIII: 27	
4325	III.A.2	CXIX: 4	Grey Serpentine	Ayia Paraskevi	XXXIII: 30	p. 198, No. 31
4326	III.A.2	CXIX: 13	Grey Serpentine	Ayia Paraskevi		p. 198, No. 33
4327	III.A.3	CXVIII: 8	Black Serpentine	Kourion	XXXII: 13	p. 191, n. 85
4328	III.A.2	CXIX: 12	Grey Serpentine	Ayia Paraskevi	XXXIII: 28	p. 192, n. 89
4329	II.i	CXIX: 9	Cornelian	Kourion	XXXI: 8	p. 195, n. 110
4330	III.A.2	CXX: 6	Haematite	Kourion		
4331	III.B	CXIX: 15	Serpentine	Kourion	XXXI: 10	
4332	III.A/IV.B	CXX: 3	Serpentine	Kourion		p. 193, n. 100
4333	III.A/IV.B	CXXI: 3	Grey Serpentine	Ayia Paraskevi	XXXIII: 29	p. 192, n. 89, p. 194, n. 106, p. 198, No. 44
4334	III.A/IV.B	CXXI: 4	Grey Serpentine	Kourion	XXXII: 19	
4335	III.B.3	CXXI: 6	Black Serpentine	Kourion	XXXII: 18	p. 198, No. 40
4336	V.H/IV.A	CXXI: 10	Grey Serpentine	Kourion		p. 198, No. 39
4337	III.B/VIII.A	CXXI: 14	Grey Serpentine	Kourion		p. 198, No. 51

* Note: 4306 and 4307 appear to have been subject to ancient re-engraving.

Myres <i>Handb.</i> <i>Cesn.</i> <i>Coll.</i>	Type	Cesnola, <i>Atlas III</i> , Pl.	Material	Provenience	Cesnola, <i>Cyprus</i> , Pl.	<i>Amer. Journ.</i> <i>Arch.</i> LII, 1948, pp. 178 ff.
4338	VIII.A	CXXI: 5	Grey Serpentine	Kourion	XXXII: 14	p. 194, n. 106
4339	VIII.A	CXXI: 11	Serpentine	Kourion		
4340	X.A	CXXI: 8	Grey Serpentine	Kourion	XXXII: 15	p. 198, No. 50
4341	VIII.B	CXXI: 15	Grey Serpentine	Kourion	XXXII: 20	p. 198, No. 53
4342	III.B	CXIX: 3	Black Serpentine	Amathus		p. 194, n. 106
4343	VIII.A	CXXI: 7	Grey Serpentine	Kourion	XXXIII: 26	p. 194, n. 106
4344	VIII.B	CXXI: 12	Black Serpentine	Kourion		p. 194, n. 106
4345	III.B	CXXI: 9	Black Serpentine	Kourion		
4346	VII.F/IV.B	CXXI: 13	Grey Serpentine	Amathus		p. 193, n. 100
4347	VIII.A	CXVIII: 2	Grey Serpentine	Kourion		p. 198, No. 48
4348	X.A	CXXI: 1	Black Serpentine	Kourion	XXXII: 21	p. 198, No. 47
4349	X.A	CXXI: 2	Black Serpentine	Kourion		p. 198, No. 49
4350	III.B/VIII.A	CXX: 1	Black Serpentine	Kourion	XXXII: 17	p. 198, No. 45
4351	III.B	CXIX: 11	Grey Serpentine	Ayia Paraskevi		p. 193, n. 100
4352	V.G/VIII.A	CXIX: 2	Grey Serpentine	Amathus	XXXIII: 32	p. 198, No. 41
4353	VIII.B	CXIX: 10	Black Serpentine	Ayia Paraskevi	XXXIII: 31	p. 194, n. 106
4354	Worn		Steatite	Amathus		
4355	Worn		Steatite	Amathus		
4356	Worn		Steatite	Amathus		
4357	III.B		Steatite			
4358	III.A		White Paste			
4359	II.E		White Paste			
4360	II.i	CXX: 14	Haematite	Kourion	XXXI: 5	p. 197, No. 9

CESNOLA, CYPRUS

Plate	Type
XXXI: 4	I.F
XXXI: 6	I.F
XXXII: 22	V.F/IX
XXXIII: 23	V.i/IX

Others are listed above under the Cesnola Collection.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD

Reg. No.	Type	Material	Buchanan, <i>Cat. Anc. N. Eastern Seals I</i>	Provenience, Reference
1927.2965	VI.B.3	Haematite	953	
1961.462	II.F	Cornelian	954	
1921.1197	V.E	Haematite	955	
1896.5	III.A.2	Chalcocite	956	Pyla, Hennessy, <i>Stephania</i> , p. 41 (Buchanan) <i>Bull. Corr. Hell.</i> XC, 1966, p. 4, fig. 2
1889.357	III.A.2	Chalcocite	957	Hennessy, <i>Stephania</i> , p. 41 (Buchanan)
1896.4	III.A.2	Chalcocite	958	Hennessy, <i>Stephania</i> , p. 41 (Buchanan) Nikolidhes, Ohnefalsch-Richter Coll.
1962.94	VII.M/IX	Brown Steatite	961	
1896.1908, 013	VII.B/IX	Steatite	962	
1895.81	III.B.2	Steatite	963	
1896.1908, 012	III.B.3	Steatite	964	
1953.115	III.B.3	Steatite	965	Ohnefalsch-Richter, <i>Kypros</i> , Kythrea, Fig. 70
1952.120	V.H	Grey Serpentine	966	
1933.413	III.A.1	Steatite	967	
1892.1411	III.B.3	Steatite	968	
1952.432	IV.A	Green Serpentine	969	Myrtou-Pigadhes, Pl. V, p. 93
1922.7	VIII.A	Steatite	970	
1895.77	VIII.B	Steatite	971	
1920.71	VIII.B	Steatite	972	
1940.229	IV.B	Black Serpentine	973	
1875.78	VIII.B	Steatite	974	
1875.82	VIII.B	Steatite	975	
1895.79	VIII.A	Steatite	976	
1920.70	X.A	Steatite	977	
1895.80	X.A	Grey Serpentine	979	
1920.72	X.B	Grey Serpentine	980	
1889.354	X.A	Steatite	981	
1886.1036	X.B	Grey Schist	982	
1886.1037	X.B	Brown Faience	983	
1889.350	IV.A	Steatite	984	
1933.1096	IV.A	Green Serpentine	985	Ayia Paraskevi Cemetery, <i>Bull. Corr. Hell.</i> LXXXI, 1957, pp. 15 f.
1889.346	V.G	Black Serpentine	986	
1913.168	V.A/i	Steatite	988	Hogarth, <i>Hittite Seals</i> , 177

It is considered that Ashmolean 1941. 158, 1941. 159, 1941. 692, (Buchanan Nos. 959, 960, 978), are of doubtful origin.

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, CAMBRIDGE

Mus. No.	Type	Material	Provenience
Gr 81.1901	III.B.2	Steatite	E. Crete
Gr 70.1901	III.A.1/IV.A	Steatite	Cyprus

MUSÉE DU LOUVRE

Cylinders

Delaporte <i>Cat. Cyl.</i> <i>Louvre</i> , II Pl. 105, 106	Type	Material	Reference
A.1168	I.E(N)	Calcaire Gris	
A.955	VII.E	Hématite	Contenau, <i>La glyptique syro-hittite</i> , No. 208
A.1169	I.E(N)	Calcaire Blanc	
A.1173	V.E(N)	Calcaire Gris	
A.1172	V.G	Serpentine Brune	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 193, n. 98
1178	V.E(N)	Calcaire Blanc	
1175	V.i	Calcaire Gris	
1177	VI.E/VII.i	Hématite	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 195, n. 110
1179	VIII.B	Hématite Gris	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 106
1180	VIII.A	Hématite	
1181	VIII.A/IX	Calcaire Brun	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 101
1183	VIII.B	Calcaire Brunâtre	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 106
1184	VIII.B	Serpentine	<i>Ibid.</i>
1185	VIII.A	Bronze	<i>Ibid.</i>
1186	VIII.B	Hématite	
1187	VIII.B	Serpentine	
1188	VIII.A	Calcaire Noir	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 193, n. 98
1189	VI.4/IX	Calcaire Blanc avec traces d'émail vert	
1190	III.B.1	Calcaire Gris	
1191	II.E/V.E	Hématite	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 188, n. 68
1192	III.A.2	Serpentine	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 189, n. 76
1193	VI.B.3	Hématite	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 188, n. 72
1194	VI.B.2	Hématite	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 188, n. 68
1195	VI.B.3/IX	Hématite	<i>Ibid.</i>
1196	VI.A.2—3	Hématite	<i>Ibid.</i>
1197	VII.A/IX	Hématite	<i>Ibid.</i>
1198	V.E	Plomb	Hennessy, <i>Stephania</i> , p. 41 (Buchanan)
1199	V.G	Cornaline	
AM.1639	VII.i/F	Hématite	Masson in <i>Bull. Corr. Hell.</i> LXXXI, 1957, p. 14, No. 9, fig. 9
AO.11.992	VII.G	Steatite Bleu	

CABINET DES MÉDAILLES

Cylinders

No.	Type	Material	Publication
BN.478	VI.B.2	Hématite	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 188, n. 72
BN.477	VI.B.3	Hématite	Contenau, <i>La glyptique syro-hittite</i> , No. 199 <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 188, n. 72
BN.476	VI.B.2	Hématite	Contenau, <i>op. cit.</i> , No. 203, cf. Kenna, <i>Cretan Seals</i> , p. 61, n. 12 Contenau, <i>op. cit.</i> , No. 206, cf. Kenna, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 61, n. 12 <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 188, n. 68

THEBES MUSEUM

The author believes that the cylinder of Mitannian character, *Athens National Museum*, 6214, from the Tiryns Treasure (*Athen. Mitt.* LV, 1930, Pl. II: 6), probably, like some of the cylinders from the Kadmeion, came to Helladic Greece by way of Cyprus.

Cylinders

Reg. No.	Type	Material	Provenience	Publication
178	VII.A	Lapis Lazuli	Kadmeion	
184	VI.A	Lapis Lazuli	Kadmeion	
176	V.F	Lapis Lazuli	Kadmeion	
214	VII.J/A	Lapis Lazuli	Kadmeion	
185	II.E/i	Lapis Lazuli	Kadmeion	
195	II.E/G	Lapis Lazuli	Kadmeion	
192	II.F	Lapis Lazuli	Kadmeion	
203	II.i/F	Lapis Lazuli	Kadmeion	
213	II.i	Lapis Lazuli	Kadmeion	
179	II.E	Lapis Lazuli	Kadmeion	
196	II.F	Lapis Lazuli	Kadmeion	

ATHENS NATIONAL MUSEUM

Cylinders

NM	VI.B.2/3	Haematite	Excavations at Larissa, Argos 1930	<i>Bull. Corr. Hell.</i> LXI, 1937, pp. 1 ff., Fig. 3
Λ 167	V.G.	Haematite	Perati T. 142	<i>Εργον</i> 1962, p. 24, Fig. 31; <i>Χαριστήριον εις 'Α. 'Ορλάνδον</i> , Pl. LXVI:c
2447	VII.A	Haematite	Mycenae (Tsountas) T. 47	<i>Εφ. 'Αρχ.</i> , 1888, pp. 151ff., Pl. 10: No. 38.

Conoid

8185	C.2	Black Marble	Perati, Tomb 24	<i>Corpus Min. und Myk. Siegel</i> I, No. 396
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PIERPONT MORGAN LIBRARY, NEW YORK

Cylinders

Ward No.	Type	Material	Publication Ward, <i>Cylinders and other ancient oriental seals</i>
182	II.F	Haematite	p. 84
183	VI.A.4	Haematite	p. 84
191	VI.A/IX	Haematite	p. 87
193	X	Steatite	p. 88
194	V.G/IX	Steatite	p. 88
192	X	Steatite	p. 87
203	V.i	Black Serpentine	p. 92

UNIVERSITY OF UPPSALA, GUSTAVIANUM

Scarab

B.3	Black Marble	Furumark in <i>Opuscula Atheniensi</i> I, pp. 47 ff.
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Reference	Type	Material	Provenience	Publication
STAATL. MUS. EAST BERLIN				
<i>Dept. of Greek Antiquities, Stamp</i>				
F. 67	Early Stamp	Limestone	Cyprus	Furtwängler, <i>Beschr. d. geschn. Steine im Antiquarium</i> , No. 67
<i>Dept. of N. Eastern Ant., Cylinders</i>				
VA.735	VII.A	Haematite	Cesnola, Cyprus	<i>Vorderasiat. Rollsiegel</i> , Moortgat, No. 585; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 188, n. 68
VA.738	II.F	Haematite	Cesnola, Cyprus	Moortgat, No. 540
VA.736	II.E(N)	Haematite	Cesnola, Cyprus	Moortgat, No. 567; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 181, n. 17
VA.737	II.F	Haematite	Cesnola, Cyprus	Moortgat, No. 543
VA.1958	II.A	Haematite	Assur, 20.110	Moortgat, No. 583, p. 138; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 197, No. 14
VA.2722	VII.A	Haematite		Moortgat 584; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 197, No. 15
ANTIKENABTEILUNG (EHM. STAATLICHE MUSEEN) BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG				
<i>Conoid</i>				
52	B.2	Marble	Cyprus	
53	B.1	Marble	Cyprus	Furtwängler, <i>op. cit.</i> , No. 53
<i>Cylinder</i>				
S 4449	II.f	Haematite	Syro-Cypriote	<i>Ibid.</i> , No. 130
AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, MELBOURNE				
<i>Cylinders</i>				
III.A.2/V.i		Chalcocite	Stephania T. 14.40	HENNESSY, <i>Stephania</i> , Pl. VIII:e
MUSÉE LAVIGERIE, CARTHAGE				
<i>Cylinder</i>				
VI.B.4/IX		Marble		<i>Cahiers de Byrsa</i> VII, 1957, p. 26, No. 7, Pl. III

Reference	Type	Material	Provenience	Publication
WALTERS ART GALLERY, BALTIMORE				
<i>Cylinders</i>				
42.423	VII.A	Black Marble	Cyprus	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 188, n. 68, <i>Iraq</i> VI, 1939, Pl. VIII: No. 61
42.222	III.A.2/VII.A	Chalcocite	Cyprus	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 198, No. 36, <i>Iraq</i> VI, 1939, Pl. VIII: No. 62
C.76	VII.A	Plaster Impression		<i>Ibid.</i> No. 63. <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 184, No. 10 Pl. VIII
C.62	III.A.1	Plaster Impression		<i>Ibid.</i> No. 37. <i>Iraq</i> VI, 1939, Pl. VIII: No. 66

Conoids

42.363	B.3 C.2	Black Marble Volcanic Tufa		<i>Iraq</i> VI, 1939, Pl. IX: No. 77 <i>Ibid.</i> No. 78
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MUSÉE D'ART ET D'HISTOIRE, GENEVA

Cylinders

P.401	VI.B.2	Haematite		See Vollenweider, <i>Cat. raisonné</i>
12689	VI.B.3	Haematite		
P.751	III.A.3/VI.A.4	Black Marble		
P844/1897	VII.L	Black Marble		
P847/1897	VII.H/A	Black Marble		
P849	VII.H/G	Black Marble		
173.MF.1341	VII.N/L	Steatite		
P841	VII.i	Steatite		
P848	VII.B	Black Marble		
P842	VII.i/VIII.A	Black Marble		
P843	VIII.B/IX	Black Marble		
P752	VIII.A	Black Marble		
179/MF.1375	X.A	Steatite		
P753	VIII.B	Black Marble		

COLLECTION DE CLERCQ (NOW IN THE LOUVRE)

Cylinders

<i>Cat.</i> , Vol. I				Ohnefalsch-Richter, <i>Kypros</i>
Pl. II: 18	III.A.1	Porphyre aventurine		Pl. XXVIII: 8
Pl. I: 4	II.E(N)	Porphyre noir		Pl. XXVIII: 12
Pl. IV: 35	IV.A	Porphyre brun		Pl. XXVIII: 15
Pl. IV: 29	VIII.A	Porphyre vert foncé		Pl. XXVIII: 16
Pl. XVII: 156	II.A	Hématite		Pl. XXVIII: 18
Pl. IV: 32	IV.A/III.B.2	Porphyre noir		Pl. XXVIII: 19
Pl. IV: 30	VIII.A	Porphyre brun		Pl. XXVIII: 20
Pl. IV: 34	III.A.1	Porphyre noir		Pl. XXVIII: 23
Pl. IV: 31	V.G/IX	Porphyre brun		Pl. XXVIII: 24
Pl. IV: 39	V.G/IX	Hématite		Pl. XXVIII: 27
Pl. IV: 40	III.B/IX	Porphyre noir		Pl. XXXI: 12

Reference	Type	Material	Reference
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Z.D. PIERIDES, LARNACA

Cylinders

Z.P1	VII.I/M	Chalcocite
Z.P2	III.A.2	Grey Steatite
Z.P3	V.G/IX	Black Steatite
Z.P4	III.B.2/IX	Black Steatite
Z.P5	III.B.2/IX	Copper
Z.P6	VIII.B	Green Steatite

Stamps

Z.P7	C.2	Grey Steatite	Conoid
Z.P8	C.1	Grey Steatite	Conoid
Z.P9	C.1	Grey Steatite	Conoid

G.D. PIERIDES, LARNACA

Cylinders

847	III.A.3
848	III.B.3
849	III.A.2
850	III.B.3
851	III.B.3
852	III.B.2
964	I.A
965	VII.A
967	VII.F/H
969	II.F
970	I.C
996	I.F

SCHMIDT COLLECTION, SOLOTHURN

Cylinder

VI.4	Chalcocite	With gold caps; cult scene <i>without</i> the sacred tree. Finest period.
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MIDLO COLLECTION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Cylinders

VI.f	Chalcocite	First stage of decline after finest period
VIIh/IX	Serpentine	Third stage of decline after finest period
IIg	Yellow Steatite	Syro-Cypriote

Reference	Type	Material	Reference
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AN ENGLISH PRIVATE COLLECTION

Cylinders

No. 1	VI.A.3	Haematite
No. 2	VI.B.3	Haematite
No. 3	VII.F	Chalcocite
No. 4	V.G	Black Marble
No. 5	V.G/IX	Brown Marble
No. 6	X.A	Black steatite
No. 7	V.G	Faience
No. 8	II.E	Haematite
No. 9	VII.J	Black Steatite
No. 10	VI.B.4/IX	Black steatite

Stamps

No. 11	A.2 defaced	Black Marble	Conoid
No. 12	B.2	Black Marble	Conoid
No. 13	B.2	Green Steatite	Conoid
No. 14	C.1	Brown Steatite	Conoid
No. 15	B.2	Black Marble	Conoid
No. 16	B.2	Black Marble	Conoid
No. 17	B.2	Black Marble	Conoid
No. 18	B.1	Black Marble	Human Head
No. 19	C.1	Black Marble	Human Head
No. 20	C.2	Black Marble	Human Head
No. 21	B.3	Green Jasper	Scarab

ERLENMEYER COLLECTION

No. 1	VII.J	Haematite
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JANTZEN COLLECTION, BAD HOMBURG, GERMANY

Cylinders

Coll. No.	Type	Material	Provenience
27	III.A.3/V.i	Chalcocite	All believed to have come from Cyprus cf. <i>Arch. Anz.</i> , 1969, p. 120
28	III.A.1	Chalcocite	
31	I.F	Haematite	
32	IV.A	Black Steatite	
33	II.D	Haematite	
34	I.D	Haematite	
37	III.A.1/IV.A	Black Steatite	

ANTIOCH MUSEUM

Cylinder

Inv. No.	Type	Material	Provenience	Reference
4872	VI.B.1	Black marble	Tel Judeidah 18th—15th century B. C. levels	Unpublished

ALEPPO MUSEUM

Cylinder

VI.A.2	Haematite	Ras Shamra	<i>Syria</i> XVII, 1936, Pl. XVI: 4
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OHNEFALSCH-RICHTER, KYPROS

Fig. No.	Type	Plate	Provenience	Reference
Fig. 1	VIII.B.1	XCIV: 5	Ayia Paraskevi	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 189, n. 76
Fig. 2	X.A			
Fig. 12	VI.A.1			
Fig. 13	V.i/VII.i/M	XXXI: 14 CXVI: 10	Ayia Paraskevi	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 106 <i>Ibid.</i>
Fig. 22	IV.B			
Fig. 23	VII.A	XCIV: 16 XXXI: 8	Ayia Paraskevi	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 189, n. 76
Fig. 24	VII.F/IV.B.2		Ayia Paraskevi	
Fig. 25	VII.F		Ayia Paraskevi	
Fig. 26	VII.D	XCIV: 16 XXXI: 8	Ayia Paraskevi	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 190, n. 80
Fig. 27	III.B/VIII.A		Ayia Paraskevi	
Fig. 28	III.A/VII.F		Ayia Paraskevi	
Fig. 59	V.E/IX	XCIV: 16 XXXI: 8	Ayia Paraskevi	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 190, n. 80
Fig. 60	IV.B		Ayia Paraskevi	
Fig. 61	IV.B		Ayia Paraskevi	
Fig. 62	IV.A	XCIV: 16 XXXI: 8	Kephalonisi	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 190, n. 80
Fig. 63	IV.B			
Fig. 69	III.A.3			
Fig. 70	VII.E/IX	XCIV: 16 XXXI: 8	Kephalonisi	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 190, n. 80

OHNEFALSCH-RICHTER, KYPROS

Plate No.	Type	Material	Other Plates	Provenience	Other Publications and References
Pl. XXVIII:					
9	I.E(N)	Faience	CXXVIII: 2	Ayia Paraskevi Krater Tomb	Berlin Museum; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 181, n. 18
10	II.E(N)	Faience	CXXVIII: 11	Ayia Paraskevi	<i>Ibid.</i>
12	II.E(N)	Faience			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XIV: 57
13	II.E(N)	Faience			
14	VIII.A	Faience			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> Pl. XIV: 34; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 101
17	VIII.A	Faience	LXXIV: 3		<i>Ibid.</i>
21	III.A/IV.B	Faience			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> XIV: 33 <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> II, 1886, Pl. VI: 10; <i>op. cit.</i> LII, 1948, p. 193, n. 98
22	III.A.2	Faience	LXXIX: 3		Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XII: 10; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 193, n. 98
25	V.G/VIII.A	Faience			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XIV: 45; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 198, No. 42
Pl. XXIX:					
3	If Cypriote VIII.A				<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> II, 1886 Pl. VI: 14
5	III.B.2				<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> II, 1886, Pl. V: 2
Pl. XXX: 12	III.A.2			Ayia Paraskevi	
Pl. XXXI:					
6	VI.B			Ayia Paraskevi Coll. Konstantinides	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 181, n. 18
7	III.B				Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XIII: 27
8	III.A.2			Ayia Paraskevi Col. Warren Collection	
9	II.E				Berlin Museum
11	II.E/IV.B		CLI: 33	Coll. Konstantinides	cf. No. 7; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 180, n. 12, 15
13	III.A.2			Ayia Paraskevi	
14	V.i/VII.i/M		p. 30, Fig. 13 CXVI: 10		Berlin Museum 2590
Pl. LXXIV:					
1	VIII.A		LXXVIII: 12		cf. Cesnola, <i>Atlas</i> III, Pl. CXXI: 5; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 106

OHNEFALSCH-RICHTER, KYPROS

Plate No.	Type	Other Plates	Provenience	Other Publications
Pl. LXXIV: 2	VIII.A			<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 106; Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> Pl. XIII: 19
3	VIII.A	XXVIII: 1 f.		
4	VIII.A			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> Pl. XV: 51; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 101
LXXIX: 1	VIII.B	LXXIV: 2		
2	III.A.2			<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 193, n. 98; Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XII: 11
3	III.A.2	XXVIII: 22		
4	III.B.1			Cesnola <i>Salaminia</i> Pl. XIII: 20; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 106
5	III.B.3			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XIII: 26
6	VII.A			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XIII: 29; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 188, n. 72
7	VIII.A	LXXIV: 4		
8	VIII.A	XXVIII: 14		
		LXXIV: 3		
20	III.B.3	Fig. 69	Kephalonisi	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 193, n. 98
LXXXVII: 1	X.A			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> Pl. XIII: 18; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 106
2	X.A	XCIV: 18		<i>Ibid.</i> ; Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> Pl. XIII: 24
3	III.A.2			Cesnola, <i>Atlas III</i> Pl. CXIX: 12; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 192, n. 89
4	III.A.2			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> Pl. XII: 6; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 139, n. 76
5	III.B.3/IX			<i>Ibid.</i> ; Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XII: 7
6	III.B.3			Cesnola, <i>Atlas III</i> , Pl. CXXI: 6; Cesnola, <i>Cyprus</i> , Pl. XXXII: 18
7	III.B.1			<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 189, n. 76; Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XIV: 43
8	III.A.2	XCIV: 15		Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XII: 8; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 189, n. 76
9	V.A.4			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Fig. 11a

Plate No.	Type	Other Plates	Provenience	Other Publications
XCIV:				
3	III.B.3	LXXIX: 20, Fig. 69		
5	VIII.B.1	Fig. 1		<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 106
6	X.A	Fig. 2		
10	III.B.1	XXXI: 11		
14	VIII.A			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XIV: 36; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 193, n. 100
16	VIII.A/IV.B		Ayia Paraskevi	
17	VIII.B.1	LXXIV: 2 LXXIX: 1		
19	III.A.2	LXXXVII: 4		
CXVI:				
1	IV.A			<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 187, n. 64, p. 189, n. 76; Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XIV: 38
2	III.B.3/IX			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XII: 7
3	III.B.3			<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 189, n. 76; Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XIV: 43
4	II.F			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Fig. 115
6	V.F			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XIV: 39; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 180, n. 12
7	II.E			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Fig. 123
8	VI.B.1			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Fig. 122
10	V.i/VII.i/M	XXXI: 14, Fig. 13		
CXXVII:				
4	VII.B			<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 190, n. 77; Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XII: 9
5	VII.A		Scaling Ayia Paraskevi	
6	VII.B			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XIV: 37; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 190, n. 77
CLI:				
2	I.E(N)	XXVIII: 9; CLI: 4		
3	VII.F/IV.B.2	CLXXI: 14v, Fig. 34v	Ayia Paraskevi T. 14	<i>Cat. Cyp. Mus.</i> , No. 4507
Clay Cylinder				
5	VIII.A		Ayia Paraskevi	
11	II.E(N)	XXVIII: 10		
12	IV.A/VIII.A		Ayia Paraskevi	
18	III.A		Ayia Paraskevi	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 190, n. 80
19	III.B/IX		Ayia Paraskevi	<i>Op. cit.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 106
25	VIII.A		Ayia Paraskevi	
26	III.B/IX		Ayia Paraskevi	

Plate No.	Type	Other Plates	Provenience	Other Publications
28	VI.B	XXXI: 6	Ayia Paraskevi	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 101 cf. Cesnola, <i>Atlas</i> III, Pl. CXVIII: 4
29	III.A.2		Ayia Paraskevi	
30	X.A		Ayia Paraskevi	
31	II.i/IX			
32	III.A.2	XXXI: 13		
33	II.E/V.i	XXXI: 11		
CXCIV: 6	VIII.B.3			<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 106; Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XII: 12
7	VII.G/i			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , p. 129, Fig. 121
8	VIII.B.3			Cesnola, <i>Salaminia</i> , Pl. XII: 13; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 106

BEIRUT MUSEUM

Cylinders

Inv. No.	Type	Material	Provenience: Byblos	Dunand, Fouilles de Byblos
No 1564	III. A.3	Steatite		I, Pl. CXXIV
1822	VII. A.F.P./IX	Marble	I, Level V; Salle VI	I Pl. CXXIV
1658	V. F. with script sign	Haematite	I, Level III; North of Room C	I, Pl. CXXIV
3391	III. A.3	Green Steatite	I, Level XIV	I, Pl. CXXV
3059	VII. I/P	Grey Steatite	I, Level X	I, Pl. CXXV
6863	VII. C/IX	Dark Green Steatite	Surface Find	II, Pl. CXCII
9078	VII. H. with script sign	Serpentine	II, Level V	II, Pl. CXCII
7471	VII. P.J.L.	Steatite	Surface Find	II, Pl. CXCII
7500	VII. J.P.	Steatite	Surface Find	II, Pl. CXCII
3396	VII. C.F/IX	Green Steatite	I, Level XIV; Salle F	I, Pl. CXXVI
13459	VII. C.F/IX	Steatite	II2, Level XV	II, Pl. CXCII
11464	VII. A.F	Black and Red Marble	II2, Level X	II, Pl. CXCIII
9291	VII. C/IX	Black Steatite	II, Level I-V	II, Pl. CXCIII
8024	VII. J/IX	Grey Marble	II, Level II	II, Pl. CXII
9059	VII. A/IX	Green Steatite	II, Level V	II, Pl. CXCII

Reference	Type	Material	Provenience, other References
SCHAEFFER, MISSIONS EN CHYPRE			
<i>Cylinders</i>			
p. 105, Fig. 44,	V.G	Green Steatite,	Enkomi Fr. T. 6, No. 63; Schaeffer, <i>Enkomi-Alasia</i> I, p. 89, Pls. VI: 4,
Pl. XXXVI: 2	II.i	Gold Caps	VII: 1; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 195, n. 109
pp. 89, 112, 113, Figs. 48, 49		Haematite	Kenna, <i>Cretan Seals</i> , p. 6, n. 12, Enkomi 1934, Trial Trench 37 No. 2. Cyprus Museum Photo G. 2433; Frankfort <i>Cylinder Seals</i> , p. 303
pp. 44, 45, Figs. 18, 19	VI.A.4	Haematite	<i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> V, p. 188, n. 2, with bibliography Kazaphani
<i>Stamps (conoids)</i>			
Pl. XXXVI: 2: (2)	C.1	Steatite	Enkomi 1934, Fr. T. 6, <i>Enkomi-Alasia</i> , p. 71, Fig. 22, No. 106, p. 139
Pl. XXXVI: 4: (4)	C.1	Steatite	Enkomi, Fr. T. 6, <i>Enkomi-Alasia</i> , p. 71, Fig. 22, No. 110, p. 139
SCHAEFFER, ENKOMI-ALASIA I			
<i>Cylinders</i>			
p. 58, Fig. 14	VII.i/F	Haematite	Sinda. Musée du Louvre, Dussaud, <i>Les Civ. préhelléniques</i> , p. 265, p. 430, Figs. 188, 319; <i>Bull. Corr. Hell.</i> LXXXI, 1957, p. 14, fig. 9
p. 90, Fig. 33: 1 = Pl. VII: 3 = Pl. VIII: 2, 4	V.G	Black Marble	No. 5026, Enkomi, Fr. T. 5
<i>Ibid.</i> 2 = Pl. VII: 4 = Pl. VIII: 1, 5	V.G	Steatite	No. 4026, Enkomi
<i>Ibid.</i> 3 = Pl. VII: 2 = Pl. VIII: 3	V.G	Steatite	No. 4543, Enkomi, Fr. T. 5
Pl. VII: 5	V.G/IX	Steatite	Idalion 482, <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp.</i> II, Pl. CLXXXVI: 19
p. 94, Fig. 35	V.G	Steatite	Kourion

Reference	Type	Material	Provenience	
<i>Stamps Conoids</i>				
p. 74, Fig. 23: A, Pl. V: 1, 12	B.2	Steatite	Enkomi, 1949—50	No. 5124
p. 72, Fig. 23: B, Pl. V: 2	B.1	Steatite	Enkomi, 1949—50	No. 4063
p. 74, Fig. 25:				
A, Pl. V: 7, 11	C.1	Steatite	Enkomi 1949—50	No. 4030
B, Pl. V: 10	C.3/D.1	Grey Steatite	Enkomi 1949—50	No. 4066
C, Pl. V: 8	C.3/D.1	Grey Steatite	Enkomi 1949—50	No. 5145
D, Pl. V: 5	C.3	Grey Steatite	Enkomi 1949—50	No. 5143
p. 75, Fig. 26:				
A	B.1	Green Steatite	Enkomi 1950	No. 5513
B	C.1	Green Steatite	Enkomi 1950	No. 5508
p. 76, Fig. 27:				
1	C.1	Black Steatite	Idalion 645	<i>Swed. Cyp. Exp.</i> II, Pl. CLXXXVI: 1
2	C.2	Grey Steatite	Idalion 885	<i>Op. cit.</i> II, Pl. CLXXXV: 18
3	C.2	Black Steatite	Idalion 909	<i>Op. cit.</i> II, Pl. CLXXXV: 17
4, 6	B.1	Black Steatite	Idalion 643	<i>Op. cit.</i> II, Pl. CLXXXVI: 2
5	C.2	Black Steatite	Ayia Irini 2689	<i>Op. cit.</i> II, Pl. CCXLIII: 14
7	B.3	Steatite	American Univ. Beirut	
p. 77, Fig. 28:				
1	B.3	Steatite		<i>Bull. Corr. Hell.</i> LXXXI, 1957, p. 23
3	B.3	Steatite		
5	B.3	Steatite		
Pl. V:				
3, 9	C.1	Steatite		No. 4073
4, 6	C.3	Steatite		No. 5106

PETRIE, ANCIENT GAZA IV

Plate No.	Type	Material	Present Place	Other references
p. 5, No. 2, Pl. XII: 2	V.g	Haematite	Jerusalem Mus., 33.3979	J. Nougayrol, <i>Cylindres Palestiniens</i> , No. XXXVI
p. 5, No. 3, Pl. XII: 3	V. e	Haematite	Jerusalem Mus., 35.4013	<i>Ibid.</i> , No. CXXIII
p. 5, No. 4, Pl. XII: 4	V. g	Haematite	Jerusalem Mus., 35.4012	<i>Ibid.</i> , No. CVII
p. 5, No. 5, Pl. XII: 5	VIII.a	Steatite	Unknown	<i>Ibid.</i> , No. CXVI
p. 5, No. 6, Pl. XII: 6	VIII.a	Steatite	Unknown	<i>Ibid.</i> , No. CXVII
p. 5, No. 7, Pl. XII: 7	VIII.b	Steatite	Unknown	<i>Ibid.</i> , No. XLII
p. 5, No. 8, Pl. XII: 8	VIII.a	Steatite	Unknown	<i>Ibid.</i> , No. XXX
p. 5, No. 10, Pl. XII: 10	VIII.b	Steatite	Unknown	<i>Ibid.</i> , No. CXLVII

SWEDISH CYPRUS EXPEDITION

Cylinders

Reference	Type	Material	Provenience	Other Publications
I, p. 333, Pl. LXIII: 1, Pl. CL: 14 I, p. 357, p. 576	I.E(N)	Grey Faience	Ayios Iakovos, T. 8 ^{III} , No. 84 Ayios Iakovos, Bronze Age Sanctuary	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 181, n. 18
Pl. LXVII: 3, Pl. CL: 9	VI.B.4	Chalcocite	Ayios Iakovos, Bronze Age Sanctuary	<i>Op. cit.</i> p. 197, No. 3 Frankfort, <i>Cylinder Saels</i> , p. 290, n. 4
12, Pl. CL: 8	VI.B.3	Haematite	Ayios Iakovos, Bronze Age Sanctuary	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 197, No. 12 Frankfort <i>loc. cit.</i>
28, Pl. CL: 10	III.A.2	Black Marble	Ayios Iakovos, Bronze Age Sanctuary	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 189, n. 74, n. 76
I, p. 474, Pl. LXXVI: 2, Pl. CL: 11	II.E(N)	White Faience	Enkomi, T. 2 ^I , No. 67	<i>Op. cit.</i> , p. 181, n. 18
Pl. LXXVI: 2, Pl. CL: 15	III.A.2	Steatite	T. 2 ^I , No. 68	<i>Op. cit.</i> , p. 195, n. 110; <i>Bull.</i> <i>Corr. Hell.</i> LXXXI, 1957, pp. 7 f., Fig. 1
I, p. 499, Pl. LXXXI: 8, Pl. CL: 12	V.A/IX	Steatite	T. 7A, No. 6	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 101
I, p. 509, Pl. LXXXI: 2	III.B.2	Faience	T. 10 ^I , No. 63	
I, p. 524, Pl. LXXXIV: 1, Pl. CL: 16	IV.B	Steatite	T. 11, No. 253	<i>Op. cit.</i> , p. 194, n. 101
I, Pl. CL: 13	VII.H	Green Serpentine	T. 11, No. 273	<i>Op. cit.</i> , p. 198, No. 38; Hennessy, <i>Stephania</i> , p. 41
I, Pl. LXXXIV: 1	V.F	White Faience	T. 11, No. 200	
I, p. 530, No. 26	V.G.	White Faience	T. 13, No. 26	
I, p. 545, Pl. LXXXVII: 2, Pl. CL: 17	III.A.1	Black Steatite	T. 17, No. 75	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 195, n. 110
II, p. 555, Pl. CLXXXVI: 17	V.i	Haematite	Idalion, No. 877	<i>Op. cit.</i> , p. 195, n. 110
II, p. 542, Pl. CLXXXVI: 18	V.i	Lapis Lazuli	Idalion, No. 369	<i>Ibid.</i>
II, p. 545, Pl. CLXXXVI: 19	V.G/IX	Steatite	Idalion, No. 482	<i>Op. cit.</i> , p. 195, n. 109; Schaeffer, <i>Enkomi-Alasia I</i> , p. 92, Pl. VII: 5
II, p. 543, Pl. CLXXXVI: 20	IV.A	Black Steatite	Idalion, No. 390	
II, p. 564, Pl. CLXXXVI: 21	IV.B	Faience	Idalion, No. 1294	<i>Bull. Corr. Hell.</i> LXXXI, 1957, pp. 18 f., Figs. 12, 13
II, p. 730, Pl. CCXLIII, No. 20	VIII.B	Black Steatite	Ayia Irini, No. 1550	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 194, n. 104
p. 773, Pl. CCXLIII, No. 21	X	Steatite	Ayia Irini, No. 2752	<i>Ibid.</i>

Reference	Type	Material	Provenience, Reference
<i>Stamps Conoids</i>			
I, p. 521, Pl. LXXXIV: 1	C.2	Lead	Enkomi T. 11, No. 201
II, p. 556, Pl. CLXXXV: 17	C.2	Black Steatite	Idalion No. 909
p. 555, Pl. CLXXXV: 18	C.2	Grey Steatite	Idalion No. 885
p. 564, Pl. CLXXXV: 19	V.G	Steatite	Idalion No. 1323; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 195, n. 108
p. 545, Pl. CLXXXV: 20	C.1	Black Steatite	Idalion No. 472
p. 550, Pl. CLXXXVI: 1	C.1	Black Steatite	Idalion, No. 645, Schaeffer, <i>Enkomi-Alasia I</i> , p. 76, Fig. 27: 1
p. 550, Pl. CLXXXVI: 2	B.1	Black Steatite	Idalion, No. 643
p. 562, Pl. CLXXXVI: 3	C.2/D.2	Lead	Idalion, No. 1217
II, p. 771, Pl. CCXLIII: 14	C.2	Black Steatite	Ayia Irini, No. 2689

TELL DEIR ALLA

<i>Ill. London News</i> April 17th 1965, p. 34, Fig. 1a	I.E(N)	Faience	Tell Deir Alla
Fig. 1b	V.G	Steatite	Tell Deir Alla

KOURION

Cylinders

S 82	V.i	Serpentine	Kaloriziki; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 198, No. 29
S 81	V.i	Marble	Kaloriziki; <i>Op. cit.</i> LII, 1948, p. 198, No. 30
S 53	V.G/IX	Serpentine	Kaloriziki
T. 36	V.i/IX	Marble	T. 36; <i>Ibid.</i> No. 57
S 103	V.i/IX	Black Marble	T. 12; <i>Op. cit.</i> LII, 1948, p. 197, No. 23
S 104	V.i	Serpentine	T. 12; <i>Op. cit.</i> LII, 1948, p. 198, No. 28
<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> XLII, 1938, p. 268, Fig. 10b	V.G	Serpentine	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 198, No. 55, Trench 4, Room 33, Also Schaeffer, <i>Enkomi-Alasia I</i> , p. 94, Fig. 35
p. 268, Fig. 10c	V.i/H	Marble	Trench 4, Room 39, <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 198, No. 56

Conoids

NM	B.3	Black Marble	
S 8	B.3	Sandstone	
S 9	B.3	Sandstone	
<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> XLI, 1937, p. 79 f., Fig. 11	B.3	Steatite	Kourion T. 25A
<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> XLII, 1938, p. 268, Fig. 10d, p. 270	B.3	Grey faience	Kourion Trench 4, Room 41
p. 268, Fig. 10e, p. 270	B.3	Grey Faience	

Univ. Mus. Penn. Bull., Vol. 8, Jan. 1940, Pl. 11

"The crystal seal shown in the end piece is probably the finest yet found on the Island. The design and workmanship look Mycenaean, but the shape is a mature one, not used in Greece."

If Bronze Age, A.2; but as it is of Rock crystal, if the shape is an elongated conoid, it may well fall within an 8th century B.C. period.

VERHANDL. BERL. GES. F. ANTHROP., 1899, PP. 301—302, 338, FIG. XXIV B

No.	Type	Material	Provenience	Publication
18	III.A.2	Chalcocite "aus künstlicher Masse"	Nikolidhes or Pyla Tomb	<i>Bull. Corr. Hell.</i> XC, 1966, p. 4, Fig. 2. Ashm. Mus., Oxford, Inv. No. 1896.5
19	VI.A2/VIII.A	Black Steatite	Pyla Tomb	

FRANKFORT, CYLINDER SEALS

Pl. XLV: F	VI.A.4	Haematite	Ras Shamra	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 188, n. 72. <i>Ill. London News</i> Febr. 22nd, 1936, p. 310, Fig. 13
Pl. XLV: G	VII.A	Haematite	(Boston, 33.1006)	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> LII, 1948, p. 188, n. 68
Pl. XLV: E	Syrian/ ¹ Cypriote		Ras Shamra	
Pl. XLVI: R			Tell Abu Hawam (Palestine Mus. 34.186)	

KOUKLIA

(Universities of St. Andrews and Liverpool excavations, 1952)

Cylinders

KDAII.3 B	V.i	Faience	Evreti
.19	VI. 4/IX	Haematite	Evreti T. 3a
KA 1566(1)	III A.2/IV.A	Black Marble	Kouklia Trench

Stamps Conoids

KTAV 111	A.3	Black Marble	Asproyi T. V
KTAV 154	A.3	Pale Green Steatite	Asproyi T. V
KTE 28	A.3	Lapis Lazuli (Section of a conoid set in a gold finger-ring)	Evreti T. 8
<i>Journ. Hell. Stud.</i> LXXIII 1953, p. 133	A.2	Light Grey Steatite	Kouklia

¹ To this cylinder from Ras Shamra should be added, with Professor C. Schaeffer's kind permission, three cylinders now in the Damascus National Museum, viz, RS. 23.07 VI.B.1/2 Haematite

RS. 22.33 VI.A.2/3 Haematite

RS. 22.239 VI.B.1 Haematite

ENKOMI, (DIKAIOS' EXCAVATIONS)¹

Exc. Number	Type	Material	Exc. Number	Type	Material
<i>Cylinders</i>			1230	Worn	Black Marble
35	I.F	Black Marble	3296	II.E	White Faience
228	I.E	Haematite	—	V.F	Chalcocite, one gold cap
183	I.E(N)	Faience	1720	Worn	Blue Glass
1261	III.A.2	Black Marble	1437	VI.B.2	Haematite
1333	VII.B/IX	Black Marble	<i>Conoids</i>		
1265	V.G/IX	Steatite	813	C.1	Grey Marble
780	II.D	Lapis Lazuli	812	B.3	Grey Slate
1218	VII.A	Bronze	778	B.3	Black Marble
1905	V.H/I	Sealing	25	C.1	Diorite
2080	Worn	Steatite	1589	B.3	Diorite
1760	Worn	Steatite	52	Blank	White Marble
	IV.B		353	D.1	Cream Marble
1770	III.A.2/IV.B	Black Marble	1110	D.3	Black Marble
186	Worn	Grey Slate	3001	B.3	Black Marble
	VII.F/IX		1214	B.3	Black Marble
1265	Not Engraved	Diorite	1255	C.3	Grey Slate
1484	Not Engraved	Steatite	1122	C.2	Black Marble
1536	V.i	Slate	184	B.3/5	Black Marble
1448	VII.B	Slate	<i>Other shapes</i>		
1568	IV.B	Marble	1004	C.1	Blue grey Slate
1694	III.B.1	Green Slate			Theriomorph Man's Head
131	Not Engraved	Green Slate	1397	A.2	Steatite
1624	IV.B	Marble			Lentoid
1591	IV.A.2	Black Marble			
3288	Not Engraved	Grey Steatite			
912	Not Engraved	Steatite			
1949	V.i	Haematite			
1484	Not Engraved	Steatite			

¹ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 783 ff., and KENNA, *Cat. of the Cypr. Seals of the Bronze Age in the Brit. Mus.*, pp. 12-13. The author expresses his thanks to Dr Dikaios for his permission to list the seals found in his excavations.

Post-script. The following references to publications dealing with Cypriote Late Bronze Age glyptics may also be made: *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1964, p. 23; *op. cit.*, 1965, pp. 9 f. also in *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XC, 1966, pp. 305 ff.; *op. cit.* XCI, 1967, pp. 251, 255 ff., 552 ff.; *op. cit.* XCII, 1968, pp. 142 ff., 266, 410 ff.; *op. cit.* XCIII, 1969, p. 433, Fig. 2, p. 527, Fig. 169; Schachermeyr, F., *Ägäis und Orient*, pp. 54 ff. and n. 149; *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* III, 1967, pp. 93 ff.; *Syria* XLIV, 1957, pp. 111 ff.; *Antiquity* XLI, 1967, p. 208; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, Pl. XXVIb, p. 163; *Arch. Anz.*, 1962, pp. 23, 38; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, pp. 92 ff. (cf. above p. 657); Dikaios, *A Guide to the Cyprus Museum*, third, rev. ed., pp. 114 ff., esp. No. 23 (hunting scene with chariot, probably from Katydhat, Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1949/II-23/1); *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, p. 162, No. 57a; *Europa, Festschrift für Ernst Grumach*, pp. 143 ff.; Karageorghis, *Myc. Art from Cyprus*, Pls. XXXVII-XXXVIII; *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1968, pp. 7, 9, Pl. II: 6; *Opuscula Atheniensia* VIII, pp. 34 f.; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 72, 1968, pp. 334, 370f., 389 f., Pl. 123; 73, 1969, p. 244; *Syria* XLV, 1968, 263 ff., 269; *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, pp. 94 f., 135 ff., 144 f.; Karageorghis, *Cyprus*, Figs. 61, 62, 64; *Kadmos* VII, 1969, p. 103; Boardman, *Greek Gems and Finger Rings*, pp. 64 f. It may also be mentioned that there are two Cypriote cylinders at Megiddo, cf. *Megiddo* I, Pl. 66, No. 9 (talismanic, type IV. A) and Pl. 66, No. 12 (type VII.L/N).

RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY

Pottery

LATE CYPRIOTE I A

Stratification from Settlements

The earliest levels of the settlement at Kourion, "Bamboula", were not clearly distinctive, but may be dated to Late Cypriote IA₂ or IB, as both Base-ring and White Slip Wares occurred in them.¹ Area C, Level A: 1, contained 30 % plain wares, 2.84 % Red-on-Black, 26.49 % White Slip I, 17.97 % Base-ring I, 2.84 % Monochrome and 19.87 % Wash Ware (Black Slip, Red Slip and possibly Light-on-Dark Ware).² Area E, Level A: 1, contained earlier Red Polished I—II Wares and intrusive Late Cypriote IIC sherds.³ The percentages of ceramic categories run as follows: 60 % plain wares, 35 % Red Polished, 1 % White Slip I, 1 % Base-ring I and 1 % Monochrome. Levels belonging to the Late Cypriote IA phase as defined in the north-western part of the island have not been found at Kourion, although Proto Base-ring Ware turned up in one of the trenches.⁴

Layer 71 at Kalopsidha was probably an accumulation covering the latter part of Middle Cypriote III, Late Cypriote IA and possibly Late Cypriote IB.⁵ "Proto" Wares were lacking, but Late Cypriote features such as Monochrome, Black Lustrous Wheel-made, Base-ring and probably Red Slip IV were present. It is interesting to note that Base-ring I Ware, but not White Slip I Ware, occurred in this layer. White Painted VI Ware may be represented among the White Painted Cross Line Style fragments. Layer 67B at Kalopsidha may be ascribed to Late Cypriote IA. The sherds consisted of a majority of Middle Cypriote Wares mixed with 5.38 % Monochrome, 0.46 % Base-ring I, 0.93 % Plain White Wheel-made and 0.23 % White Painted Wheel-made. One of the White Painted Cross Line Style fragments is of coarse White Painted VI fabric. White Slip I Ware first occurred in the succeeding layers 67A and 69, of Late Cypriote IA₂.

The earliest phase (A) of Period II at Myrtou-Pigadhes yielded Red-on-Black, Black Slip and Red Slip Wares with a 1–2 % admixture of Base-ring I and White Slip I of fine quality, a few

¹ *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1969, p. 18; 1970, pp. 40, (53) (Table 6B), (72). BENSON ascribes these levels to Late Cypriote IA₁.

² *Op. cit.*, 1969, p. 18.

³ *Op. cit.*, 1969, p. 22; 1970, pp. 40, (56) (Table 8A), (73).

⁴ See above p. 135. A Proto Base-ring jug is said to have come from Episkopi, see above p. 128.

⁵ ÅSTRÖM, *Exc. at Kalopsidha*, pp. 51 ff.; *Levant III*, 1971, pp. 65 f.

Plain White fragments, and some examples of White Painted and Bichrome Wheel-made Ware.¹ This suggests a Late Cypriote IA2 or Late Cypriote IB1 date.

The pottery from Level IA (Late Cypriote IA) at Enkomi consisted of about 62–65 % Middle Cypriote Wares,² 7–10 % Monochrome, 7–12 % Cypriote Wheel-made, 8–13 % Bichrome Wheel-made and surprisingly small quantities of Base-ring I (1 %) and White Slip I (about 3–5 %). There are almost negligible occurrences of Black Lustrous Wheel-made (1–0.36 %), Red Lustrous Wheel-made (0.74 %) and White Shaved (0.17–1 %); the two latter fabrics are probably intrusive. Monochrome Ware was found in a foundation trench mixed with Middle Cypriote Wares.³ A thin layer above the Middle Cypriote occupation contained Middle Cypriote Wares and Wheel-made Wares including White Painted Wheel-made Ware in imitation of Bichrome Wheel-made Ware.⁴ Proto White Slip Ware occurred in Level IA, together with Base-ring I and White Slip I.⁵ As there is thus no stratigraphical evidence at Enkomi to show that Proto White Slip preceded White Slip I, it is possible that they are (at least partly) contemporary, regional varieties. Base-ring I occurred in one area in a lower layer than White Slip I as at Kalopsidha and Shechem.⁶

Tomb-groups

Four tomb-groups—Enkomi Cypriote Tombs 3 and 10¹, Ayios Iakovos Tomb 8¹ and Pendayia Tomb 1—are primary evidence for the first phase of Late Cypriote IA (L.C.IA1).⁷ They show that Middle Cypriote wares survive or slightly change into later fabrics (White Painted VI, Black Slip IV–V, Red Polished V, Red Slip IV–V), while new wares, such as Proto Monochrome, Proto Base-ring and Proto White Slip appear.

There were four burials in Enkomi Cypriote Tomb 3, dated late Middle Cypriote III by Dikaios.⁸ Its correlation to the Middle Cypriote level is not proven, so the contents have to be judged on their own evidence. Skeleton I presumably belonged to the oldest burial, followed by skeletons II, IV, III. Although most of the finds are Middle Cypriote survivals and have parallels in Enkomi French Tomb 12, I would regard Nos. 3 (burial I) and 2 (burial II) as White Painted VI Ware and date the tomb to Late Cypriote IA1. There were thus five Middle Cypriote pots and three Late Cypriote vases in the tomb.

The earliest burial group (I) in Enkomi Cypriote Tomb 10 appears to belong to Late Cypriote IA1 containing 1 White Painted V–VI, 1 White Painted VI, 1 White Painted Wheel-made I,

¹ *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 4.

² DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 444. As no distinction was made between Black Slip and White Painted Wares of Middle and Late Cypriote types, the percentage is no doubt too high.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 442.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 443.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 545 ff.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 547; ÅSTRÖM, *Exc. at Kalopsidha*, p. 54; *Opuscula Atheniensia* VII, p. 61, n. 4. White Slip Ware occurred, however, in the first burial layer of Enkomi Cypriote Tomb 10

before Base-ring I, which was present in the second burial layer, DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 444.

⁷ Stephanos Tomb 10 and Kalopsidha Tomb 11, both of late Middle Cypriote III, have been dated to Late Cypriote IA by MERRILLEES in *Levant* III, 1971, pp. 57 ff. These tomb groups have already been discussed in my *The Middle Cypriote Bronze Age*, pp. 190 f., 196 (= *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV: 1B*) and I cannot find any decisive signs in them to prove a Late Cypriote IA date.

⁸ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 347 ff.

2 Black Slip IV, 1 Red Slip IV, 1 Red Slip Wheel-made, 2 Plain White Wheel-made I, 1 Monochrome and 2 Black Lustrous Wheel-made.¹

Ayios Iakovos Tomb 8¹ contained pottery of the following fabrics: 2 Red Polished V, 1 Red Slip V, 2 Black Slip IV, 1 Black Slip V, 8 Red-on-Black (of which No. 44 is probably a Late Cypriote type), and 2 White Painted Wheel-made.² This suggests an early Late Cypriote IA1 date with pottery of preponderantly Middle Cypriote character.

Pendayia Tomb 1 gives a good picture of a Late Cypriote IA1 tomb group.³ The lower burial yielded 11 Middle Cypriote pots (1 Red Polished IV, 6 Black Slip III, 1 White Painted III-IV Pendent Line Style, 1 White Painted IV and 2 White Painted V) and 12 Late Cypriote vases (1 Black Slip V, 1 White Painted VI, 1 Proto White Slip, 2 Coarse Monochrome, 2 Proto Monochrome and 5 Monochrome). The Late Cypriote wares are thus a slight majority over the Middle Cypriote wares. In the upper burial there is a further increase of Late Cypriote wares: 31 Late Cypriote, but only 20 Middle Cypriote pots. The Late Cypriote fabrics are: White Painted V-VI (1), White Painted VI (3), Proto White Slip (11), Black Slip IV (2), Black Slip V (1), Coarse Monochrome (2), Proto Monochrome (2), Monochrome (9). The Middle Cypriote pots consist of Red Polished (1), Black Slip II (3), Black Slip III (11), White Painted III-IV Pendent Line Style (1), White Painted IV (1), Red Slip III (1), Red-on-Black (1) and Plain White Hand-made (1).

Secondary, unreliable evidence for Late Cypriote IA is provided by tomb groups which have been looted, are not properly recorded or have been mixed with later burials.

Pendayia Tomb 2—containing Drab Polished, Red Polished IV? and V, Proto White Slip—and Tomb 3—with White Painted IV-VI, Red Polished?, (Proto) Monochrome, Proto White Slip—were looted, but the preserved remains belong to Late Cypriote IA1.⁴

Ephtagonia T.1 (unpublished, in the Limassol Museum) yielded White Painted VI, White Painted Cross Line Style and Proto Base-ring of Late Cypriote IA.

Ayia Phyla, "Hioni", is another unpublished Late Cypriote IA1 group which produced Proto White Slip and Proto Base-ring.⁵

Dhenia Tomb 6 was looted, but the presence of Proto Base-ring and Proto White Slip Ware suggests that the tomb was used in Late Cypriote IA.⁶

As some of the tombs at Stephanía were disturbed by flooding or are without stratification, it is not possible to distinguish the succession of burials. Tombs 4, 7, 9 and 14 contained burials of Late Cypriote IA.⁷

Enkomi Swedish Tombs 7 and 21 contained material dating from Late Cypriote IA, but they were reused later.

Two Black Slip IV (desurfaced) pots from Enkomi Tomb 17, excavated by Dikaios, have not been illustrated, but are likely to be Late Cypriote IA1 types.⁸

¹ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 358, 390, 444.

² Cf. *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, p. 219.

³ KARAGEORGHIS, *Nouveaux Documents*, pp. 15 ff.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 19 ff., 57 ff.

⁵ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 74, 1970, p. 76; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCIII, 1969, pp. 489-491.

⁶ *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, pp. 274 ff.

⁷ HENNESSY, *Stephanía*, pp. 3 ff.

⁸ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 403 ff., dated the pots to Middle Cypriote III, but compared them with Pl. 198: 1-4, 6 and Pl. 201: 9, 16, of Late Cypriote types. The tomb antedates the Fortress at Enkomi.

The finds in an interesting Late Cypriote IA1 tomb from Enkomi, "Ayios Iakovos", could not be properly recorded, but the pottery forms a very homogeneous group: 3 White Painted V, 3 White Painted VI, 4 Tell el-Yahudiyeh, 2 White Painted Wheel-made I, 1 Red-on-Black and 3 Bichrome Wheel-made.¹

The same phase appears to be represented in an early burial in Enkomi French Tomb 110 (unpublished), containing White Painted VI, Black Slip II (Reserved Slip), White Painted Wheel-made and Proto Base-ring Ware.

A tomb from Halefga, "Forest Station", stands at the beginning of Late Cypriote IA1, to judge by the presence of White Painted VI, Red Slip IV, Black Slip IV and V and Proto? Monochrome Ware, found with a majority of Middle Cypriote survivals.²

Middle Cypriote wares survive in diminishing quantities in Late Cypriote IA2, while White Slip I and Base-ring I now appear for the first time. Akhera Tomb 1, Enkomi Cypriote Tomb 10, Enkomi Swedish Tomb 4, Nitovikla Tomb 2 and Stephanía Tomb 5 are primary evidence for this phase.

In Akhera Tomb 1 there were two burials which could not be separated, but it is not likely that there was a great lapse of time between them.³ There were about 54 Late Cypriote, 22 Middle Cypriote and 6 uncertain Middle Cypriote—Late Cypriote pots. The statistics are: 15 Proto Monochrome, 9 Monochrome, 9 White Painted VI, 7 Black Slip II, 6 Black Slip III, 6 White Slip I, 6 Coarse Monochrome, 6 Red Polished IV, 5 Proto White Slip, 3 White Painted V, 2 Base-ring I, 2 Black Slip IV, 1 Bichrome Wheel-made, 1 Black Slip Wheel-made, 1 Coarse Monochrome, 1 White Painted Wheel-made I, 1 Red-on-Red, and 1 Red Slip IV.

Burial group II in Enkomi Cypriote Tomb 10 may be attributed to Late Cypriote IA2. The pottery consisted of 1 or 2 White Painted VI, 3 Monochrome, 1 White Slip I and 1 White Painted Wheel-made I.⁴

The second burial period of Nitovikla Tomb 2 had the following contents: 10 Red-on-Black, 3 Red-on-Red, 1 Black Slip IV, 4 Base-ring I, 1 White Painted unclassifiable (No. 23), 1 White Painted III-IV Pendent Line Style, 1 White Painted III-IV Wavy Line Style.

There were two burials in Enkomi Swedish Tomb 4, the first burial accompanied by one Black Slip V, three Monochrome and one Black Lustrous, the pottery of the second burial consisting of one Monochrome and one Plain White Wheel-made I.

Stephanía Tomb 5 contained an earlier and a later burial group, both belonging to a late stage of Late Cypriote IA2, if not Late Cypriote IB1. The earlier burials are characterized by Painted Red Slip Hand-made (4 examples), Monochrome (1), Proto Base-ring (3), Base-ring I (4), White Slip I (4), Plain White Wheel-made I (1), Black Slip Wheel-made (1). Proto White Slip is absent from Stephanía and Proto Base-ring is notably lacking in the later burials of tomb 5, where the statistics are as follows: White Painted VI (1), Black Slip IV (1), Red Polished V (2), Base-ring I (3), White Slip I (3), Red Slip Wheel-made (2), Plain White Wheel-made I (3), Painted Red Slip Wheel-made (1), Coarse Monochrome (2). The Painted Red Slip Wares are typical of Stephanía.

¹ Cf. *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, p. 71; *Levant* III, p. 65.

² *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, p. 219.

³ KARAGEORGHIS, *Nouveaux Documents*, pp. 71 ff.

⁴ Cf. DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 358 ff., 444.

Finally, Stephanía Tomb 12 may also be attributed to the end of Late Cypriote IA2 (or beginning of IB1). The pottery consists of 1 White Painted VI, 2 Black Slip V, 3 Proto Base-ring (Black Slip fabric), 1 Base-ring I, 1 White Slip I, 1 Plain White Wheel-made I, 1 White Lustrous Wheel-made, 1 Monochrome and 1 White Painted Wheel-made I.¹ The excavator treated the contents as forming one group, although it was observed that a Plain White Wheel-made I bowl, a White Lustrous Wheel-made juglet and a Monochrome bowl were found at a higher level than the rest of the finds.

LATE CYPRIOTE IB

Stratification from Settlements

Level IB in Dikaíos' excavations at Enkomi corresponds to Late Cypriote IB.² In the catalogue of finds from stratified deposits of this layer the following Middle Cypriote wares are represented: 4 Red-on-Black, 2 Red-on-Red, 2 Composite (Black Slip or Red Slip and White Painted), 1 White Painted III-IV Pendent Line Style, 4 or 5 White Painted V and 1 Red Polished. Two of the painted fragments belong to White Painted V-VI Framed Broad Band Style, which begins in Middle Cypriote III and continues into Late Cypriote IB.³ The other wares are Late Cypriote: surprisingly few Base-ring I sherds (2), a majority of White Slip I (17), a great number of Bichrome Wheel-made (11) and White Painted Wheel-made (10), some White Painted VI (about 6) and Mycenaean IA or Late Minoan IA (3), a few Monochrome (2), Red Slip IV (2), Black Lustrous Wheel-made (2), and one fragment each of Plain White Wheel-made and Proto White Slip. Two fragments of Plain White Hand-made and one sherd of Black Slip III or V are either Middle Cypriote survivals or made in Late Cypriote IA or IB. Dikaíos, in his statistics of pottery from Level IB in Area I, has recorded 42.1 % Middle Cypriote, 18.4 % Monochrome, 2.5 % White Shaved, 2.29 % Base-ring I, 3.74 % White Slip I, 17.25 % Cypriote Wheel-made, 6.07 % Syro-Palestinian, 1.27 % Black Lustrous, 0.84 % Red Lustrous, 1.9 % Base-ring II and 3.64 % White Slip II.⁴

The Levels at Kourion, "Bamboula", which have been attributed to Late Cypriote IA2,⁵ are more likely to belong to earlier stages of Late Cypriote IB, as Middle Cypriote survivals are scarce or entirely lacking.

Kourion, Area A, Level A1, had 50 % plain wares, 9.6 % Red Polished, 9.6 % White Slip, 5.8 % White Slip I, 13.5 % Base-ring I and 17.3 % Wash.⁶ Area C, Level A2-A4, yielded 45—40—40 % plain, 2.37—1.59—0 % Red Polished, 14.78—14.87—0 % White Slip I, 11.83—13.81—25.0 % Base-ring I, 5.91—1.59—10.0 % Monochrome, 20.11—27.08—25.0 % Wash and 1.06 % (in A3) Foreign Painted.⁷ Area E, Levels A2-A4, produced 35—33.3—33 % Plain, 24.8 % (in A4) "Red Polished", 21.7—33.3—5.0 % White Slip I, 16.8 % (in A2) Base-ring I, 12.4 %

¹ HENNESSY, *Stephanía*, pp. 31 ff.; *Levant* III, 1971, p. 57.

² DIKAÍOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 223 ff. (where the pottery from Level IA and IB are not separated), 442 ff., 543 ff.

³ *Ibid.*, Pl. 53: 31, Pl. 54: 17; cf. ÅSTRÖM, *Exc. at Kalopsidha*, p. 90.

⁴ DIKAÍOS, *Enkomi*, p. 444. Cf. the statistics from Area III, *ibid.*

⁵ *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1970, p. 40.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, 1969, p. 3; 1970, pp. (42), (70).

⁷ *Op. cit.*, 1970, p. (72).

(in A4) Base-ring, 4.8 % (in A2) Miscellaneous Burnished, 21.7—33.3—17.3 % Wash, 2.5 % (in A4) Foreign Painted and 5.0 % (in A4) Miscellaneous.¹ It is strange that no White Painted VI Ware is present and the Red Polished Ware is out of place, perhaps brought in from elsewhere.

Kalopsidha layers 60, 57C, 57B and 57A have been dated to Late Cypriote IB.² The Monochrome Ware, Base-ring I and White Slip I increase in number, while White Painted IV–VI Cross Line Style reaches its maximum frequency in layer 60 to decrease in the following strata. Middle Cypriote wares still linger on to some extent.

Nitovikla Period IIIA, which belongs to Late Cypriote IB, contained Monochrome, Base-ring I and White Slip I in small quantities, suggesting that these fabrics were not really at home in the Karpas.³

Myrtou-Pigadhes, phase IIB, “showed a rising proportion, up to 30 per cent, of Late Cypriote types; they included more Plain White Ware, both wheel-made and hand-made, Red Lustrous (Syrian) bottles, and a very fine Bucchero (form 167), akin to the best Base-ring ware.”⁴ The excavator considered that Phase IIB ended about 1400 B.C.⁵ and it may thus be dated to Late Cypriote IB and Late Cypriote IIA1, but the occurrence of Bucchero Ware as early as this is somewhat doubtful.

The general picture of the pottery from Late Cypriote IB occupation strata is thus not uniform in the island, but Monochrome, White Slip I, Base-ring I and wheel-made wares occur at all the above mentioned sites.

Tomb Groups

The following tomb groups may be regarded as representative of Late Cypriote IB: Milia Tomb 11, Enkomi French Tombs 3 and 15 and possibly Tombs 4 and 8, Enkomi Swedish Tombs 8 and 17, Enkomi Cypriote Tombs 10, 14 and 20, Ayios Iakovos Tombs 8 and 10A and Stephania Tomb 12.

The bottom layer of Milia Tomb 11 contained four burials, considered to be intact.⁶ There were two Middle Cypriote III survivals (a White Painted V bowl and a White Painted IV–VI Cross Line Style jug) and a Black Punctured (Tell el Yahudiyeh) Ware juglet, which appears to be an heirloom. White Painted Cross Line Style is also frequent in Late Cypriote IB at Kalopsidha. Other fabrics, which appeared already in Late Cypriote IA, are: Red Slip IV (represented by 2 examples), Black Slip IV (2), Black Slip V (2), White Painted VI (2), White Painted Wheel-made I (1) and Bichrome Wheel-made (1). In addition, there were 6 Base-ring I, 2 White Slip I and 2 Monochrome. The scarcity of true Middle Cypriote survivals and the great number of Late Cypriote IA features would place this group in Late Cypriote IB1.

The earliest burial group of Enkomi French Tomb 3 is a typical Late Cypriote IB group.⁷

¹ *Ibid.*, p. (73).

² ÅSTRÖM, *Exc. at Kalopsidha*, pp. 55 ff.

³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 406; *Levant* III, p. 64.

⁴ *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 7. No white Slip II was found in Period II, *ibid.*, p. 41. *Levant* III, 1971, p. 64.

⁵ *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, pp. 113, 116.

⁶ SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 101, 107; *Quart. Dep. Antiq. Palest.* VIII, pp. 9 ff., folder opposite p. 20.

⁷ SCHAEFFER, *Missions en Chypre*, pp. 74, 136 (Nos. 26–54); SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 105.

It consists of 11 Base-ring I, 1 White Slip I, 6 Plain White Wheel-made I, 4 Monochrome, 1 White Painted VI, 2 White Shaved, 1 White Painted Wheel-made II, 1 Red Lustrous Wheel-made, 1 Bichrome Wheel-made. There are both early (White Painted VI, Bichrome Wheel-made) and late features (late Base-ring I) in the group.

Enkomi French Tomb 4, although not published in detail, is a homogeneous Late Cypriote IB1 group. Its contents are: 1 Monochrome, 3 White Shaved, 1 Coarse, 2 Plain White Wheel-made I, 1 Red Slip IV, 1 White Slip I, and 7 Base-ring I.¹

The stratigraphy of Enkomi French Tomb 8 is not published, but the contents give the impression of being characteristic of Late Cypriote IB: 1 Monochrome, 6 Plain White Wheel-made I, 2 Base-ring I, 1 White Shaved, 1 Red Lustrous Wheel-made, 1 White Slip.²

Enkomi French Tomb 15, excavated in 1949, is a well defined Late Cypriote IB2 group containing a good selection of the fabrics current at the time: 4 Black Slip IV, 4 Monochrome, 3 Bichrome Wheel-made, 9 or 10 Plain White Wheel-made I, 1 or 2 Plain White Hand-made, 6 Base-ring I, 1 White Slip I, 1 White Lustrous Wheel-made, 1 Red Lustrous Wheel-made, 1 Black Slip Wheel-made (?), 2 White Shaved and 1 White Painted Wheel-made I.³

Enkomi Swedish Tomb 8 was well stratified in two distinct layers.⁴ The bottom layer yielded no Middle Cypriote survivals at all, but some possible heirlooms from Late Cypriote IA (White Painted VI, Black Slip IV, Proto Base-ring), and should therefore be attributed to Late Cypriote IB: 1 White Painted VI, 3 Black Slip IV, 3 Red Lustrous Wheel-made, 1 Proto Base-ring, 4 Base-ring I, 2 Plain White Wheel-made I, 1 White Painted Wheel-made II, 3 Plain White Hand-made. The upper layer produced 1 Base-ring I, 1 Plain White Wheel-made I and 1 White Painted Wheel-made II and is thus still well within the limits of Late Cypriote IB.

The bottom layer of Enkomi Swedish Tomb 17 contained 8 Black Slip IV, 1 White Painted fragment (presumably VI), 6 Base-ring I, 1 Base-ring II (and two uncertain fragments), 1 Plain White Shaved, 1 Monochrome, 1 Red Lustrous and 4 Plain White Wheel-made I.⁵ This suggests a long use from Late Cypriote IB1 down to the end of Late Cypriote IB2, into Late Cypriote IIA1 to judge by the presence of Base-ring II Ware (cf. pp. 684 f.).

Enkomi Cypriote Tomb 10, burial groups III–VI, have been attributed to Level IB or Late Cypriote IB, but they also appear to pass into Late Cypriote IIA.⁶ Group III contained 1 Black Slip IV, 7 Monochrome, 4 Base-ring I, 2 White Slip I, 1 White Slip II, 1 White Shaved, 2 Plain White Wheel-made I, 3 White Painted Wheel-made II and 1 Black Lustrous Wheel-made. The White Slip II bowl is probably a sign of Late Cypriote IIA, but it should be remembered that 3.64 % White Slip II occurred in the settlement in Level IB.

Group IV is, on the face of it, a Late Cypriote IB group: 2 White Painted VI, 1 presumably Black Slip IV (desurfaced), 2 Monochrome and 1 Base-ring I. Group V had 1 Black Slip IV, 1 Black Slip V, 2 Monochrome, 2 Plain White Wheel-made I and 1 White Slip II. Group VI is composed of 1 Black Slip IV, 2 White Painted VI, 1 Monochrome, 2 Plain White Wheel-made I,

¹ SCHAEFFER, *op. cit.*, Fig. 33, pp. 136 f.

² *Ibid.*, Fig. 33, p. 139.

³ SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia I*, pp. 105 ff.

⁴ Cf. SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 101, 104. I have by mistake,

following SJÖQVIST, included it among Late Cypriote IA groups above p. 44.

⁵ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 541 ff.; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 104.

⁶ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 390, 444.

1 Base-ring I, 1 White Slip II. Although the burials appear to be fairly neatly separated in the bottom layer of the tomb, it is possible that some burial gifts have been shifted from one group to another in the course of time. The White Slip II bowls show that early signs of Late Cypriote IIA occur in the tomb. It is noteworthy that Base-ring II is absent and that group IV, considered to be earlier than group V, did not contain White Slip II, which no doubt appeared gradually.

Enkomi Cypriote Tombs 14¹ and 20² are much better defined as Late Cypriote IB1, the former containing 1 Black Slip IV, 1 Monochrome and 2 White Slip I, and the latter—a child burial—composed of 3 Black Slip IV (desurfaced) or Plain White Hand-made, 1 Base-ring I and 1 Plain White Wheel-made I.

The second burial group of Ayios Iakovos Tomb 8 was mainly formed during Late Cypriote IB1. The complete pots represent the following fabrics: Black Slip IV (1), Black Slip V (2), late Red-on-Black (1), White Shaved (1), Base-ring I (6), Black Lustrous Wheel-made (1), Plain White Wheel-made I (2).³ Tomb 10A is another group of the same date, consisting of 1 Black Slip IV, 2 Black Slip V, 5 Base-ring I and 1 Plain White Hand-made.⁴

Enkomi Cypriote Tombs 11, 13, 15 and 22 provide secondary evidence for Late Cypriote IB, as they were partly plundered or only yielded sherds from the dromos. Enkomi Cypriote Tomb 12 cupboard contained a Monochrome bowl and may be Late Cypriote IB (or Late Cypriote IA2), while Tomb 5 was in use from Late Cypriote IB to IIA.⁵

LATE CYPRIOTE IIA

Stratification from Settlements and Sanctuaries

The Levels at Kourion attributed to Late Cypriote IB, are more likely Late Cypriote IIA1, as a small amount of sherds of White Slip II, Base-ring II and Mycenaean III was present.⁶ Area C, Level A5, contained 55 % plain wares, 0.41 % Plain White Wheel-made I, 0.65 % Red Polished, 0.02 % Red-on-Black, 0.05 % Black Slip, 9.75 % White Slip I, 4.32 % White Slip II, 10.26 % Base-ring (including a Base-ring II bull fragment), 1.89 % Monochrome, 0.13 % Miscellaneous Burnished, 17.11 % Wash, 0.02 % Mycenaean III, 0.09 % Red Lustrous Wheel-made, 0.70 % Foreign Painted, 0.02 % Syrian. The percentage of White Slip II Ware in Area E, Level A5, was only 1 % (one sherd).

Kourion, "Bamboula", Area A, Levels A: 2-5 and Area E, Levels A: 6-10 may be attributed to Late Cypriote IIA2. Area A, Levels A: 2-5 contained 56 % Plain White, 11.2 % Red Polished (intrusive), 6.8 % White Slip I and II, 9.6 % Base-ring, 7.5 % Wash and 0.7 % Mycenaean III.⁷ There was a piriform stirrup jar classified by Benson as Mycenaean IIIA2a in Area E, Level A: 7.⁸

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 398 ff.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 414 f.

³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 325 ff.; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 100; *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, p. 220 (where the sherd material is also taken into account).

⁴ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 337 ff.; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 100 f.

⁵ For these tombs see DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 350 ff.

⁶ *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1969, pp. 19, 23; 1970, pp. 40, (56), (72), (73).

⁷ *Op. cit.*, 1970, pp. 36, (42), (43), (56), (57), (70), (73).

⁸ *Op. cit.*, 1969, p. 23 (B1117).

Level A: 6-10 in Area E produced altogether 41.8 % Plain, 17.2 % Red Polished, 13.4 % White Slip, 11.9 % Base-ring, 7.0 % Wash and 2.4 % Mycenaean III.¹

Area B, Level A, of Late Cypriote IIA, yielded 40 % Plain, 10.91 % Red Polished, 0.20 % Red-on-Black, 0.61 % White Slip I, 2.22 % White Slip II, 1.21 % Base-ring I, 1.41 % Base-ring, 2.63 % Monochrome, 0.20 % Burnished Slip, 38.38 % Wash, 1.62 % Mycenaean III and 0.61 % Foreign Painted.²

Area C, Level A: 6-7, at Kourion, "Bamboula" also belong to Late Cypriote IIA. Both White Slip I and II and a small amount of Mycenaean III are represented, while Base-ring could not be specified in detail. Plain White Wheel-made I-II was present (0.41 % each). There was also what appeared to be a Minoan import.³ It is remarkable that the percentage of Mycenaean Ware is so low— ± 10 %—in the settlement strata at Kourion.⁴

Level IIA at Enkomi is a long period, but Mycenaean IIIA1 and IIIA2a sherds from the earliest phases appear to coincide with Late Cypriote IIA1 and IIA2 respectively.⁵ A Mycenaean IIIA1 sherd was found in a transitional level between Level IB and IIA.⁶ Mycenaean IIIA1 and IIIA2a sherds were found together in a destruction layer which may be dated to the end of Late Cypriote IIA2.⁷

The votive deposit from the Bronze Age Sanctuary at Ayios Iakovos has been considered by Sjöqvist⁸ and Furumark⁹ as a homogeneous group, dating from Late Cypriote IIA2. The complete pots consisted of 1 Base-ring II, 1 White Slip II, 1 Plain White Wheel-made I, 1 Plain White Hand-made, 7 Red Lustrous Wheel-made and 4 Mycenaean IIIA2a.

Period III at Myrtou-Pigadhes belongs to Late Cypriote IIA.¹⁰ Earlier wares formed about 50 % of the sherds because of the levelling of the place. White Slip I and II, White Shaved, Coarse Monochrome, White Painted Wheel-made and Red Lustrous Wheel-made¹¹ were recorded.

Late Cypriote IIA is represented at Kalopsidha in layer 55B, where White Slip II and Base-ring II appear together with a great number of wares of earlier periods.¹²

Tomb Groups

Enkomi French Tomb 2, excavated in 1949, contained three more or less contemporary burials of Late Cypriote IIA2, belonging to a family of high social standard.¹³ Fourteen Mycenaean IIIA2a pots represent types 7, 44, 45, 53, 94, 166, 170 and 220. There was also a high number of Red Lustrous Wheel-made Ware (6 examples). Base-ring II (9) outnumbers White Slip II (3). In addition, there were 2 White Shaved juglets and 2 Plain White Wheel-made I bowls. The foreign wares are thus 20 and the local wares only 16 in this tomb.

¹ *Op. cit.*, 1970, p. 36.

² *Op. cit.*, 1969, p. 15; 1970, pp. 29 f., 40, (52), (53), (72).

³ *Op. cit.*, 1969, p. 19 (B1005); 1970, pp. 40, (52), (53), (72).

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 37.

⁵ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, 446 ff., 481 f.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 481.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 448.

⁸ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 356 ff.; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 110, 123.

⁹ FURUMARK, *Chronology*, p. 56. Some other fragments have been mentioned above: Black Slip IV, Light-on-Dark, Base-ring II, Red Lustrous Wheel-made (bottles, flasks, arm-shaped vessels), Mycenaean IIIA2a fragments.

¹⁰ *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, pp. 10, 114, 116.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 35.

¹² ÅSTRÖM, *Exc. at Kalopsidha*, pp. 55, 56.

¹³ SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia I*, pp. 110 ff.; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCII, 1968, p. 169.

Tomb 11 at Enkomi, excavated by Schaeffer, with at least four skeletons, appears to fall within Late Cypriote IIA2.¹ The foreign wares consist of 23 Mycenaean IIIA2 and 10 Red Lustrous Wheel-made, totalling 33 items. The local wares—138 in all—are a majority in this tomb, which was used by less wealthy individuals than Tomb 2. There were 41 Plain White Wheel-made I, 1 Plain White Hand-made, 24 White Shaved, 18 Base-ring I, 18 Base-ring II, 11 Monochrome, 7 Bucchero, 1 White Painted Wheel-made II, 2 White Painted Wheel-made III, 14 White Slip II and 1 late White Painted VI.

The children's burials in the cupboards of the same tomb contained plain local wares in the old style. Cupboard A had 1 White Shaved, 2 Plain White Hand-made and 1 Base-ring II, while cupboard B yielded 3 White Shaved, 3 Plain White Hand-made and 2 Monochrome.

Layer 4 in Enkomi French Tomb 5 would seem to cover Late Cypriote IB—IIA2. A Cypro-Mycenaean IIIA2a three-handled jar (No. 101), a White Slip II bowl (No. 122) and a Base-ring II teapot (No. 152) belong to Late Cypriote IIA2, but most of the other pots appear to belong to Late Cypriote IB.²

Enkomi French Tomb 10 was probably used in Late Cypriote IIA1. To judge by the published drawing, there were two roughly contemporary burials.³ Late features are 1 Base-ring II and 1 White Painted Wheel-made III, while a Black Slip IV (desurfaced) or Plain White Hand-made juglet is no doubt a survival from Late Cypriote IA or IB1. The other fabrics are: 4 Plain White Wheel-made I, 5 White Shaved, 1 White Painted Wheel-made II and 1 Canaanite pithos.

The second burial group of Enkomi French Tomb 3 has been dated by Sjöqvist to Late Cypriote IIA.⁴ The pottery consists of 8 Plain White Wheel-made I, 8 Monochrome, 1 Base-ring I, 2 Base-ring II, 1 Base-ring I or II, 1 White Painted Wheel-made II, 2 White Slip II and 1 Bucchero (Hand-made). The absence of Mycenaean Ware may, as Sjöqvist observed, be due to the poverty of the tomb.

The first phase of the first burial period of Enkomi Swedish Tomb 2 may be attributed to the beginning of Late Cypriote IIA1, to judge by the presence of three White Slip II pots. Mycenaean Ware is absent. Earlier fabrics are represented by 3 Black Slip IV, 1 White Painted VI and 1 Plain White Hand-made. In addition, there were 2 Base-ring I, 6 Monochrome, 3 White Shaved, 3 White Slip I, 4 Plain White Wheel-made I and 2 Black Slip Wheel-made.⁵

The second phase of the first burial period and the first phase of the second burial period of Enkomi Swedish Tomb 2 both appear to fall within Late Cypriote IIA2. The former group comprised 1 Cypro-Mycenaean three-handled jar of type 47, 1 Monochrome, 1 White Shaved, 1 Plain White Hand-made, 1 White Slip II and 3 Plain White Wheel-made I. The latter group consisted of 1 Base-ring II, 2 Monochrome, 1 Plain White Wheel-made and 1 Red Slip Wheel-made.

The first burial group of Enkomi Tomb 17, excavated by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition, may have continued into Late Cypriote IIA1 on account of a jug and possibly two fragments of Base-

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 139 ff.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 173 ff., Nos. 97–186.

³ SCHAEFFER, *Missions en Chypre*, Figs. 29, 33, pp. 139 f.

⁴ SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 111, 123; SCHAEFFER, *op. cit.*, p. 74, Fig. 31, p. 135.

⁵ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, pp. 472 ff.; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 104, 107.

ring II Ware.¹ White Slip II is missing, while the other vases are in the Late Cypriote IB tradition: 8 Black Slip IV, 1 White Painted VI, 6 Base-ring I, 1 Plain White Hand-made, 1 White Shaved, 1 Monochrome, 1 Red Lustrous Wheel-made, 4 Plain White Wheel-made I.

Kalavassos Tomb 1, found near the mosque of the village in June, 1951, may be a closed group of Late Cypriote IIA1, but the find circumstances are not known to me.² Three bowls have been tentatively classified as Monochrome and Proto Monochrome, but the latter may be later than the name implies. There were 7 Base-ring I vases of various types, 1 Red Lustrous Wheel-made, 4 fairly early White Slip II bowls and 1 Mycenaean IIB—IIIA1 three-handled jar. Base-ring II is not present.

Kalavassos, "Mavrovouni", Tomb 1, has not yet been published,³ but two separate layers of Late Cypriote IIA1 have been recorded in the files of the Cyprus Museum. The second (lower) layer yielded 1 White Slip II, 2 Monochrome, 1 White Painted VI and 9 Base-ring I. It is noteworthy that White Slip I, Base-ring II and Mycenaean wares are missing. The first (upper) layer produced about 14 Base-ring I, 2 Base-ring II, 22 White Slip II (some of early or very early types), 1 Red Lustrous Wheel-made, 5 Monochrome, 1 Plain White Wheel-made I and 3 Plain Red Wheel-made. The great quantity of White Slip II, the low proportion of Base-ring II and the absence of Mycenaean wares are worth observing.

Dhekelia was a flourishing site in Late Cypriote IIA, to judge by a number of tomb-groups attributable to this period. The tombs have not been published and can only be mentioned as secondary evidence. Dhekelia, "Koukoupoudhikia", Tomb 1, contained Base-ring I and II, White Slip II, Plain White Hand-made and Mycenaean IIIA2a. Tomb 2 at the same locality contained a number of good Mycenaean IIIA2a and IIIA2b specimens and was thus in use in Late Cypriote IIA2 and IIB and no doubt also later. Dhekelia, "Steno", Tomb 1, was probably used in Late Cypriote IB2, IIA1-2 and IIB. Dhekelia, "Steno", Tombs 3 and 4 have rich material of Late Cypriote IIA2.

Enkomi Cypriote Tomb 10 also contained Late Cypriote IIA material, as has been mentioned above.⁴

Several tomb-groups at Kourion, "Bamboula", belong to Late Cypriote IIA1 and IIA2, but they have not yet been published in detail.⁵

Katydhata Tomb 26, of Late Cypriote IIA1, contained a Mycenaean IIIA1 alabastron, Base-ring I and II, Red Lustrous Wheel-made, Plain White Wheel-made I and a White Slip II bowl decorated with a framed row of lozenges. Tomb 100 produced Base-ring I and II, Bucchero, Red Lustrous Wheel-made, Plain White Wheel-made I, Mycenaean IIIA2a (excluding Type 84 f *bis*, above p. 320) and may therefore be dated to Late Cypriote IIA2. Tomb 90 is another Late Cypriote IIA2 group consisting of a Mycenaean IIIA2 three-handled jar, a White Slip IIA bowl, Base-ring II, Black Slip Wheel-made and Monochrome Ware.

¹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, pp. 541 ff.; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 109, 123. Above p. 681.

² *Cyp. Mus.*, M.P. 42/36/2, bl. 92. The finds were examined by me in the old Larnaca Mus., Inv. No. 765.

³ Larnaca Mus., Inv. No. 703.

⁴ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ, *Enkomi*, pp. 357 ff.; above pp. 681 f.

⁵ *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1970, p. 40.

Late Cypriote IIA1 is characterized by the appearance of Mycenaean IIIA1,¹ while Mycenaean IIIA2a occurred in Late Cypriote IIA2. Base-ring II and White Slip IIA and II begin to be common in Late Cypriote IIA, but older wares linger on (Base-ring I, White Slip I, Red Lustrous Wheel-made etc.).

LATE CYPRIOTE IIB

Stratification from Settlements

Detailed evidence of the percentages of the different wares is afforded by the stratification of Kourion, "Bamboula".

The proportions of the fabrics at this site in Area A, Levels B 1-6 and C: 1-3, are: 70 % Plain, 2.3 % Red Polished, 11.6 % White Slip, 6.3 % Base-ring, 5.5 % Wash and 0.6 % Mycenaean III.² The corresponding percentages for Area E, Levels B: 1-2 are: 45 % Plain, 2.4 % Red Polished, 22.5 % White Slip, 18.6 % Base ring, 2.9 % Wash and 1.3 % Mycenaean III.³ The Red Polished Ware is no doubt intrusive.

Area B, Level B, produced 75 % Plain, 1.1 % Plain White Wheel-made II, 6.4 % White Slip II, 13.3 % Base-ring, 1.1 % Monochrome, 0.5 % Burnished Slip, 0.5 % Wash, 2.7 % Coarse Mycenaean and 0.5 % Foreign Painted.⁴

Area C, Level B, yielded 70 % Plain, 0.24 % Red Polished, 0.08 % White Slip I, 7.58 % White Slip II, 8.62 % Base-ring, 1.75 % Monochrome, 0.40 % Burnished Slip, 0.56 % Miscellaneous Burnished, 8.54 % Wash, 0.16 % White Painted Wheel-made III (considered to be intrusive), 1.75 % Mycenaean III, 0.08 % Coarse Mycenaean, 0.08 % Red Lustrous Wheel-made and 0.16 % Foreign Painted.⁵

Period IV at Myrtou-Pigadhes showed the complete transition to Late Cypriote IIB, according to the excavators. The pottery consisted of Plain White Wheel-made Ware (which had now entirely replaced Black Slip and Red Slip), Monochrome, Coarse Monochrome, normal White Slip II and Base-ring II, while Mycenaean Ware was absent due to the remote situation of the site.⁶

Late Cypriote IIB is represented at Enkomi in levels containing Mycenaean IIIA2b Ware. Level -14.55—14.47 in Area III produced 9 % Mycenaean IIIA2b Ware mixed with some Mycenaean IIIA2a, while the proportion increased to 20 % in the succeeding level -14.47—14.35.⁷

Tomb Groups

The third burial group of Ayios Iakovos Tomb 8—with traces of eighteen bodies—belongs to Late Cypriote IIB.⁸ The Proto Base-ring jug (No. 7) is a survival or was taken from earlier burials

¹ Late Minoan IIIA1 occurred in Maroni Tomb 18 mixed with Base-ring II and Mycenaean IIIA2b—IIIB. Milia Tomb 10 contained 2 Mycenaean IIB/IIIA1 stemmed cups which were probably deposited in Late Cypriote IB2 or IIA1.

² *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1969, pp. 5 f.; 1970, pp. 36, 41, (42), (43), (70).

³ *Op. cit.*, 1969, pp. 23 f.; 1970, pp. 36, 41, (56), (57), (73).

⁴ *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1969, p. 16; 1970, pp. 41, (52), (53),

(72).

⁵ *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1969, p. 19; 1970, pp. 41, (54), (55), (72).

⁶ *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, pp. 10, 114, 116.

⁷ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 449.

⁸ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 325 ff.; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 113, 123; FURUMARK, *The Chronol. of Myc. Pottery*, pp. 43, 58; *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, pp. 221 ff.

in the tomb. The 10 Mycenaean pots—29 % of the contents—consist of types 45y2, 45z2, 85a, 85b, 166c, 166d, 171i, 189a, 189b and 191q, all of Mycenaean IIIA2b. Plain White Wheel-made I is represented by 11 pots, White Slip II by 10 bowls, Monochrome by 2 bowls and Base-ring II by 1 bowl. It is remarkable that Base-ring II Ware has the lowest percentage; it was probably an import from elsewhere. The Monochrome bowls are no doubt survivals. There were also 9 Black Lustrous Wheel-made sherds in the layer.

The second burial period of Ayios Iakovos Tomb 14 is a closed group of Late Cypriote IIB.¹ The 4 Mycenaean IIIA2b vases—of types 45, 94, 95 and 114—constitute 29 % of the contents. The other fabrics are White Shaved (2 examples), White Slip II (3), Base-ring II (2), Plain White Wheel-made I (2), and a survival of Red-on-Black Ware (1). It is noteworthy that White Slip II is second in frequency. Among the sherds there was a Red Burnished fragment believed to be a Hittite or Syrian import.²

The second burial group of Ayios Iakovos Tomb 13 covers Late Cypriote IIB–IIC and is, therefore, not a closed group.³

The second and third phase of the second burial period of Enkomi Swedish Tomb 2 form a sequence probably belonging to an earlier and a later part of Late Cypriote IIB.⁴ The earlier group contained 3 White Slip II, 2 Monochrome, 2 White Shaved, and one each of Mycenaean IIIA2b (type 45q), Black Slip IV, Base-ring II, Monochrome, Bucchero and Black Slip Wheel-made. The later group consisted of 3 Plain White Wheel-made I, 2 Red Slip Wheel-made, 2 Monochrome and one each of White Painted V–VI, Base-ring II, White Slip II, White Shaved, Black Slip Wheel-made and Mycenaean IIIA2b (type 45r).

Three successive phases of Late Cypriote IIB are represented in Enkomi Swedish Tomb 11.⁵ Burial group 1A contained 1 Black Slip IV, 1 White Painted VI (both survivals), 1 Base-ring I bowl (No. 248, classified as Base-ring II by Sjöqvist), 22 Base-ring II, 11 White Slip II, 7 Monochrome, 5 Plain White Wheel-made I, and one each of Bucchero, Black Lustrous Wheel-made and Red Lustrous Wheel-made. The Mycenaean IIIA2b style is represented by type 220q and 220r (the latter is possibly White Painted Wheel-made III Ware).

Burial group 1B consisted of a surviving Black Slip IV, a single Base-ring I juglet (No. 158), a majority of 11 Plain White Wheel-made I, 10 Base-ring II, 4 White Shaved, 3 White Slip II, and one each of Bucchero, Black Lustrous Wheel-made and Red Slip Wheel-made. The Mycenaean IIIA2b vases are types 45l, 166b, 191f, 220n–p (the latter is possibly White Painted Wheel-made III Ware).

The earliest burials of group 1C belong to the last phase of Late Cypriote IIB. The latest group (Nos. 134–154) is transitional Late Cypriote IIB–IIC (if not only IIC) and will not be considered here. The earliest group was composed of 1 Black Slip IV, 2 White Painted VI teapots, 1 Base-ring I juglet, 8 White Shaved, 8 Plain White Wheel-made I, 7 Base-ring II, 4 Monochrome, 4 White

¹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 349 ff.; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 113 f., 123; Furumark, *The Chronol. of Myc. Pottery*, pp. 43, 59.

² Above p. 221.

³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 345 ff.; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 113; Furumark, *op. cit.*, pp. 43, 61.

⁴ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 470 ff.; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 108 f., 123 (dated Late Cypriote IIA); Furumark, *The Chronol. of Myc. Pottery*, pp. 42, 59.

⁵ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 510 ff.; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 114, 123; Furumark, *op. cit.*, pp. 43, 61.

Slip II, 1 early Plain White Wheel-made II (No. 269). The Mycenaean IIIA2 vases are represented by types 45k, 114e, 171g, 171h, 191e, and 220k-m (some of which have tentatively been attributed to White Painted Wheel-made III Ware, but analysis of the clay is needed).

These groups form fairly homogeneous sets and show striking similarities in their distribution of fabrics. The pots of each fabric no doubt had a special function and purpose and were probably filled with different contents, the presence of which was considered necessary in the tomb.

As the attribution of the pottery of Swedish Tomb 17 to separate burial groups is not quite certain, I shall here only take the third burial group of Late Cypriote IIB into account. The burial gifts consist of silver and gold objects, a Mycenaean IIIA2b amphoroid krater (type 54m, the so-called "Zeus krater"), a Base-ring II bowl, a White Shaved juglet and a Plain White Wheel-made I bowl.¹

Furumark regarded Enkomi British Tomb 77 as a homogeneous find group of Mycenaean IIIA2, but it contained a Base-ring I tankard and both Mycenaean IIIA2a and IIIA2b and has never been published in detail.² The tomb register in the British Museum says: "2. Pre Myc. Schnabelkannas, 1 White Ware lattice jug, 3 Pre Myc. tall jugs with raised pattern. 2 Pre Myc. clay bulls: 1. Black bead, 3 narrow-golddbands, many jugs & mugs not kept." Notebook 65a in the British Museum states: "BM 77. Myc. none. Non Myc. cream bowls and jug. 5 tall grey jugs with applied line. 2 bulls. One is painted with white stripes on grey." Since the Mycenaean vases are not mentioned in these inventory lists, I disregard the tomb as evidence for Late Cypriote IIB.

There are also some other tomb groups which may be attributed to Late Cypriote IIB, but as the find circumstances have not been satisfactorily recorded, I shall only give a general reference to the more important of them: Akaki Tomb 4, Katydhata Tomb 50, Laxia tou Riou Tomb 4,³ Maroni Tombs 1 and 15, Kourion Old Tombs 30, 55 and 57 and Enkomi British Tombs 69 and 93. There are also some mixed Late Cypriote IIB-IIC groups which cannot be treated here: Enkomi Swedish Tombs 3, 10 and 13, Enkomi French Tomb 5 and a tomb from Pyla.⁴ Politiko Tomb VI has been attributed to Late Cypriote IIB, although it contained a Mycenaean IIIB stirrup jar.⁵

Late Cypriote IIB is characterized by mature White Slip II and Base-ring II—of varying frequency from site to site—and by the appearance of Mycenaean IIIA2b, which occurs in increasing quantities. Occasional examples of early Plain White Wheel-made II, already present at Kourion in Late Cypriote IIA2, and of White Painted Wheel-made III have been recorded. There is a small amount of Buccherio Ware and earlier wares linger on, but White Slip I and Base-ring I are almost extinct.

¹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, pp. 541 ff.; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 116, 123; Furumark, *op. cit.*, pp. 43, 59.

² Furumark, *The Chronol. of Myc. Pottery*, pp. 42, 59; Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 282, apparently only taking note of the Base-ring I tankard and the description in the register dated the tomb to Late Cypriote I. Furumark, *Myc. Pottery*, pp. 591 f., ascribed four three-handled jars to Mycenaean IIIA2a (his types 45: 11, 12, 14, 15) and one jar to Mycenaean IIIA2b (his type 45: 13). Cf. above pp. 165, 297, type 45a-c; *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

Vases I: 2, C136, C448-C452; *Exc. in Cyp.*, p. 47, Fig. 72.

³ Cf. Furumark, *op. cit.*, pp. 60, 63; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 118. The pottery has been recorded above as far as it is known to me.

⁴ Cf. Furumark, *op. cit.*, pp. 63, 100; Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia* I, pp. 156 ff.; *Jahrbuch d. Mus. f. Völkerkunde zu Leipzig* XX, 1964, pp. 385 ff.

⁵ *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1965, pp. 9 ff. There was also a Bichrome Hand-made stemmed cup in the tomb.

LATE CYPRIOTE IIC

Stratification from Settlements

Period V at Myrtou, "Pigadhes", has been attributed to the beginning of Late Cypriote IIC, or c. 1300 B.C., but the discovery of Mycenaean IIIB-C bowl fragments of type 284 below the floor of the Court suggests a later date.¹ The other Mycenaean sherds from Period V are either Mycenaean IIIA2b or IIIB.² Other fabrics were: Red Polished V,³ Black Slip IV or Proto Base-ring,⁴ Red Slip Wheel-made,⁵ Red Slip IV?,⁶ Red-on-Black,⁷ White Painted V-VI,⁸ White Painted Wheel-made,⁹ Coarse Monochrome,¹⁰ Painted Monochrome,¹¹ Coarse,¹² Base-ring I-II,¹³ Bucchero,¹⁴ White Slip II¹⁵ and Plain White¹⁶.

Period VI covered Late Cypriote IIC and IIIA and will therefore be omitted in this context.¹⁷

Level IIB at Enkomi was in use in Late Cypriote IIC.¹⁸ Mycenaean IIIB appears at the beginning of this phase and was still used with late Mycenaean IIIB at the end. Base-ring II has diminished considerably and White Slip II is also on the retreat. Mycenaean IIIB is very frequent, while Mycenaean IIIA2 survived in the earlier phases. The Rude Style, White Painted Wheel-made III and Base-ring Wheel-made appear on the scene, while some Middle-Cypriote III—Late Cypriote I wares, Monochrome, White Shaved, Base-ring I, White Slip I, Bucchero Hand-made, Plain White Wheel-made, White Painted Wheel-made II, Black Lustrous Wheel-made, Red Lustrous Wheel-made and Mycenaean IIIA1 survive in small quantities.¹⁹

The first period of house A and houses BI-III at Apliki date from the beginning to the end of Late Cypriote IIC.²⁰ The pottery consists of Mycenaean IIIB, White Painted Wheel-made III, Bucchero, Coarse Monochrome, Painted Monochrome, White Slip IIA and II, Base-ring II, Red Slip Wheel-made, Plain White Wheel-made, Pithos and Coarse.

The excavations at Kition (in progress) have yielded stratified material from Late Cypriote IIC which will, when published, throw further light on the relative chronology of the pottery.

Period I at Sinda belongs to Late Cypriote IIC.²¹ The pottery of the later part of Period I consisted of Mycenaean IIIB (1), White Painted Wheel-made III (9), Plain White Hand-made (238), Plain White Wheel-made I (3), Plain White Wheel-made II (28), Pithos (4), Monochrome (1), Bucchero (1), Black Slip (1), "Reddish Wheel-made" (1), Coarse (Cooking Pot) (28), "earlier" Base-ring/late Base-ring II (2), late Base-ring II (1) and—considered intrusive—Mycenaean IIIC1b (6).

¹ *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, pp. 18, 114, 116. CATLING ascribes these bell-shaped bowls to Period VI, *ibid.*, p. 45, and gives them "the wide bracket of Myc. IIIB-C." See also *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, pp. 29 f., 37.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 45 f., Forms 205, 208, a, g.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 26, Forms 4-9.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 28, Form 43.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 30, Form 58.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 30, Form 64.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 30, Form 67.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 31, Forms 73 (White Painted VI?) and 74 (White Painted V?).

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 31, Form 77.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 34, Forms 91, 92, 95, 96, 97.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 34, Forms 100-101.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 34, Forms 107, 115, 116.

¹³ *Ibid.*, pp. 36 f., Forms 138-142, 143, 146, 147a, 152, 157, 158, 160.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 38 f., Form 167.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 41, Forms 181, 183-185.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 48 ff.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 18 ff., 114 ff.

¹⁸ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 451 ff.

¹⁹ See table *ibid.*, p. 451.

²⁰ *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, pp. 133 ff.

²¹ According to Professor A. FURUMARK's unpublished excavation report.

The Late Cypriote IIC period at Kourion, "Bamboula", is characterized by Benson in the following way: "Marked decline of White Slip and Base Ring wares with considerable increase in Plain Wheelmade II ware. Appearance of LC Decorated ware, some handmade bucchero and, in very small quantities, Black Slip bucchero wares."¹

The percentages of representative wares in Area A, Level D: 1, are as follows: 79.5 % Plain, 3.6 % Red Polished, 7.1 % White Slip, 2.9 % Base-ring, 2.6 % Wash, 0.8 % Mycenaean III, 2.7 % Late Cypriote III Decorated (= White Painted Wheel-made III), 0.03 % Hand-made Bucchero and 0.2 % Black Slip Bucchero.²

The figures for Area E, Levels C: 1-6, are: 79.2 % Plain, 1.2 % Red Polished, 3.6 % White Slip, 2.4 % Base-ring, 2 % Wash, 0.4 % Mycenaean III and 2.9 % Late Cypriote III Decorated.³

Area B, Levels C: 1-3, showed the following percentages of the wares: Plain 67-85 %, Plain White Wheel-made 2.63 %, Red Polished 0.94 %, Black Slip 0.19 %, White Slip II 2.43-16.5 %, Base-ring 3.37 %, Monochrome 0.56 %, Burnished Slip 0.19 %, Wash 1.13 %, Late Cypriote III Decorated 4.5 %, Black Slip Bucchero 0.37 %, Mycenaean III 0.94-16.5 %, Coarse Mycenaean 0.19 %, Inferior Mycenaean III 0.19 %.⁴

Area C, Levels C: 1-2, produced the following picture: Plain 40-75 %, Plain White Wheel-made I 0.66 %, Plain White Wheel-made II 1.10-4.92 %, Red Polished 0.46-2.41 %, White Slip I 0.46-0.88 %, White Slip II 5.85-12.05 %, Base-ring 9.57-28.25 %, Monochrome 0.19-0.44 %, Burnished Slip 0.19-0.88 %, Miscellaneous Burnished 0.19-0.22 %, Wash 5.11-13.36 %, Late Cypriote III Decorated 0.44-1.21 %, Late Cypriote III Plain 0.09 %, Black Slip Bucchero 0.37 %, Mycenaean III 0.44-0.84 %, Red Lustrous Wheel-made 0.09-0.44 % and Foreign Painted 0.22-0.37 %.⁵

There are thus some stray sherds, e.g. Red Polished from earlier levels. It is also noteworthy that the percentage of Mycenaean ware in the settlement strata is lower at Kourion than at Enkomi.

Part of a house of Late Cypriote IIC₁ was encountered in Trench 2 at Hala Sultan Tekke in 1971. The following wares occurred: Plain White Wheel-made, Pithos, Mycenaean IIIA_{2b}, Mycenaean IIIB₁, White Painted Wheel-made III, Red Lustrous Wheel-made, Plain Red Wheel-made, Red Slip Wheel-made, Black Lustrous Wheel-made, Bucchero Hand-made, Monochrome, Coarse Monochrome, Coarse, White Slip II and Base-ring II.⁶

Late Cypriote IIC finds discovered by Dikaïos in a settlement at Athienou, "Bamboulari tis Koukounninas", have been recorded above, but the excavations have not been published. The settlement was in use from Middle Cypriote III.

Tomb Groups

Enkomi Swedish Tomb 10A⁷—a rectangular shaft grave of a type otherwise occurring in Late Cypriote III⁸—contained a Late Mycenaean IIIA_{2b} three-handled jar (type 45w), but the Plain

¹ *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1970, p. 41.

² *Ibid.*, p. 36.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 36.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. (72).

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. (72).

⁶ The finds are being studied for publication by Mrs ULLA ÖBRINK.

⁷ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, pp. 505 ff.; SjöQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 24, 25, 122, 124, n. 1; FURUMARK, *The Chronol. of Myc. Pottery*, pp. 63, 100, n. 1.

⁸ *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 25 (to be corrected).

White Wheel-made I bowl (No. 1) has parallels in Late Cypriote IIC tombs (above pp. 234 f.) and examples of the same type as the Base-ring II bowl (No. 5) occur in both Late Cypriote IIB and IIC contexts. There were two other Plain White Wheel-made I jugs, a White Slip II bowl and two White Shaved juglets. Sjöqvist has attributed this tomb to Late Cypriote IIC, but it is possible that it should be attributed to the end of Late Cypriote IIB.

The second burial period of Enkomi Swedish Tomb 11 belongs to an early phase of Late Cypriote IIC.¹ Furumark has observed that the percentage of Mycenaean wares in this tomb increases from 11 % in Late Cypriote IIB and 24 % in Late Cypriote IIB/IIC to 41 % in Late Cypriote IIC.

The pottery of the second burial period was composed of the following wares: 4 White Slip II, 2 Plain White Hand-made, 1 Base-ring I, 7 Base-ring II, 3 White Shaved, 5 Monochrome, 1 Bucchero, 19 Plain White Wheel-made I, 2 Plain White Wheel-made II, 1 White Painted Wheel-made III (formerly Furumark's Mycenaean type 244: 21), 6 Mycenaean III A2b (types 541, 171a-c, 220d, e), 4 Mycenaean IIIA2b-IIIB (types 45h, i, 94c, 171d) and 4 Mycenaean IIIB represented by types 114d, 179e, 180f and 220i (White Painted Wheel-made III?).

The third period of Enkomi Swedish tomb 11 falls within Late Cypriote IIC.² The distribution of the fabrics is as follows: 1 White Plain Slip II, 11 Base-ring II, 4 White Shaved, 6 Monochrome, 1 Bucchero, 1 Red Lustrous Wheel-made, 16 Plain White Wheel-made I, 2 Plain White Wheel-made II, 1 Mycenaean IIIA2b (type 191c = 189), 15 Mycenaean IIIB represented by types 36c, d, 45g, j, 55c, 94a, b, 114c, 167b, 173f, 179c, 180c, d, e, 182c and about 7 White Painted Wheel-made III (types 116e, 220b?, 220c?, 220f?, 220h? and Furumark's types 210: 5 and 223: 7). There were also five Mycenaean fragments and a Rude Style bowl (type 281n3).

The last burial in Enkomi Swedish tomb 11 took place in the dromos, in Late Cypriote IIC.³ It was accompanied by a White Slip II bowl, two White Painted Wheel-made III cups and two Mycenaean IIIB vases (a three-handled jar of type 45f and a stirrup jar of type 180b).

Enkomi Swedish Tomb 22 is a closed group of Late Cypriote IIC containing the skeletons of a male adult and a child. The pottery consisted of 3 White Painted Wheel-made III, 2 Plain White Wheel-made I, 2 White Shaved, 1 Plain White Wheel-made II, 1 Black Slip Wheel-made and 1 Mycenaean IIIB (type 94i). The tomb is earlier than tomb 18 at the site.⁴

Enkomi Swedish Tomb 18 belongs to Late Cypriote IIC2.⁵ There were three separate groups consisting of the finds in side-chamber 1 and of two burial layers in the chamber. The side chamber is more or less contemporary with the lowest burial layer in the chamber.

The side chamber contained the following fabrics: 2 Base-ring II, 1 White Shaved, 2 White

¹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 510 ff.; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 114 f., 123 (dated Late Cypriote IIB); Furumark, *op. cit.*, pp. 43, 61.

² Furumark, *op. cit.*, pp. 43, 69; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 120 f., 123.

³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 510 ff.; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 123; Furumark, *The Chronol. of Myc. Pottery*, pp. 43, 65.

⁴ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 573 ff.; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 116 f., 123 (dated Late Cypriote IIB); Furumark, *The Chronol. of Myc. Pottery*, pp. 43, 65.

⁵ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 546 ff.; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 121 ff.; Furumark, *op. cit.*, pp. 43, 68; Schaeffer, *Stratigraphie comparée*, pp. 388 ff.; *idem*, *Enkomi-Alasia I*, pp. 318 ff.; *Opuscula Atheniensia II*, pp. 26 ff.; V, p. 115; *Proceedings of the Prehist. Soc.*, N.S. XXII, p. 115; *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1963, p. 9; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 183; *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici III*, 1967, p. 94; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCII, 1968, p. 169; Dikaios, *Enkomi*, pp. 392 ff., 394, 397, 410, 430, 864.

Slip II, 4 Plain White Wheel-made I, 2 Late Minoan IIIB (Furumark's types 57: 2 and 303: 1), 44 Mycenaean IIIB representing types 36e, f, g, h, i, 40b, c, d, 48c, d, 55d, 110a, b, 116h, i, 164a, b, c, 167c, 180g, h, i, 182d, 220u (White Painted Wheel-made III?), 244b, 281j-p, 296m-s (and E.18.S.70 which is Mycenaean rather than White Painted Wheel-made III), 309d (Cypro-Mycenaean), 310c-e (Cypro-Mycenaean), 1 Mycenaean IIIB Rude Style bowl (21803) and 7 White Painted Wheel-made III (Furumark's types 232: 13, 244: 15, 296: 34, 41, 42, 44, 45). There is thus an overwhelming majority of Mycenaean pottery in the side chamber.

The bottom layer of the same tomb yielded 2 Plain White Wheel-made I, 2 Plain White Wheel-made II, 6 White Painted Wheel-made III and 3 Mycenaean IIIB of types 244a and 116f-g (White Painted Wheel-made III?).

The following wares were found in the upper layer of the same chamber tomb: 1 Base-ring II, 1 Base-ring Wheel-made, 3 Plain White Wheel-made I, 3 Plain White Wheel-made II, 1 White Painted Wheel-made II (Furumark's type 228: 3), 7 Mycenaean IIIB of types 48b, 114g, 171h, 296j, k, l and 309c (Cypro-Mycenaean), 14 White Painted Wheel-made III (Nos. 19, 98 and Furumark's types 232: 7-12, 235: 1, 296: 25-27, 29, 33) and 1 fragmentary "Levanto-Helladic" oval jug (No. 113).

It is worthy of note that White Painted Wheel-made III Ware occurs in increasing quantities in the chamber and is more frequent than Mycenaean IIIB in the upper layer, which belongs to the very end of Late Cypriote IIC.

The contents of Kition Tomb 9, of which a preliminary account has been published, has been compared with those of Enkomi Swedish Tomb 18. There were two burial periods, the lowest (earlier) containing Mycenaean IIIB types and the upper (later) producing large quantities of late Mycenaean IIIB or White Painted Wheel-made III.¹

Late Cypriote IIC is also represented in Enkomi Swedish Tombs 3, 6A, 10, 13 and 19, but they will not be considered here as the contents were mixed up.²

For the sake of completeness, I would also like to mention some other Late Cypriote IIC tomb groups: Akaki Tomb 3, Angastina Tomb 5, Ayia Anastasia T. 1, Dhekelia, "Steno", T. 3 (second burial), Kormakiti, "Ayious", Tomb B, Kourion New Tomb 38, and Pyla, "Verghi", T. 1.³

Enkomi British Tomb 89 may be attributed to Late Cypriote IIC, but as the circumstances of the finds are not known, the tomb is better omitted here.⁴

Enkomi French Tomb 12 contained Late Cypriote IIC pottery, e.g. Mycenaean IIIB and White Painted Wheel-made III, mixed with earlier fabrics of Late Cypriote IIB.⁵

White Painted Wheel-made III and Plain White Wheel-made II occur in Late Cypriote IIC, but

¹ *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus, 1963*, p. 9; *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* III, pp. 93 f.

² SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 122 ff.; FURUMARK, *op. cit.*, pp. 42 f., 68 ff.

³ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 913 ff. According to DIKAIOS it was probably cut at the beginning of Late Cypriote II and sealed

at the end of Late Cypriote IIC. Grey Minyan, Rude Style, Late Minoan IIIB and Mycenaean IIIB pottery are noteworthy finds in the tomb.

⁴ Cf. FURUMARK, *op. cit.*, pp. 42, 68.

⁵ SCHAEFFER, *Missions en Chypre*, pp. 73 f., 140 f., Figs. 36 and 37; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 118.

they begin to appear earlier and continue later. New fabrics are Mycenaean IIIB, Mycenaean Rude Style and Base-ring Wheel-made. Bucchero is more frequent than before. Older wares survive (see the Chart below).

LATE CYPRIOTE IIIA

Stratification from Settlements

The characteristic features of this period at Kourion, "Bamboula", are formulated by Benson in the following way: "Very heavy proportion of Plain Wheelmade II and of plain ware in general. Standard Late Bronze Age Cypriote wares in decline; LCIII Decorated ware at its peak. Black Slip and handmade bucchero and Proto-White Painted wares occur in small quantities."¹

The percentages of the fabrics in Area A, Levels D: 2-3, are: 81.5 % Plain, 2.1 % Red Polished, 2.8 % White Slip, 3.1 % Base-ring, 3.1 % Wash, 0.5 % Mycenaean III, 4.8 % Late Cypriote III Decorated, 0.1 % Hand-made Bucchero, 0.5 % Black Slip Bucchero and 0.14 % Proto White Painted.²

Area E, Levels D: 1-2, had 83 % Plain, 1.2 % Red Polished, 1.5 % White Slip, 2.9 % Base-ring, 2.4 % Wash, 0.5 % Mycenaean III, 3.3 % Late Cypriote III Decorated, 0.7 % Black Slip Bucchero and 0.05 % Proto White Painted.³

In Area B, Levels D: 1-2, the percentages are as follows: 65-80 % Plain, 0.67 % Plain White Wheel-made I, 10.39 % Plain White Wheel-made II, 1.25 % Red Polished, 0.35 % Red-on-Black, 0.1 % Black Slip, 0.48-0.87 % White Slip I, 0.87-1.25 % White Slip II, 3.19-4.52 % Base-ring, 1.54-4.35 % Monochrome, 0.19 % Burnished Slip, 0.1 % Miscellaneous Burnished, 1.92-2.03 % Wash, 6.64-15.95 % Late Cypriote III Decorated, 0.29 % Late Cypriote III Plain, 0.29 % Proto White Painted, 4.64 % Black Slip Bucchero, 0.48-1.16 % Hand-made Bucchero, 0.29 % Mycenaean III, 0.19 % Coarse Mycenaean, 1.06-1.16 % Inferior Mycenaean III.⁴

The corresponding figures for Area D, Levels B: 1-2, are: 75-90 % Plain, 4.38-5 % Plain White Wheel-made II, 0.56-6.2 % Red Polished, 0.6 % Black Slip, 1.88-4.2 % White Slip II, 1.3-6.2 % Base-ring, 0.29-0.5 % Monochrome, 0.06 % Burnished Slip, 1.3-1.5 % Wash, 1.18-8.4 % Late Cypriote III Decorated, 0.29 % Late Cypriote III Plain, 0.31 % Black Slip Bucchero, 0.59 % Hand-made Bucchero, 0.06 % White Shaved, 0.25-0.88 % Mycenaean III, 0.06 % Coarse Mycenaean, 0.13 % Inferior Mycenaean III and 0.19 % Foreign Painted.⁵

Mycenaean IIIC1 pottery of Late Cypriote IIIA1 is recorded from Myrtou-Pigadhes in Levels VI and VII.⁶

Stratified material is available from the Swedish excavations at Idalion, where Period I corresponds to Late Cypriote IIIA.⁷ The percentages of the wares—excluding Plain White Hand-made

¹ *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1970, p. 41; cf. Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 129 f.

² *Ibid.*, p. 36.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. (72).

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. (72).

⁶ *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, pp. 45 f., 115; *Palest. Expl. Quart. LXXXVIII*, 1956, pp. 29 f., 37.

⁷ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. II*, pp. 619-624; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 125 f., 130, 135; *Palest. Expl. Quart. LXXXVIII*, 1956, pp. 26, 37.

and coarse Pithos, which constituted about 45 % of all the sherds—are as follows: 3 % Base-ring II, 6 % debased White Slip II, 7.5 % Buccherio Hand-made, 4.5 % Buccherio Wheel-made, 62.7 % Plain White Wheel-made II and 16.3 % White Painted Wheel-made III.

Level IIIA in Dikaïos' stratigraphy at Enkomi is very well characterized as Late Cypriote IIIA1.¹ There are very few survivals of earlier periods, Middle Cypriote–Late Cypriote IA survivals (presumably Black Slip IV, White Painted VI, Red-on-Black etc.) amounting to 3.5–4.0 %, other surviving fabrics being represented in low percentages: Monochrome 3–5.06 %, White Shaved 2 %, Base-ring I 1–1.36 %, Base-ring II 4–5.2 %, White Slip I 1–1.4 %, White Slip II 7–8 %, "Cypriot Wheel-made" 2.3–4 %, "Syro-Palestinian" 2–3 %, Black Lustrous Wheel-made 0.58–1 %, Red Lustrous Wheel-made 0.8 %. The percentages of Buccherio Hand-made are 1–1.2 %, while the new ware Buccherio Wheel-made is represented by 3 % in Area I and 3.5 % in Area III. The percentage of Grey Minyan, also new, is 0.5 %. Base-ring Wheel-made, present in the preceding level, amounts to 1.8–2 %. Mycenaean IIIC1b occurs in considerable quantities, from 42 % in Area I to 46 % in Area III. Earlier Mycenaean wares survive: IIIA2: 0.5–1 %, IIIB: 3–4 %, late Mycenaean IIIB 4–8 %. There is, finally, a small number of Mycenaean IIIC1c (2–3 %) and White Painted Wheel-made III (4.5–5 %).

Mycenaean IIIC1c Ware (40.3 %) occurs in Level IIIB = Late Cypriote IIIA2 at Enkomi (Dikaïos' excavations), while earlier Mycenaean wares continue: IIIA2 (1 %), IIIB (2 %), late Mycenaean IIIB (4 %), Mycenaean IIIC1b (19 %). White Painted III Wheel-made amounts to 6 %, Buccherio Hand-made 0.7 %, Buccherio Wheel-made 4 %, Base-ring Wheel-made 3 %. There is also a small number of survivals such as "Middle Cypriote" 2 %, Monochrome 2 %, White Shaved 1 %, Base-ring I 0.5 %, Base-ring II 4 %, White Slip I 0.6 %, White Slip II 5 %, Black Lustrous Wheel-made 0.8 % and Red Lustrous Wheel-made 0.1 %. Cypriot Wheel-made and Syro-Palestinian are represented by 2 % each.²

The ashlar building 18 at Enkomi, excavated by Schaeffer, was built at the beginning of Late Cypriote IIIA1 (floor V) and destroyed at the end of the same period.³ A Mycenaean IIIC1b sidespouted jug of type 155a was found in the ashes covering its floor.⁴

Floors IV and III of building 18 at Enkomi were in use in Late Cypriote IIIA2. The finds include Buccherio, White Painted Wheel-made III and Mycenaean IIIC1b (2).⁵

Phase II of house A at Apliki, a burnt layer, belongs to Late Cypriote IIIA1.⁶ The pottery was mainly White Painted Wheel-made III, Mycenaean IIIB–IIIC1, Coarse Monochrome, and some Base-ring II and Red Slip Wheel-made.

A votive deposit from the cult house at Ayia Irini has been attributed to Late Cypriote IIIA (probably early) by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition.⁷ If the date is correct, the contents are

¹ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 457, table showing the percentages of the wares on p. 458. Cf. *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, pp. 24 f. 37.

² DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 464.

³ SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia I*, pp. 239 ff.; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, pp. 22, 37 (Late Cypriote IIC); *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, p. 115; DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 428, 430; above pp. 22 f.

⁴ SCHAEFFER, *op. cit.*, I, p. 271, Fig. 91, Pl. LXXXI: 1.

⁵ SCHAEFFER, *op. cit.*, I, pp. 308 ff.; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, pp. 23 f., 37; *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, p. 115.

⁶ *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, pp. 136 f., 144; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, pp. 30, 37.

⁷ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, p. 821, Pl. CXXXVII: 1; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 128 f., 135. DU PLAT TAYLOR also suggests a Late Cypriote IIC date in *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, pp. 29, 37.

survivals from Late Cypriote IIC: a Base-ring II jug, a bull statuette of Base-ring II Ware, an offering stand of Plain White Wheel-made II (which may be Late Cypriote IIIA), two Coarse Monochrome vessels (cf. Apliki), a Coarse bowl, several large pithoi,¹ a White Painted Wheel-made III? jug and a Mycenaean IIIB or Rude Style kylix (type 258h).²

Period II at Sinda was attributed to Late Cypriote IIIA₁ by Furumark. The number of sherds of the fabrics from the beginning and end of this period are as follows (those from the end within brackets): White Slip II (1), Pithos 5 (2), Plain White Hand-made 62 (33), Plain Wheel-made II 4 (3), Coarse Wheel-made 2 (1), Reddish Wheel-made 1 (4), Coarse (Cooking Pot) 11 (9), late Base-ring II 9 (4), Mycenaean IIIB 2, Mycenaean Rude Style 1, Mycenaean IIIC_{1b} 65 (22).

Period III, which also belongs to Late Cypriote IIIA₁, yielded 36 Plain White Hand-made, 7 Coarse (Cooking Pot) and 14 Mycenaean IIIC_{1b}.

The later strata at Sinda were mixed and are therefore omitted here. A small amount of imported Mycenaean IIIC_{1a}—25 in all—was found in the east chamber of Tomb 1, but this ware was not represented in the excavated parts of the settlement.³

Tomb Groups

The last burial of Enkomi Swedish Tomb 6A contained a White Painted Wheel-made III cup and a White Shaved jug.⁴ It may be ascribed to Late Cypriote IIIA₁, as three layers of debris separate it from the Late Cypriote IIC layer.

The top layer of Enkomi Swedish Tomb 10 may be assigned to Late Cypriote IIIA₁.⁵ It contains a Plain White Wheel-made II jug. There were also some Late Cypriote III vessels in the bottom layer of the tomb.

Several tombs at Enkomi excavated by the British Museum have been attributed to Late Cypriote III, but they cannot be used as primary evidence for relative chronology.⁶

A tomb which may be attributed to Late Cypriote IIIA is Enkomi French Tomb 1, excavated in 1947. It contained 2 Bucchero, 1 Plain White Wheel-made II, 1 White Painted Wheel-made III and several uncertain.⁷ There were, in addition, several fragments of Bucchero and 2 White Painted Wheel-made III, including a rare stirrup jar, in the dromos.

The bottom layer of Enkomi French Tomb 6 may be attributed to Late Cypriote IIIA₁.⁸ The pottery consisted of 4 Bucchero, 3 Plain White Wheel-made II and 1 uncertain.

¹ *Konsth. Tidskr.* XII, 1943, pp. 93 ff.; above p. 261.

² *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, p. 6.

³ According to the preliminary excavation report, which Professor A. FURUMARK has kindly placed at my disposal. Cf. also *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 26, and *Opuscula Atheniensia* VI, pp. 99 ff.

⁴ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, pp. 491 ff.; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 126, 135; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LII, 1948, p. 176; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, pp. 25, 31.

⁵ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, pp. 505 ff.; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 127,

135; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 25.

⁶ GJERSTAD, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, pp. 284 f; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 25.

⁷ SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia I*, pp. 232 ff.; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 25, 31.

⁸ SCHAEFFER, *Missions en Chypre*, pp. 92 ff., 137 ff., Figs. 38–40; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 127, 135; SCHAEFFER, *Stratigraphie comparée*, pp. 395 f.; *idem*, *Enkomi-Alasia I*, pp. 68 ff., Figs. 20, 21; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LII, 1948, p. 176; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 25.

Enkomi French Tomb 16 comprises two shaft graves.¹ I am inclined to follow Sjöqvist in regarding the grave containing the objects Nos. 10–15 as the older.² The pottery consists of 2 Plain White Wheel-made II and 1 Plain Red Wheel-made. Sjöqvist has attributed this grave to Late Cypriote IIIA; if so, it is not much separated in time from Late Cypriote IIIB.

Akaki Tomb 6 was an intact chamber tomb, which in its last use contained 4 skeletons accompanied by 2 Bucchero jugs, 2 White Painted Wheel-made III shallow bowls and a Plain White Wheel-made II jug.³

A pit tomb (fossa) excavated by Karageorghis at Kition yielded 2 Plain White Wheel-made II, 7 White Painted Wheel-made III and 2 Red Slip Wheel-made. It may be attributed to Late Cypriote IIIA2 or possibly IIIB1. Kition Tomb III has been attributed to Late Cypriote IIIA.⁴

The very rich Tomb 8 at Kouklia, "Evreti", is datable to Late Cypriote IIIA.⁵ The tomb contained little pottery apart from White Painted Wheel-made III shallow bowls.

The last burial period of Lapithos Tomb 701, although not completely preserved, may be assigned to Late Cypriote IIIA1 because of the links with the past in it: 1 White Shaved and 1 Base-ring II. There were further 1 Coarse Monochrome, 1 Bucchero Wheel-made, 4 White Painted Wheel-made III and 11 Plain White Wheel-made II (of which one—No. 1—may be attributed to Plain Red Wheel-made).⁶

Lapithos Tomb 702, also without stratigraphy, was used in Late Cypriote IIIA1. The pottery consisted of both early and late wares: 1 White Shaved, 1 Coarse Monochrome, 1 Plain White Wheel-made I, 2 Red Slip Wheel-made, 4 Base-ring II, 5 White Painted Wheel-made III and 5 Plain White Wheel-made II.⁷

Tomb 1 at Sinda, as yet unpublished, gave a very good picture of the Mycenaean IIIC1b style of Late Cypriote IIIA1–2. Much of the pottery from the tomb has been recorded in volume IV: 1C, but a full discussion will be given in the excavation report.

LATE CYPRIOTE IIIB

Stratification from Settlements

The evidence from Kourion, "Bamboula", shows that the tendencies of the preceding period were continued and intensified. White Painted Wheel-made III Ware decreased and Proto

¹ SCHAEFFER, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 106, Fig. 45, p. 142; *idem*, *Stratigraphie comparée*, pp. 396 f., Fig. 27; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 127 f., 135; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 25; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCI, 1967, p. 564.

² Called A by Sjöqvist, B by SCHAEFFER, *Stratigraphie comparée*, pp. 396 f., Fig. 27. The same brown clayey earth as found in A also covers B to a great extent. If B was cut later than A, the oblique line formed by the burial layer of A would probably have been oblique sloping towards B.

³ In the Cyp. Mus., excavated in April 1959. There were also four bronze bowls among the other burial gifts.

⁴ *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, pp. 538 ff.

⁵ Preliminary reports in *Ill. London News*, May 2 1953, pp. 710 f.; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCII, 1968, pp. 162 ff.

⁶ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, pp. 164 ff.; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 128, 135; SCHAEFFER, *Stratigraphie comparée*, p. 397.

⁷ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, pp. 164 ff.; SJÖQVIST, *loc. cit.*; SCHAEFFER, *loc. cit.*; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 32.

White Painted increased. A new fabric appeared, "Ware VII", which "may be a purely local Bamboula revival of early Red Slip ware—a kind of crude archaization."¹

Area A, Levels E–G, gave 80 % Plain, 1.9 % Red Polished, 1.6 % White Slip, 1.6 % Base-ring, 4 % Wash, 0.3 % Mycenaean III, 3.9 % White Painted Wheel-made III, 0.3 % Hand-made Bucchero, 0.3 % Black Slip Bucchero, 1.1 % Proto White Painted and 3.5 % "Ware VII".²

Periods 2 and 3 of Idalion (Swedish excavations) did not show any great changes in relation to Period 1.³ There are some almost negligible survivals like White Shaved (0.2 %), Base-ring II (0.7 %) and White Slip II (0.7 %). Bucchero Hand-made (1.4 %) and Wheel-made (1.7 %) are represented by a few sherds. Plain White Wheel-made II is most frequent (64.6 %), followed by White Painted Wheel-made III (30.7 %), including a few sherds of what Sjöqvist calls late Levanto–Helladic).

The Swedish Cyprus Expedition found some Late Cypriote IIIB sherds on the bed-rock at Kition, mainly Plain White, Red Slip Wheel-made, White Painted Wheel-made III Ware, Mycenaean IIIB and IIIC₂, Proto White Painted and some White Slip II, mixed with early Iron Age sherds.⁴

The last level, Level IIIC, in Dikaïos' excavations at Enkomi belongs to Late Cypriote IIIB₁.⁵ There were very few survivals of Middle Cypriote–Late Cypriote I–II (Middle Cypriote, Monochrome, Base-ring II, White Slip II, Syro-Palestinian, Black Lustrous Wheel-made). Bucchero Hand-made still occurs (6.67 % in one room), but Bucchero Wheel-made is more frequent (3.2–53.36 % in various rooms). The other percentages are: 28.5 % Base-ring Wheel-made (in one room only), 6.61–18.1 % late Mycenaean IIIB, 6.5–66.6 % Mycenaean IIIC_{1b}?, 13.13–83.6 % Mycenaean IIIC_{1c} and about 20 % White Painted Wheel-made III. In addition, there were large quantities of Plain White Wheel-made II Ware and a jug of Buff Ware from the end of the level.⁶

Floors II and I of Enkomi building 18 may also be attributed to Late Cypriote IIIB₁, although the pottery is not clearly defined.⁷

Late Cypriote IIIB finds have also been discovered by Karageorghis at Kition.⁸

Tomb Groups

Four small tombs at Enkomi may be attributed to Late Cypriote IIIB₁:

Enkomi Swedish Tomb 7A contained two skeletons surrounded by 3 Plain White Wheel-made II jugs and a White Painted Wheel-made III bowl.⁹

¹ *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1970, pp. 38, 41; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 132 f.; Desborough, *The Last Mycenaeans*, pp. 202 f.

² *Ibid.*, p. 36.

³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 619–624; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 132, 134, 135; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, pp. 26 f., 37.

⁴ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. III*, pp. 68–70; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 133; *Opusc. Arch.* III, p. 84; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXV, 1960, p. 507, n. 6.

⁵ Dikaïos, *Enkomi*, pp. 470 ff.; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, pp. 24 f., 37.

⁶ Dikaïos, *Enkomi*, p. 317.

⁷ Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia I*, pp. 312 ff.; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, pp. 24, 30, 37; *Opuscula Atheniensia V*, p. 115.

⁸ E.g. Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, pp. 98 f.; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, pp. 508, 570 ff.; LXXXVII, 1963, pp. 364 ff.; *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1963, pp. 3 ff.; Desborough, *The Last Mycenaeans*, p. 24.

⁹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. I*, pp. 498 ff.; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 134, 135; Schaeffer, *Stratigraphie comparée*, p. 396; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, pp. 25, 31.

There were 4 jugs in Enkomi Swedish Tomb 14: 2 Bucchero Hand-made, 1 Bucchero Wheel-made and 1 Plain White Wheel-made II.¹

Enkomi Swedish Tomb 15 contained 3 jugs: 2 Bucchero Hand-made and 1 Bucchero Wheel-made.²

The pottery in Swedish Tomb 16 consisted of 4 Bucchero Hand-made jugs and 3 Plain White Wheel-made II jugs.³

There was only a Plain White Wheel-made II jug in Enkomi Swedish Tomb 19A.⁴

There were also Late Cypriote IIIB burials in Enkomi French Tomb 5 with Plain White Wheel-made II, a Base-ring II bowl, Bucchero and some White Painted Wheel-made III among the burial gifts.⁵

The top layer of Enkomi French Tomb 6 has been attributed by Sjöqvist to Late Cypriote IIIB. The pottery consists of 11 Bucchero, of which 5 appear to be hand-made, about 17 Plain White Wheel-made II and 1 White Painted Wheel-made III side-spouted jug.⁶

Enkomi French Tomb 13, of Late Cypriote IIIB, contained 6 Bucchero jugs, 4 Plain White Wheel-made II (1 bowl and 3 jugs), 2 Plain White Wheel-made I bowls, 2 Plain Red Wheel-made jugs and 1 White Painted Wheel-made III jug.⁷

Enkomi French Tomb 15, excavated in 1934, contained three skeletons buried in Late Cypriote IIIB, accompanied by 4 Plain White Wheel-made II jugs.⁸

One of the shaft graves numbered 16 (objects Nos. 1-9) at Enkomi, excavated by Schaeffer, has been assigned to Late Cypriote IIIB. The pottery consists of 2 Plain White Wheel-made II, 1 Bucchero, 1 Plain Red Wheel-made and 1 White Painted Wheel-made III.⁹

Dikaïos found two shaft graves of Late Cypriote IIIB in his excavations at Enkomi.¹⁰ Tomb 23 contained 2 Plain White Wheel-made II jugs, a Bucchero jug and, near the edge of the grave, a Mycenaean IIIC1b bell krater, which may be intrusive. The pottery of Tomb 24 consisted of two jugs and a bowl of Plain White Wheel-made II.

Idalion, "Ayios Georghios", Tomb 2¹¹ contained 16 Proto White Painted and 2 pots (Nos. 16 and 17) of a grey or red polished fabric also found at Kourion.¹² It may be assigned to Late Cypriote IIIB2.

Other tombs from Late Cypriote IIIB2 have been discovered at Kouklia. In a tomb at "Lakkos tou Skarnou" Proto White Painted and White Painted I were discovered together, showing that

¹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, pp. 536 f.; Sjöqvist, *loc. cit.*; Schaeffer, *loc. cit.*; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 25.

² *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, pp. 537 f.; Sjöqvist, *loc. cit.*; Schaeffer, *loc. cit.*; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 25.

³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, p. 540; Sjöqvist, *loc. cit.*; Schaeffer, *loc. cit.*; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 25.

⁴ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* I, pp. 558 ff.; Sjöqvist, *loc. cit.*; Schaeffer, *loc. cit.*; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 25.

⁵ Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia* I, pp. 156, especially Figs. 83, 84, pp. 217 ff.; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 25.

⁶ See above p. 695; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 134; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 31; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LII, 1948, p. 175; Schaeffer, *Stratigraphie comparée*, pp. 395 f., denies any stratification in the tomb. However, it is likely that the uppermost

vessels are the latest objects deposited in the tomb. But the time lag between the upper and lower objects need not be great.

⁷ Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 104, Fig. 43, pp. 141 f.; *idem*, *Stratigraphie comparée*, p. 396; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 134, 135; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LII, 1948, p. 176; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, pp. 25, 31.

⁸ Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia* I, pp. 230 f.; *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, pp. 25, 31.

⁹ Cf. *ibid.* and Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 134, 135. Cf. p. 696.

¹⁰ Dikaïos, *Enkomi*, pp. 419, 433, 471, 522, Pl. 220.

¹¹ Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, pp. 185 ff.; Desborough, *The Last Mycenaeans*, p. 24.

¹² Karageorghis, *op. cit.*, p. 197.

the former ware survived into Cypro-Geometric I.¹ Kouklia, "Xerolimni", Tomb 9, which yielded 36 Proto White Painted, 3 Proto Bichrome, 1 Phoenician Bichrome, 1 Coarse and 2 Plain White Wheel-made II, belongs to Late Cypriote IIIB2.²

Kourion "Kaloriziki", Tombs 25,³ 26,⁴ and 40⁵ contained Plain White Wheel-made II and Proto White Painted Ware and begin in Late Cypriote IIIB2.

Tomb I at Salamis has been attributed to the transition from Late Cypriote IIIB to Cypro-Geometric I.⁶ It contained 60 Proto White Painted, 11 Proto Bichrome, 6 imported and 105 Cypro-Geometric I vases.

SUMMARY

The contexts from settlements and tombs mentioned above have been chosen as representative of the various phases. A list of the relative chronology of tomb groups is appended at the end of the volume. The chart on pp. 700—701 summarizes the distribution of the wares in different periods.

A NOTE ON THE RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY OF WHITE SLIP WARE

By

Mervyn R. Popham

It is a matter for regret that despite the large quantity of White Slip wares in various museums, very little has any archaeological context and of that by far the greater part is from tombs used over many centuries. However, enough stratified material exists to confirm in broad outline the validity of the stylistic divisions proposed above.

The relative early position of the formative Proto White Slip stage rests stratigraphically on the instances at Megiddo and Enkomi, though the evidence is admittedly slight. In the first case, Proto White Slip was found with White Painted V–VI and at Enkomi it occurred with Middle Cypriote fabrics and a Monochrome sherd. To these may now be added the fully published evidence from tombs at Pendayia, Akhera and reports of the material from one tomb at Politiko and another in Nicosia. Pendayia T.I contained 12 Proto White Slip vases accompanied by Red Polished IV, White Painted III to VI, Black Slip III–V, Red-on-Black, Monochrome and Plain White Hand-made wares. The absence of Base-ring is noteworthy. This ware occurs, however, in Akhera T.I, where the White Slip vases look more advanced but still seem to the author prob-

¹ *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1969, p. 38.

² *Op. cit.*, 1967, pp. 1 ff. Other Late Cypriote IIIB2 tombs from Kouklia are mentioned *ibid.*, p. 2. Cf. also *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCI, 1967, p. 311.

³ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, pp. 62 ff.; *Proceedings of the Prehist. Soc.* XXXI for 1965, p. 224, n. 2.

⁴ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, pp. 62 ff. FURUMARK, *The Chro-*

nol. of Myc. Pottery, pp. 43, 73, 123 ff.; DESBOROUGH, *The Last Mycenaeans*, p. 203.

⁵ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 58, 1954, pp. 131 ff.; *Greek, Roman and Byz. Studies* 3, 1960, pp. 9 f., 14; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCII, 1968, p. 169; *Talanta* II, 1970, pp. 29 f.

⁶ *Salamine de Chypre* II, pp. 89, 95.

	Red-on-Black	Red-on-Red	Light-on-Dark	Tell el Yahudiyeh	Drab Polished	Red Polished (earlier varieties)	Red Polished V	White Painted III-IV	White Painted IV	White Painted V	White Painted V-VI	White Painted VI	Red Slip III	Red Slip IV	Red Slip V	Black Slip II	Black Slip II (Reserved Slip)	Black Slip III	Black Slip IV	Black Slip V	Composite	Proto Monochrome	Monochrome	Coarse Monochrome	Painted Monochrome	Bichrome Hand-made	Bichrome Wheel-made	Black Lustrous Wheel-made	Proto White Slip	White Slip I	White Slip IIA	White Slip II	Proto Base-ring	Base-ring I	Base-ring II	Base-ring Wheel-made	Plain White Hand-made	Plain White Wheel-made I
Late Cypriote IA1	×			~	~		×	×	×	×	×	×							×	×																		
IA2	×	×				×	×	×	×		×	×				×		~	×	×																		
IB1			•			•		•	•		•	×								×																		
IB2				•			•	•												×																		
IIA1			•			•		•											×	×																		
IIA2				•															×	×																		
IIB																			×	×																		
IIC1			•			•		•			•	×							×	×																		
IIC2							•																															
IIIA1		•	•			•		•			•	•							•	•																		
IIIA2																			•	•																		
IIIB1		•																	•	•																		
IIIB2																			•	•																		

Chart. Distribution of the fabrics in different periods.

X = more than sporadic occurrence

• = occurrence in small quantities, sometimes probably intrusive

? = the occurrence is doubtful or not certainly attested

Further information about the occurrences of the fabrics in different periods may be obtained from the corpus of pottery in *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV: 1C*, where the provenances, when known, are recorded. The suggested dates for the various tomb groups are given in a list at the end of the book.

ably all to belong to the Proto stage. From Politiko, Proto White Slip vases are reported to have been found with White Painted V-VI, Red-on-Black, Red Polished IV and Black Slip wares. Here and in Ayia Paraskevi, "Theophanides Street," T.2 few definitely Late Cypriote pots accompanied them.

The conclusion seems justified that Proto White Slip, White Painted VI, Black Slip IV-V and Red Slip IV-V were the first fabrics of specifically Late Cypriote pottery to evolve. The evidence is admittedly mainly derived from one region of the island. Akhera T.1 suggests that Base-ring I was introduced later but while Proto White Slip was still in use.

The chronological relationship of White Slip I and II no longer requires detailed discussion. The precedence of White Slip I, first appreciated by Petrie at Gaza, has been confirmed by stratified instances both on occupation sites—Enkomi, Bamboula, Pigadhes and Megiddo—and in tomb groups such as Ayios Iakovos T.14 and Enkomi Fr.T.4: to these we may add the closed L.C.I tomb groups of Enkomi Fr.T.3, Stephanía Ts.5 and 12 and Yiolou T.1. Atchana should have been of great help but unfortunately the picture there is confused despite many valuable observations by Woolley: the reported early occurrences of White Slip II like those of Mycenaean III must be the result of intrusive pits.

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remains the evidence from Bamboula. Here the earliest levels, called L.C. IA: 1 and 2 contained only White Slip I; that called L.C. IB had a mixture of White Slip I, transitional White Slip I-II and early II; finally the so-called L.C. IIA layer contained White Slip I, transitional wares, early and normal White Slip II. The stratigraphical relationship of these levels is by no means clear. Three floors are mentioned but four levels illustrated. The earliest three levels are convincing in their contents but that of the latest level, presumably the area which "continued into use into the LC II period", seem to cover too long a development for the material to have been in contemporary use. The general evidence would suggest that the changeover was quick and the overlap short.

For the internal development of White Slip II, there is all too little stratified material published. As has been stated, the so-called L.C. IB level at Bamboula contained with White Slip I, only transitional White Slip IIA and early II; in the latter case the four sherds are all from plain ladder pattern bowls. In Fosse Temple I at Lachish only transitional and early White Slip II occurred and again the single ladder pattern frieze is the only style represented; the hooked chain and dotted row styles do not appear until Temples II and III. The finds from the palace at Atchana are insufficiently published to allow any analysis of the material but bowls with ladder pattern, a row of dots and a band of hooked lines are listed.

It is unfortunate that this information cannot be supplemented by any closed tomb group containing early White Slip II. However, it may be indicative that an unpublished tomb, Kalavassos T.1, found near the mosque, included 4 White Slip II vases which are still within the early stage but advanced, 7 Base-ring I pots and a Mycenaean IIB-III A 1 piriform jar: none of the other contents need be later than these vases. The stage of White Slip II, represented by the hatched pair of pendent lines in place of framed diamonds and by the chain of loosely linked diamonds as a frieze has been reached in this material. On the other hand, Katydhata T.26, if it is a homogeneous group, would suggest that the normal White Slip II hooked-chain style was already current with Mycenaean IIIA 1 pottery. It was certainly in use by the time of the early stage of Mycenaean IIIA 2 as shewn by Ayios Iakovos Bronze Age Sanctuary in which the krater is in this style though rather neatly executed. There remains Enkomi Sw.T.2, second and third phase of the second burial period, ascribed to LC IIA by Sjöqvist and in which the Mycenaean ware has been dated IIIA 2b by Furumark. Here, with one exception, the White Slip II, which are of the plain ladder pattern, the dotted line and the hooked chain types, are normal in style and the handles completely triangular, the rim dots being omitted on two of the bowls belonging to the third phase. The exception is the White Slip II tankard, ascribed to the final phase: it is clearly in an early style and is presumably a treasured possession and not of contemporary manufacture.

At Amarna, which should fall somewhat later, the dotted line style, the triangular handle and the usual ladder pattern is represented: in the latter case still with pendent loosely linked lozenges and not in the coarse style.

For the period marked by the later Mycenaean IIIA 2 wares, roughly coinciding with Sjöqvist's LC IIB phase, the material is more abundant: in particular we have the stratified tomb groups Ayios Iakovos 8^{III}, Ayios Iakovos 13^{II}, Ayios Iakovos 14^{II} and Enkomi Sw.T.11^{IA-II}. The bowls from these Ayios Iakovos tombs present a consistent picture: handles are triangular, the hooked chain and dotted row vases retain their deep shape and sometimes dots on the rim, the ladder

pattern bowls are with one exception (A.Iak.8.8) tending towards or already are of the shallow type (cf. Fig. LXXXIII, 8), in most cases there is no cross bar or subsidiary decoration except pendent dots and rim dots are omitted. In addition there are three small bowls with parallel line decoration and one of the odd type with rounded base, ring handle and parallel lines with a dotted wavy line frieze (Fig. LXXXIV, 9). Enkomi Sw.T.11¹⁻¹¹ is rather different. While the dotted line and hooked chain bowls are deep as at Ayios Iakovos, the ladder pattern bowls are not so shallow and are generally of the small and deep type. An addition is the shallow flat based bowl with ring handle at the rim illustrated at Fig. LXXXIV, 5. The tankard from burial IB is of the framed diamond style and, though a poorly made specimen, is likely to be earlier.

It is interesting that Furumark, on the basis of the Mycenaean pottery, places Ayios Iakovos 13¹¹ in the early part of his IIIB phase while suggesting that Enkomi Sw.T.11 periods IC to II belong in the previous transitional phase. It is therefore possible that the change in the shape of ladder pattern bowls from a deep to a shallower type took place about the beginning of Mycenaean IIIB or L.C.IIC.

Other evidence for the L.C.IIC 1 phase is little. Dikaio records 22.5 % White Slip II in a level in which Mycenaean IIIB first occurs. Enkomi Sw.T. 10A.6 is a dotted row bowl of deep shape but with a brown slip; Enkomi Sw.T.11.7 is a small bowl with parallel lines, again with a very dark slip, whereas the vase from the dromos of the same tomb is a small but deep ladder pattern bowl of rather rough workmanship and with a lighter brown slip. These are not markedly different from many of the vases in the previous levels of Enkomi T.11 though there is a tendency towards a dark coloured slip. Certainly dark and of the typical shallow type are six bowls from Kition, "Chrysopolitissa", T.1 but their context is too wide to be helpful.

It is to Enkomi Sw.T.6 that we must turn for our latest examples. The stratigraphy of the tomb was unsatisfactory: Sjöqvist was inclined to place the bulk of the contents in L.C. IIB and to the latter part but some he placed in L.C.IIC. Furumark ascribed the Mycenaean to an early and very late phase of IIIB. The three White Slip pots are interesting. One is a shallow ladder pattern bowl of rough execution but with a white slip (Fig. LXXXII, 8), the second is of much the same shape but heavier with rough painted parallel lines on a deep buff micaceous slip (Fig. LXXXVI, 2) and the third similar in texture is a small bowl almost identical with that illustrated in Fig. LXXXVI, 3. Comparable specimens from Megiddo, the excavators' type 835, are called a "later crude version" and the publication observes that they are "well placed in the Ramesside tombs at Tell Fara". Similar bowls were found in Enkomi Sw.T.19 and unpublished tombs at Kaimakli T.1A and Dhekelia, "Steno", Ts.3 and 4.¹

The introduction of the Late Cypriote Decorated bowl seems to have spelt the end of White Slip wares; they could no longer compete in attractiveness or ease of manufacture. Indeed it can hardly be accidental that no definite case of White Slip is recorded from the end of LC IIC and from LC IIIA. At Enkomi in the level where Mycenaean IIIC1 pottery first occurs, 2.5 % of

¹ I cannot agree with KARAGEORGHIS, *Nouveaux Documents*, pp. 137 f., that Akhera T.3. is a closed Late Cypriote IIC group.

The Mycenaean ware is not only IIIB, but also IIIA and probably early at that.

White Slip II is recorded, but this is little higher than the individual figures for Mycenaean IIIA and Middle Cypriote wares which can have no significance in this late context. At Apliki sherds only were found below the earliest floors and in Phase I fills; none seem to belong to this LC IIC-III A context. Similarly it is reported from Myrtou-Pigadhes that, whereas in Periods III to V White Slip is virtually the only painted pottery in use, in Period VI, seemingly covering much the same time as Apliki Phase I, "the ware is unknown except for a handful of survivals". At Idalion, though 6 % of the sherds from the LC IIIA levels are reported to be White Slip II, none was found in a sealed group and none of the contemporary tombs listed by Sjöqvist contain any White Slip at all. The same is true in tombs subsequently published, Kouklia, "Mantissa" and three burials at Kition, "Chrysopolitissa", belonging to LC IIIA.

Present indications are that White Slip ware was no longer manufactured by the end of LC IIC and it may even have ended somewhat earlier. Base-ring ware continues, presumably because the bowl form in that ware was one that could be made on the wheel.

To conclude, it appears that the Proto White Slip ware is among the earliest specifically Late Cypriote fabrics to evolve: its dating at present rests on the period covered by Megiddo Stratum X in which a bowl of advanced type was found. A closer dating of the scarab from Akhera T.3 would give a *terminus post quem* for a similarly advanced stage of this ware.

White Slip I evolves from Proto White Slip with certain innovations and should cover about two generations of potters. It has been found together with advanced Late Minoan IA pottery in Thera and with Late Minoan IB sherds in Rhodes; it occurs with Base-ring I in Megiddo Stratum VIII and was still in use at the time the Level IV Palace at Atchana was destroyed. A firm date for the foundation of Tell Abu Hawam would be helpful in that it seems to have taken place when White Slip I was nearing its end and possibly overlapping with early II: the earliest Aegean sherd from that site can hardly be later than Late Helladic/Late Minoan IIIA₁, but this is only a *terminus ante quem*.

Transitional and early White Slip II is for the most part a clear evolution from the ladder pattern style of White Slip I. It was found together in Lachish Fosse Temple I which contained a Mycenaean II vase. Rather more developed White Slip II occurs in a possibly closed tomb group at Kalavassos with a Mycenaean IIB/IIIA₁ vase. At about the same advanced stage of this early period, it seems likely that vases in the dotted line and hooked chain styles were introduced. Chronological evidence for the evolution of the White Slip IIA style, a more direct descendent of White Slip I, is lacking.

Normal White Slip II, which has dropped the pendent framed lozenge ornament on bowls and employs a thickened version of the ladder pattern generally, is found with early Mycenaean IIIA₂ wares in the Bronze Age Sanctuary at Ayios Iakovos, and in Enkomi Sw.T.2. The same is true at Amarna of a slightly later date. The handles of bowls are now quite triangular.

The normal stage, with an increasing roughness of style and manufacture and a growing tendency to omit subsidiary decoration including the dotted rim, continues through the period marked by late Mycenaean IIIA₂ pottery, i.e. to the end of L.C.IIB: it seems unlikely that tankards and bottles were any longer manufactured.

Further deterioration of fabric, the establishment of the shallower bowl form for ladder pattern

bowls, which now have only hanging dots as subsidiary decoration, seem to mark the beginning of L.C.IIC and to occur with Mycenaean IIIB vases.

By the end of the LC IIC period locally made shallow bowls of Mycenaean fabric seem to oust White Slip ware which had already become generally coarse in fabric, of a dark buff to dark brown colour with a careless and summary version of the ladder pattern often reduced to rough parallel lines. Definite evidence that this ware continued to the end of LC IIC and into IIIA is lacking. It seems likely that by L.C.IIIA at least production had ceased.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

*Architecture*¹

The Hittite influence on Cypriote architecture is not easy to assess. Sjöqvist has compared a shell wall at Nitovikla with another wall of different type at Bogazköy both having been laid on a foundation of smaller stones and both having a stepped facade.² The resemblance may be fortuitous and due to a similar configuration of the terrain. Monumental monoliths flanking doorways occur at Nitovikla, in Mycenaean Greece, in the Hittite territory and in the Syro-Palestinian area.³ This may be a Hittite invention which has been taken over by others. The subterranean tunnels for escape occurring at Idalion and Enkomi have Hittite parallels.⁴ Furumark has compared the city wall and the gates at Sinda with similar features at Alishar, suggesting Hittite influence on military architecture on Cyprus about 1300 B. C., at a time when the Hittites, according to the texts, claimed suzerainty over Alasia.⁵

Minoan influence on religious architecture may be seen in the altar with horns of consecration at Myrtou-Pigadhes,⁶ and in the house sanctuaries with benches at the same site⁷ and at Enkomi.⁸

¹ I have discussed this topic in my seminars at the University of Gothenburg and I would like to thank particularly Ms. Ellen Herscher, Miss Elisabeth Mossberg, Miss Margareta Strandberg and Mr Charles Adelman for their contributions and critical approach to the subject. Two books have served as a basis for our discussions: E. SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 1—27, 136—150, 165—167, 186—190, and Y. L. HOLMES, *The Foreign Relations of Cyprus during the Late Bronze Age*, pp. 61—62, 67, 72—73, 125—126, 129, 134—135.

² SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 138 f.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 141 f.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 188; NAUMANN, *Architektur Kleinasiens*, 2nd ed., index s.v. Poternen. The subterranean passage at Ras Shamra was no doubt also inspired from the Hittite area.

⁵ *Opuscula Atheniensia* VI, p. 105. The proteichisma at Sinda may be compared with the "Vormauern" in Bogazköy, NAUMANN, *op. cit.*, pp. 255, 258. SCHACHERMEYER (*Arch. Anz.*, 1962, col. 363) points out that the horns of consecration on the altar at

Myrtou-Pigadhes recalls similar horns in sanctuaries in Asia Minor, e.g. at Beycesultan; they may not have been inspired by Mycenaean (or Minoan) parallels. For horns of consecration in Cyprus, Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine see *East and West* N. S. 19, 1969, p. 39, n. 126 and n. 127; *Kadmos* I, 1962, pp. 74 f.; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCV, 1971, p. 386, n. 86; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, pp. 107 f. — DU PLAT TAYLOR (*Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 22) has compared the position of a spouted trough with soak-away jar sunk in the floor beneath the spout in the bathroom 27 at Myrtou-Pigadhes with similar bathing arrangements at Bogazköy and in the Level VII Palace at Atchanah. — DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 517, draws attention to the similarity between the external tower and the house inside the gate at Enkomi and a similar arrangement in Troy VI.

⁶ Above p. 8.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 26 f. 502, 883; *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, p. 98; *Κρητικά Χρονικά* I, 1956, p. 9, n. 8; *Ann. Scuola*

The small circular corbel-vaulted tholos at Enkomi Swedish Tomb 21¹ may have been inspired by Cretan predecessors, although the idea is attested in the early 6th millennium at Khirokitia and in the Orient at Arpachiyeh and Tepe Gawra in the early 4th millennium B. C.² Circular tholoi are attested in Messenia in the Middle Helladic period,³ on the Gypsades hill at Knossos in Middle Minoan II/IIIA,⁴ thus somewhat earlier than the tholos at Enkomi, which was probably built at the beginning of Late Cypriote IA. Tholoi and built tombs with rectangular or square plans occur in the Middle Bronze Age period at Ugarit and at Megiddo.⁵ A similar tomb with rectangular plan has been found at Gavur kalesi in central Anatolia.⁶ The later tholoi at Enkomi⁷ and similar built tombs in Crete⁸ and at Mycenae⁹, all with rectangular chambers, are no doubt inspired from Syria, where Ugarit excels in royal built tombs.¹⁰ Stepped capitals from Kition and Enkomi have been compared with Minoan parallels.¹¹

It is not possible to detect any certain Egyptian influence on Cypriote architecture. The grid town of Late Cypriote IIIA at Enkomi¹² has precursors in Egypt, e.g. at Kahun and Tell el-Amarna,¹³ but the house blocks show great individual variations and do not form regular units as in Egyptian towns; further the modules used in Egypt are not the same as those at Enkomi.¹⁴

Obvious Mycenaean elements in Cypriote architecture may be seen in the chamber tombs with long, narrow dromoi built at the very end of Late Cypriote IIIB at Lapithos, Salamis and Kaloriziki.¹⁵ It is an open question whether the Cyclopean wall of Late Cypriote IIC at Enkomi was inspired by Hittite or Mycenaean parallels¹⁶, while the inspiration for the casemates may have come

Arch. Atene N.S. III—IV, 1941—42, pp. 47 ff.; SEAGER, *Exc. in the Island of Mochlos*, p. 24; *Archaeologia* XXX, p. 312, n. 1; NILSSON, *The Minoan-Mycenaean Religion*, second, rev. ed., pp. 76 ff.; GALLET DE SANTERRE, *Délos primitive et archaïque*, pp. 98 f.; *L'Antiquité Classique* XXXVI, 1967, pp. 566 f. There are also benches in the Early Cypriote model of a sanctuary from Vounous, see *Archaeologia* LXXXVIII, 1938, Pl. VII ff. It may also be pointed out that sea pebbles and shells found in the sanctuaries at Idalion and Ayia Irini may be compared with similar features in Crete and at Korakou, see *Arch. f. Rel.wiss.* XXX, 1933, p. 313, n. 1; EVANS *Pal. of Minos* II, Fig. 189; BLEGEN, *Korakou*, p. 86.

¹ Above p. 46; *Opusc. Arch.* II, pp. 43, 52, 57 f.; *Handb. Nicholson Mus.*, second ed., p. 154; *Antiquity* XXXIV, 1960, p. 168.

² DIKAIOS, *Khirokitia*, pp. 333, 339.

³ *Hesperia* XXIII, 1954, pp. 158 ff.; ÅLIN, *Das Ende der myk. Fundstätten*, p. 86 (Charatsari); SCHACHERMEYR, *Ägäis und Orient*, p. 37, n. 49.

⁴ *Arch. Rep.* 1957, pp. 22 f. (S. HOOD); *Antiquity* XXXIV, 1960, p. 169, Pl. XVIII (b) (S. HOOD); PINI, *Beiträge*, p. 49, n. 566. Generally on tholoi: *Archeologia* 42, 1971, pp. 64—69 (G. RACHET).

⁵ SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 147 ff.; *Opusc. Arch.* II, pp. 57 f.; *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XXX, 1971, pp. 110 ff.

⁶ NAUMANN, *op. cit.*, p. 129, Fig. 132; *Belleten* X, 1946, pp. 77 f.

⁷ Above pp. 48 ff.; *Handb. Nicholson Mus.*, second ed., pp. 162 f.; *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, pp. 94, 97; SCHACHERMEYR, *op. cit.*, pp. 39, 64; *Cyprus Bulletin* VIII: 7, February 21st 1971, p. 3.

⁸ EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* IV: 2, pp. 771 ff.; *Opusc. Arch.* VI, p. 187, n. 6, p. 221, n. 6; BOSSERT, *Art of Ancient Crete*, Figs. 493—494; PINI, *Beiträge*, pp. 46 ff.; SCHACHERMEYR, *Ägäis und Orient*, p. 39; *Jahresh. Österr. Arch. Inst.* XLV, Hauptblatt, p. 63; Κρητ. Χρον. ΙΘ', pp. 105 ff.

⁹ Πρακτικά 1954, pp. 244—259; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 62, 1958, p. 117; Έργον 1958, p. 128, Fig. 132; MYLONAS, *Ancient Mycenae*, p. 164; *idem*, *Mycenae and the Mycenaean Age*, p. 107; SCHACHERMEYR, *Ägäis und Orient*, p. 39.

¹⁰ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* I, pp. 53 ff.; *Syria* XXVIII, 1951, pp. 1 ff.; *Comptes rendus Acad. Inscr.*, 1961, p. 233; *Annuaire du Coll. de France* 62, 1962, p. 306; *Archiv f. Orientforsch.* XXI, pp. 133 f.; SCHACHERMEYR, *op. cit.*, p. 39.

¹¹ *Athens Annals of Archaeology* IV, 1971, pp. 101—107.

¹² Above pp. 20 ff.; *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, p. 100.

¹³ For examples see BADAUWY, *A History of Egyptian Architecture*. SCHAEFFER suggests that the grid plan at Enkomi might coincide with an immigration of Mycenaeans on the coast of Asia Minor in the 13th and 14th centuries B. C., see *Comptes rendus Acad. Inscr.*, 1954, p. 106.

¹⁴ *Bibliotheca Orientalis* XIX, 1962, p. 207 ff.

¹⁵ Above p. 51; *Arch. Anz.*, 1966, p. 212; *Comptes rendus Acad. Inscr.*, 1966, pp. 348—353; *Salamine de Chypre* II.

¹⁶ Cf. NICOLAOU, *Ancient Monuments of Cyprus*, Pl. VI; DIKAIOS *Enkomi*, especially p. 512; Πρακτικά, 1949, p. 56; CATLING, *Cypriot Bronzework*, p. 39; SCOUFOPOULOS, *Myc. Citadels*; *Athens Annals of Archaeology* II, 1969, pp. 463 ff. (IAKOVIDES); NAUMANN, *Architektur Kleinasien*, second ed., pp. 236 ff.; ASTOUR, *Hellenosemitica*, p. 329.

from the Hittite area.¹ Dikaios has compared a tripartite building at Enkomi² with the House of the Columns at Mycenae,³ but the similarity is accidental. Neither is the comparison between the Lion Gate at Mycenae and the North Gate at Sinda⁴ valid, nor his comparison of the "megaron" at Enkomi with House G at Asine.⁵

The pit tombs or shaft graves, mainly of Late Cypriote III, have been compared with Submycenaean tombs in the Kerameikos at Athens,⁶ but there are earlier parallels in Middle Helladic Greece⁷ and at Ras Shamra and Minet el-Beida in the 15th century B. C.⁸

Syrian influence may be seen in the ashlar tombs with square plans of Late Cypriote II, as mentioned above.⁹ Such corbel-vaulted tombs were built at Ras Shamra in the Middle and Late Bronze Age, but they became fashionable in the 15th and 14th centuries B. C. in Cyprus, Crete and Greece.

The Bronze Age sanctuaries at Kition¹⁰ have Near Eastern parallels at e.g. Hazor, Lachish and Tell Farah.¹¹ A court sanctuary with monumental altar at Hazor recalls that of Myrtou-Pigadhes.¹²

The fortresses at Nikolidhes and Enkomi have been compared with migdols in Syria and Palestine.¹³ Sjöqvist's belief that the chamber-tomb with interior buttress had Hyksos prototypes has proved to be wrong, for there are earlier Cypriote predecessors in the Philia culture.¹⁴

It may also be mentioned that wells at Enkomi are covered by a stone slab with a hole in the centre and crowned with a jar's neck; this scheme is also found at Ras Shamra.¹⁵ The Late Cypriote III shaft graves lined with stones—Enkomi Swedish Tombs 5 and 14 and French Tombs 1 and 15—have Syrian and Palestinian parallels.¹⁶

The custom of locating tombs in open areas near houses is found at Enkomi,¹⁷ Kition¹⁸ and Alalakh.¹⁹

¹ *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCI, 1967, p. 315; XCIII, 1969, p. 512; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 71, 1965, p. 401; WRIGHT, *Shechem*, Fig. 32; NAUMANN, *op. cit.*, p. 239, 241, 250, 254, 260, 309 f.

² DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 168 f., 509 f., Pls. 271—273; *Journ. Hist. Stud.*, 1967, p. 45.

³ WACE, *Mycenae*, pp. 91 ff., Figs. 32—34; WACE & STUBBINGS, *A Companion to Homer*, p. 492, Fig. 50.

⁴ *Fasti Arch.* II, 1947, p. 163, No. 1312.

⁵ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 514 f., 518; *Journ. Hist. Stud.*, 1967, p. 43.

⁶ COCHE DE LA FERTÉ, *Essai de Classification*, p. 34, n. 2; STYRENIUS, *Submycenaean Studies; Proceedings of the Prehist. Soc.* XXXI, 1965, pp. 216 ff.; DESBOROUGH, *The Last Mycenaeans*, pp. 32 ff.

⁷ BLACKBURN, *Middle Helladic Graves*, p. 16; WACE, *Mycenae*, p. 13.

⁸ *Syria* XIV, 1933, p. 97; SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* II, Fig. 51.

⁹ P. 707, notes 5—7.

¹⁰ *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCV, 1971, pp. 379 ff.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 384, n. 83; *Atti Congr. Micenologia Roma 1967*, pp. 1130 ff.; *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1971, pp. 17 ff.

¹² *Arch. Anz.*, 1962, col. 376.

¹³ Above, p. 31, Fig. 17; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 143 (the example

from Beth Shan is a reconstruction); DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 501. B. SCHWEITZER (*Gnomon* XI, 1935, p. 454) compared the fortress at Nitovikla with the fortifications at Tell Taanach (*Arch. Anz.* 1907, pp. 320 ff., Figs. 3—5).

¹⁴ Above p. 45, Fig. 25, 6; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 146 f., 198; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1B, pp. 205 f.; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 70, 1966, pp. 331—340; 74, 1970, p. 396; *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XXX, 1971, pp. 110 ff. For the role of Cyprus in the history of chamber tombs see PINI, *Beiträge*, pp. 14 f., and *Atti Congr. Micenologia Roma 1967*, pp. 153 ff.

¹⁵ SCHAEFFER, *Missions en Chypre*, pp. 85, n. 1; *Syria* XIII, 1932, Pl. III: 1.

¹⁶ Above p. 51; *Opusc. Arch.* II, pp. 56 f.; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCII, 1968, pp. 113 f.; COCHE DE LA FERTÉ, *Essai de Classification*, p. 34, n. 2.

¹⁷ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 503, n. 433, p. 510, n. 454, who also points out that this custom occurs at Sotira in Neolithic II.

¹⁸ *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 350. The custom of intradomestic burials is found e.g. in Neolithic and Middle Helladic Greece, in Palestine (*Shiloh*, p. 60), at Babylon (*PARROT, Babylon*, p. 66), and in Neolithic I and Chalcolithic II in Cyprus (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1A, p. 185).

¹⁹ WOOLEY, *A Forgotten Kingdom*, p. 148.

Pottery

The foreign occurrences of Late Cypriote Bronze Age pottery will mainly be given in the form of diagrams following Sjöqvist's system in *Problems*, pp. 150 ff. The distribution of Cypriote pottery found abroad will be summarized in the chapter on historical conclusions and the chronological evidence will be taken into account in the chapter on absolute chronology.

WHITE PAINTED VI WARE

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
<i>Egypt</i>					
Tell el-Yahudiyeh	Tombs 47 and 52	Local imitations of Types VD1b	2	Tomb 47: Early XVIIIth Dyn.?	Petrie, <i>Hyksos and Israelite Cities</i> , Pl. VIII B: 102, 101; Merrillees, <i>Cypr. Pottery in Egypt</i> , pp. 9, 146; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 133, Fig. 2c, 140, 147
	Tomb 59	Local imitation of Type VD1b	1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> , Pl. VIII B: 99; Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 10, 146
Saqqara		Probably local imitation of Type VD1b	1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> , Pl. VIII B: 100; Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 11, 146
		VD2c	1		Firth & Gunn, <i>Teti Pyramid Cemeteries I</i> , p. 66, Fig. 74: 7; Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 25, 146
		Possibly Egyptian imitation of Type VD2c	1		Firth & Gunn, <i>op. cit.</i> I, p. 66, Fig. 74: 18; Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 25, 146
	Excavated by Selim Hassan in 1958	VD2c	1		Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 27, 146
Tarkhan	Tomb 821	Egyptian imitation of White Painted VI Cross Line Style	1		Petrie, <i>Tarkhan</i> , Pl. IX: 25; Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 29 f., 146
Abusir el-Meleq	Tomb 48 g 7.4	Egyptian imitation of Type VD1a or Type VD2a? (rim broken off?)	1	Second half of the Second Intermediate Period	Scharff, <i>Ausgrabungen</i> , p. 90, Pls. 70: 481, 76: 4; Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 37, 146
Gurob	Point Q, Tomb 26.R,S	Egyptian imitation of Type VD 1b	2	Associated with cowroid of Amen-hotep I	Brunton, <i>Gurob</i> , Pls. XXIII: 38, 37, XXXIX: 98A, 98B; Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 54 f., 146
Sidmant (Sedment)	Cemetery K, Tomb 1289	Egyptian imitation of Type VD1a?	1	Late in the second half of the Second Intermediate Period	Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 72, 146, No. 56; Epstein, <i>Palestinian Bichrome Ware</i> , p. 139
	Cemetery K, Tomb 1289	Egyptian imitation of White Painted VI Cross Line Style	1	Late in the second half of the Second Intermediate Period	Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 72, 146, No. 57; Helck, <i>Beziehungen</i> , p. 75; Epstein, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 12, 139, Pl. XV: 6

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Deshasheh	Tomb 44	VD2c	1	Second half of the Second Intermediate Period	Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 77, 146; Schaeffer, <i>Stratigraphie comparée</i> , Fig. 205: 39; <i>Palest. Expl. Quart.</i> , 1965, p. 95; Epstein, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 140, Pl. XV: 3; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 140, 147
Abydos	Cemetery X, Tomb X 52, South Chamber	VD2c	1	Late in the second half of the Second Intermediate Period	Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 114, 146; Schaeffer, <i>op. cit.</i> , Fig. 205: 32; <i>Palest. Expl. Quart.</i> , 1965, p. 95
Esna	1905?	Egyptian imitation	1		Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 126, 146
	1906	Egyptian juglet of Black Lustrous Wheel-made Ware shape	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 126, 146
Aniba	Cemetery S, Tomb S69.16	Egyptian imitation	1	Tomb of the Second Intermediate Period and early XVIIIth Dynasty	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 137, 146, No. 17
	Cemetery S, Tomb S71.10	Egyptian imitation	1	Early XVIIIth Dynasty	<i>Ibid.</i> , No. 18; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 131, 140, 147
<i>Syria</i>					
Ras Shamra	Excavated in 1934	Uncertain fragment of jug or teapot	1	End of Ugarit Récent 1 or beginning of 2	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, Fig. 74: 5
	Excavated in 1934	XV (White Painted V—VI, Type XIIIcα)	1	Ugarit Moyen 2 or beginning of 3 (?)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 74: 20; <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp.</i> IV: 1B, p. 224
	Excavated in 1936	Cf. VIIAb	1	Ugarit Récent 1 (1600—1450)	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, Fig. 83: 1
	Excavated in 1937	VIIAa	1	Probably Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 73: 23
	Excavated in 1938, probably from a tomb	VIIAa	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 104: 5
	Tomb I	VIIAa	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 62: 23
	Tomb LIII	Cf. VIIAa	1	15th to beginning of 14th century B.C.	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> I, pp. 72, 81, Fig. 73: C; <i>Syria</i> XIX, 1938, p. 212, Fig. 12: C
	Tomb LIV	VD2c	1	15th century B.C.	<i>Syria</i> XIX, 1938, p. 220, Fig. 17: 74, p. 223, Fig. 19: K, p. 225, Fig. 20, top row, right; Merrillees, <i>Cypr. Pottery in Egypt</i> , p. 146; Epstein, <i>Palestinian Bichrome Ware</i> , pp. 123, 141

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
	Tomb LVII	VD1b	1	Early 16th century B.C. cf. <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV: 1B</i> , p. 221	<i>Syria</i> XIX, 1938, p. 245, Fig. 36: M; Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> I, p. 64, Fig. 53: M; <i>idem</i> , <i>Stratigraphie comparée</i> , Fig. 48: M; <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV: 1B</i> , p. 221, n. 3
	Tomb LVII	Cf. VD2d	1	Same date	<i>Syria</i> , loc. cit., Fig. 36: S; Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> I, p. 64, Fig. 53: S; <i>idem</i> , <i>Stratigraphie comparée</i> , Fig. 48: S; <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV: 1B</i> , p. 221, n. 3; Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 146
	Tomb LVII	VB1a (which may be from the same workshop)	1	Same date	<i>Syria</i> , loc. cit., Fig. 36: V; Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> I, Pl. XIII: 4, Fig. 53: V; <i>idem</i> , <i>Ugaritica</i> II, Pl. XLI, bottom row, left; <i>idem</i> , <i>Stratigraphie comparée</i> , Fig. 48: V; <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV: 1B</i> , p. 221, n. 3
	Tomb LXXV	VIIbA	1	16th, 15th or 14th century B.C.	<i>Syria</i> XX, 1939, p. 282, Fig. 4: E
	Tomb LXXV	VD1b	1	16th century B.C.	<i>Syria</i> , loc. cit., Fig. 4: J; <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV: 1B</i> , p. 263, n. 1; Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 147; Epstein, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 125, n. 7
Tell Sukas		Fragment			Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Philadelphia, fragment marked TS SW 6
Sarepta (Sarafand)	Excavations in 1970	XV (White Painted V, Type XIIIcα)	1	Late Bronze Age level	<i>Archaeology</i> 24, 1971, p. 61
<i>Palestine</i>					
Hazor	Locus 7021	Fragments	2	Late Bronze I	<i>Hazor</i> I, Pl. CXXXV: 28—29
	Locus 6222	Fragment	1	Late Bronze II	<i>Hazor</i> II, p. 109, Pl. CXXXIII: 9
Tell Abu Hawam	Site XI, Tomb 10, No. 6	VIIb	1	14th century B.C.	<i>Atiqot</i> II, 1959, p. 97, Fig. 8: 23
Megiddo	"Mittelburg", oil-cistern		1	About 1600—1400 B.C.	Schumacher, <i>Tell el-Mutesellim</i> I, p. 70, Fig. 90; Gjerstad, <i>Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus</i> , pp. 312, 313; Watzinger, <i>Tell el-Mutesellim</i> II, p. 15, Fig. 14, cf. pp. 17 and 91
	Tomb 18	VD2c	1	Late Bronze Age I c. 1575—1550	Guy & Engberg, <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , p. 153, Pl. 38: 6, Pl. 143: 12; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 129

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Tomb 42		VIIa	1	Middle Bronze II	Guy & Engberg, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 151, Pl. 24: 3; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 129; Amiran, <i>Ancient Pottery</i> , Pl. 55: 8
Tomb 59A		VD2c	1	Late Bronze II	Guy & Engberg, <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pp. 106 ff., Pl. 157, text between Nos. 16 and 17. Unpublished sherd in the Oriental Institute, Chicago, marked A 13434, T. 59A, X12, 1926
Tomb 77		VIIAa	1	Late Bronze I c. 1575—1550	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 153, Pl. 41: 28; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 129, 140; Amiran, <i>Ancient Pottery</i> , Pl. 55: 9
Tomb 80	Fragment of White Painted VI Ware, if hand-made		1	Late Bronze I	Guy & Engberg, <i>op. cit.</i> , Pl. 173: 14
Tomb 855	VD2c		1	Late Bronze I, found with Base-ring I Ware	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 153, Pl. 43: 5
Tomb 1100A	VD2c		1	Late Bronze I, found with Black Lustrous Wheel-made and Bichrome Wheel-made	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 153, Pl. 45: 19; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 129; Amiran, <i>Ancient Pottery</i> , Pl. 55: 7
Tomb 2104	White Painted VI hemispherical bowl, if hand-made			Stratum VIII (excavators' date 1479—1350 B.C.)	<i>Megiddo</i> II, Pl. 61: 19
Locus 2018	VII, a new variety with basket-handle, if correctly restored		1	Stratum X (excavators' date 1650—1550 B.C.); probable date c. 1585—1540 B.C.	<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. 41: 32; Amiran, <i>Ancient Pottery</i> , Pl. 37: 8; <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp.</i> IV: 1B, p. 271 (where the tomb was dated c. 1610—1590 corresponding to end of Middle Cypriote III and beginning of Late Cypriote I. The transition is dated c. 1600 B.C. in vol. IV: 1B, c. 1575 B.C. in this volume); <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 140
Courtyard 2116	VD2c		1	Stratum IX (excavators' date 1550—1479 B.C.)	<i>Megiddo</i> II, Pl. 51: 5; Epstein, <i>Palestinian Bichrome Ware</i> , p. 91, Fig. 8: 5
Tomb 3004	XV (Middle Cypriote White Painted V—VI Type XIIIcα)		1	Stratum VIII (excavators' date 1479—1350 B.C.), field note book: stratum IX (excavators' date 1550—1479 B.C.);	<i>Megiddo</i> II, p. 166, Pl. 247: 5, p. 134, Fig. 370; <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp.</i> IV: 1B, p. 224, n. 18 (dated 1575—1550 B.C.); Epstein, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 101; Israel Museum, Jerusalem, Inv. No. 37.853, b39; <i>Opus-</i>

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
				probable date 1540—1467 B.C.	<i>cula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 130
	Tomb 3005 and 3015	VIIAa	2	Stratum VIII	<i>Megiddo</i> II, Pl. 59: 10, Pl. 136: 11; Shipton, <i>Notes on the Megiddo Pottery of Strata VI—XX</i> , Stratum VIII, chart, No. 18; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 130
	Tombs 3017	VD2c	1	Stratum IX	<i>Megiddo</i> II, p. 164, Pl. 51: 5, Pl. 133: 17; cf. Shipton, <i>op. cit.</i> , Stratum IX, chart, No. 10, & 50, Pl. 4: 17; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 130; Oriental Institute, Chicago, Inv. No. A 20777, a 877
Bahan	In a cave	XV variety	1	Late Bronze I or II context	<i>Rev. bibl.</i> LXXII, 1965, p. 548, Pl. XXVIII a
Nahlat Ahim (Jerusalem)	Tomb	VIIAa	2	Late Bronze II, 14th century B.C.	<i>Eretz-Israel</i> VI, 1960, p. 36, Fig. 2: 22, 23, Pl. III: 6
Beit Jurja	Tomb?	VD2c?	1	Late Bronze I, found with White Painted Wheel-made and Base-Ring I	Israel Mus. (ex Palestine Mus., Jerusalem, Inv. No. 1545)
Nahariyah	Upper levels, phase C	Unknown: 'White Painted' ware	1	Second half of the 16th century	<i>Israel Expl. Journ.</i> 6, 1956, p. 22
Tell Far 'ah	Tomb 612	VIIAa	1	Excavator's date XVIth Dynasty	Petrie, <i>Beth-Pelet</i> I, Pl. LXX; Duncan, <i>Corp. of Palest. Pottery</i> , Type 64 F1; <i>The Archaeology of Palestine</i> , p. 36; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 129, 140, cf. Figs. 6 and 7
	Tomb 613	VIIAa	1	Excavators' date XVIth Dynasty	Petrie, <i>loc. cit.</i> ; Duncan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Type 64 F2; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 129, 140, cf. Figs. 6 and 7
	Tomb 613	VD2a	1	Excavators' date XVIth Dynasty	Petrie, <i>loc. cit.</i> ; Duncan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Type 88A; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 140, Figs. 5 and 7
	Tomb 614	VIIAa	1	Excavators' date XVIth Dynasty	Petrie, <i>loc. cit.</i> ; Duncan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Type 64 F3; cf. <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 129, 140, Figs. 6 and 7
Gezer		XIVa	1	"Late pre-Israelite period"	Bliss & Macalister, <i>Exc. in Palestine</i> , Pl. 31: 13H; Duncan, <i>Corp. of Palest. Pottery</i> , 51 Q5
		Cf. VIIAb (paint worn off)	1	"Late pre-Israelite period"	Bliss & Macalister, <i>op. cit.</i> , Pl. 31: 16H

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Unknown Palestinian provenance Abu Shoukry Beth Sahur (Jordan) Beth Shemesh	Tomb 7	XIVa	1	Late Bronze II	Macalister, <i>Exc. of Gezer</i> II, p. 306; III, Pl. LXVI: 42; May, <i>Material Remains of the Megiddo Cult</i> , p. 26
	Tomb 7	VII (incomplete)	1	Late Bronze II	Macalister, <i>Exc. of Gezer</i> III, Pl. LXVI: 51
		Type XV (Middle Cypriote White Painted V—VI, Type XIIIcα)	3	"Second Semitic Period" (1800—1400 B.C.)	<i>Op. cit.</i> III, Pl. CXXVI: 22, 25, 26; <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp.</i> IV: 1B, p. 225, n. 2
	Group 939	VIIAa	1	"1320—1140, contemporary with XIX—XX Dyn. Egypt"	Ashm. Mus., Oxford, Inv. No. 1912.1064
		VIIAa?	1		Inst. of Arch., Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, Inv. No. 2212
	Found in 1912	VIIAa	1		Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem
		VIIAa	1		Inst. of Arch., Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, Inv. No. 2213
		XV	1	Stratum V, not later than c. 1500 B.C. according to E.D. Oren	Grant & Wright, <i>Ain Shems Exc.</i> IV, Pl. XXV: 9a, b; V, p. 104; <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp.</i> IV: 1B, p. 225, n. 3; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 140
					Bliss, <i>A Mound of Many Cities</i> , pp. 84, 86, Pl. 4: 175
					<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 87, Pl. 4: 183
Tell el-Hesi	Excavated by Bliss	XIV	1	Sub City IV Excavator's date 1400 B.C.	
	Excavated by Bliss	VIIAa	1	"Cemetery", belonging to Sub City IV and City IV	
Lachish	The Fosse Temple (Ho. 100; 128; 206)	VIIAa	4	Temple, Structure II (excavators' date c. 1400—1325 B.C.)	<i>Lachish</i> II, pp. 82, 84, 88, 89, Pl. LIA—B: 282; IV, pp. 198, 201; Amiran, <i>Ancient Pottery</i> , Pl. 55: 13
	Tomb 216	XIV	1	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 200 f., 232 f., Pl. 53: 9, Pl. 79: 824
	Tomb 216	VIIAa	4	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 200 f., 232 f., Pl. 53: 13, 14, 16
	Tomb 216	VIIBa	1	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 200 f., 232 f., Pl. 53: 15, Pl. 79: 826
	Tomb 221	VIIBa	1	"LB II, c. 1400—1350 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 200 f., 235; Israel Mus., Jerusalem, Inv. No. 36.1498
	Pit 501	VIIAa	1	"LB II—III, c. 1425—1275 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 200 f., 236, Pl. 79: 825; Ashm. Mus., Oxford, Inv. No. 1956.685
	Pit 547	VIIAa	1	"LB II, c. 1425—1400 B.C. and later"	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 200 f., 242 f.
	Pit 555	VIIAa	2	"LB I—III, c. 1500—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 200 f., 244 f.

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Tell el- ^c Ajjūl	Locus 564	VIIAa	1	"LB I—III, c. 1500—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 200 f., 247
	Tomb 1003	XIV	1	"LB II, c. 1425—1400 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 90, 250 f., Pl. 28: 24
	Tomb 1003	VIIAa	1	"LB II, c. 1425—1400 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 200 f., 250 f.
	Cave 4004	VD2c	1	"MB III—LB III, c. 1600—1370 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 64, 198, 200 f., 281 ff., Pl. 79: 823; Ashm. Mus., Oxford
	Cave 4004	VIIAa	1	"MB III—LB III, c. 1600—1370 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 200 f., 280 ff.
	Tomb 257	Type XV	1	Corresponding to Late Cypriote IA	Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza</i> I, Pls. L, LXI; <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp.</i> IV: 1B, p. 225, n. 4; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 128, Fig. 4, p. 140
	Tomb 312*	Type VD2c	1	"rather later date" than ^c Ajjūl II (Stewart, <i>Tell el-^cAjjūl</i> , p. 14)	Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> III, Pls. XXXIX: 89A, L; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 128 (some of the juglets and teapots from Tell el- ^c Ajjūl are illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8)
	Tomb 318	VD2c	1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> III, Pl. XXXIX: 89A, Pl. L; Schaeffer, <i>Stratigraphie comparée</i> , Fig. 126; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 128
	Tomb 338	VD2c	1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> III, Pl. XXXIX: 89A, Pl. L; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 128
	Tomb 363	VD2c	1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> III, Pls. L, LIII; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 128
	Tomb 369	VD2c	1	"contemporary with ^c Ajjūl II" (Stewart, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 14)	Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> III, Pl. XXXIX: 89A, Pl. L; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 128
	Tomb 408	XV (paint worn off?)	1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> III, Pl. XL: 408; <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp.</i> IV: 1B, p. 225, n. 4
	E 890	XV	1	Palace I	Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> IV, Pl. LVI: 101R; <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp.</i> IV: 1B, p. 225, n. 4; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 140
	903 and EK 940	XV	2		<i>City of Shepherd Kings</i> , Pl. XXVIII: 101S; <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp.</i> IV: 1B, p. 225, n. 4; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 140
	PH 980	XV	1	Palace II	Inst. of Archaeology, London
	LH 930 = 990	VD2c	1		Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza</i> III, Pl. XXXIX: 89A

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
1007B, excavated in 1937/8	VD2c		1		Israel Mus., Jerusalem, Inv. No. 38.651
Tomb 1027	VIIbB (paint worn off?)		1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> II, Pl. XXXIV: 64 ^{T4}
Tomb 1096	Cf. VIIbA		1	"probably a little later than ^c Ajjūl II, but more or less contemporary with Megiddo VIII" (Stewart, <i>Tell el-^cAjjūl</i> , p. 14)	<i>Ibid.</i>
Tomb 1517	VD2c		1		Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza</i> IV, Pl. LXVII; <i>Zeitschr. Deutsch. Paläst.-Ver.</i> 61, 1938, Pl. 18; Epstein, <i>Palestinian Bichrome Ware</i> , p. 107; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 129; Israel Mus., Jerusalem, Inv. No. 966 (35.4037)
Tomb 1519	VD2c		1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> IV, Pl. LXVII; Epstein, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 107; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 129
Tombs 1536, 1738, 1816	VD2c		3		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> IV, Pls. LXVII and LXVIII
Tomb 1908	VD2c?		1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> IV, Pl. LXVIII; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 129
A 1936; 47.31/1; E XIII.110/1	XV		1		Inst. of Archaeology, London
Tomb 2015	VD2c		1		<i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 129
Tomb 2108	VD2c		1		<i>City of Shepherd Kings</i> , Pl. XLI; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 129
Tombs 2133, 2145	VD2c		2		<i>Ibid.</i>
Ajjūl II	VD2c		1		Inst. of Archaeology, London (information from Dr R. S. Merrillces)
Ajjūl II	VD2c? (neck only)		1		Inst. of Archaeology, London (information from Dr R. S. Merrillces)
Ajjūl II	VD2c? (neck only)		1		Inst. of Archaeology, London (information from Dr R. S. Merrillces)
Surface find	Fragment, probably of Type VII		1		Nicholson Mus., Sydney

BLACK SLIP IV WARE

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
<i>Egypt</i> Saqqara	Tomb	VA1a or b	1	"XVIIIth Dyn."	Jéquier, <i>Deux pyramides</i> , p. 46, Fig. 35, third from the left
<i>Syria</i> Near Tyre		Cf. Vazb, but with convex neck	1	Late Bronze I?	Arch. Mus., Amer. Univ. of Beirut, Inv. No. 733, ex Rouvier Coll.
<i>Palestine</i> Lachish	Tomb 216	VB2b? (desurfaced)	1	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , pp. 198, 200, 232 ff., Pl. 53: 10
Tell el- ^c Ajjūl	1482	Cf. VB2a	1	Late Bronze I?	Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza IV</i> , Pl. LVI: 68R.2 (desurfaced Black Slip or Plain White?)
Tell Beit Mirsim	Period D	VA1a XV? (doubtful)	1 1	Late Bronze I? Excavator's date: 17th—16th centuries (Albright, <i>The Arch. of Palestine</i> , p. 84)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. LVI: 69j <i>Ann. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res. XII</i> , for 1930—31, p. 31, Pl. 8: 3; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia IX</i> , p. 140

BLACK SLIP V WARE

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
<i>Palestine</i> Lachish	Tomb 7011	VC1a	1	"LB I, c. 1550 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , pp. 197, 198, 199, 305, Pl. 79: 814; Amiran, <i>Ancient Pottery</i> , Pl. 55

BLACK SLIP IV (RESERVED SLIP) WARE

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
<i>Palestine</i> Tell el- ^c Ajjūl		Sherds			Inst. of Archaeology, London; Hennessy, <i>Stephania</i> , p. 53; Åström, <i>Exc. at Kalopsidha</i> , p. 64

RED-ON-BLACK WARE

The foreign relations of this ware have been recorded in *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1B, pp. 226 ff., and in *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, pp. 79 ff., 88. Add the following references: Ras Shamra Tomb XXXV (probably Ugarit Récent I, Epstein, *Palestinian Bichrome Ware*, p. 126: "may have been Red-on-Black Ware"); Hazor (*Hazor* I, p. 115, Pl. LI: 28; III—IV, Pl. CXCV: 7, Pl. CCLXXXVII: 24); Jaffa (*Archaeology* 17, 1964, p. 273); Tell Nagila (*op. cit.* 18, 1965, p. 122, Fig. 18; *Israel Expl. Journ.* 13, 1963, p. 334); Askalon (Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 314); Lachish (Amiran, *Ancient Pottery*, Pl. 55: 1—2).

RED-ON-RED WARE

The foreign relations of this ware have been mentioned in *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1B, pp. 228 f. There are two fragments of wide bowls with horizontal handles below the rims and a fragment of a jug from Tell el-^cAjjūl, excavated in 1934, in the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, Inv. Nos. 1468—1470.

LIGHT-ON-DARK WARE

This ware has been found outside Cyprus at Tell el-^cAjjūl (*Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1B, p. 229, and a sherd of a bowl in the Inst. of Archaeology, London, marked "A SF 716, Type 10 B8¹", according to Dr R.S. Merrillees).

MONOCHROME WARE

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
<i>Anatolia</i>					
Bogazköy?					Dikaios, <i>A Guide to the Cyprus Museum</i> , third, rev. ed., p. 31 (unverified statement)
Tarsus	Section B, West House, Room 1	IIIb	1	Late Bronze II	<i>Tarsus</i> II, pp. 205, 220, Fig. 329: 1254
<i>Syria</i>					
Chatal Hüyük (Amuq)	Phase M	Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 32, Fig. 6: Type 1 and 2	15 sherds	1550—1400 B.C.	Swift, <i>The Pottery of the Amuq Phases K to O</i> , pp. 24, 28
Atchana	Levels VI—IV	Bowls Types IJb-c	At least 6	Excavator's date: 1750—1370; likelier date: c. 1650—1370 B.C. (cf. <i>Swed. Cyp. Exp.</i> IV: 1B, pp. 271 ff.)	Woolley, <i>Alalakh</i> , p. 356, Pl. CXXXVI; Swift, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 28
Tell Sukas	Square G 10, layer 12	IIIa?	1	1550—1450 B.C.	<i>Annales Arch. de Syrie</i> XIII, 1963, p. 219, Fig. 22

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Ras Shamra	Excavated in 1934	Ijc (fragment)	1	End of Ugarit Récent 1 or beginning of Ugarit Récent 2	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, Fig. 74: 17
	Tomb 13	cf. IIIb, but with loop-handle (Monochrome?)	1	14th century B.C.	<i>Syria</i> XVII, 1936, p. 123, Fig. 14: H
	Tomb 13	Ijc	1	14th century B.C.	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 14: S
	Tomb XXIII	Ijc	1	End of Ugarit Récent 2 or beginning of Ugarit Récent 3	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, Fig. 65: 21
	Tomb XXVII	cf. IIIb, but with loop-handle and No. 33 with widening rim (Monochrome?)	2	Ugarit Récent 2 (excavator's date 1450—1365 B.C.)	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, Fig. 74: 29, 33
	Tomb XXXIII	Ijc	1	Ugarit Récent 2 excavator's date 1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 65: 22
	Tomb XXXVI	cf. Ijc	2	15th—14th centuries B.C.	<i>Syria</i> XIX, 1938, p. 202, Fig. 5: I, N; Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> I, p. 58, Fig. 46
	Tomb LIII	cf. Ijc	1	"antérieures à 1350 en chiffres ronds"	<i>Syria</i> XIX, 1938, p. 210, Fig. 11: J; Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> I, p. 82, Fig. 74: J
	Tomb LIV, upper layer	Ijc	1	15th century B.C.	<i>Syria</i> XIX, 1938, pp. 217 ff., Fig. 17: 33, Fig. 21: G
	Tomb LIV, upper layer	cf. IFb	1	15th century B.C.	<i>Ibid.</i> pp. 221 ff., Fig. 18: 87, Fig. 22: N; Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 161
	Tomb LXXV, upper layer	Ijc	1	15th—14th centuries B.C.	<i>Syria</i> XX, 1939, p. 281, Fig. 3: K
	Tomb 4253.67A	Ijb	1	"aus dem beginnenden 13. Jahrhundert"	<i>Ugaritica</i> VI, pp. 130, 132, Fig. 6: H; <i>Arch. f. Orientforsch.</i> XXI, 1966, p. 132
Minet-el-Beida	Tomb 4253.14B and 103	Ijc	2	"aus dem beginnenden 13. Jahrhundert"	<i>Ugaritica</i> VI, pp. 130, 132, Fig. 6: I, J
	Unknown	bowl	1		Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Philadelphia, fragment marked P-695
	Tomb 2	Ijc	1	"XVe, ou au début du XIV ^e siècle"	<i>Syria</i> XIV, 1933, p. 98, Fig. 3: 8
	Tomb III	Ijc	2	End of Ugarit Récent 2 and Ugarit Récent 3	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, Fig. 54: 1, 7
	Deposit 213	VIII A3a	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 52: 8
	Deposit 213	Ijb	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 52: 25; Merrillcees, <i>Cypr. Pottery in Egypt</i> , p. 141

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
	Unknown	IJc	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, Fig. 80: 27
Karayieh (near Saida)		Bowl, height 6 cm.	1		Gjerstad, <i>Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus</i> , p. 311; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, photograph by Virolleaud
Majdalouna		Bowls	2	16th—beginning of 15th cent B.C.	<i>Bull. Mus. Beyrouth</i> IV, pp. 38, 50, Fig. 2 m
<i>Palestine</i>					
Hazor	Area C, stratum IA	IJc	1	Late Bronze II	<i>Hazor</i> I, Pl. LXXXVII: 21
	Area E, locus 7021	IJc	1	Late Bronze I	<i>Hazor</i> I, pp. 151 f., Pl. CXXXV: 19; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 142
	Area E, locus 7021	Cf. IFb	1	Late Bronze I	<i>Hazor</i> I, pp. 151 f., Pl. CXXXV: 20; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 142
	Area E, locus 7021	Bowl fragments	3	Late Bronze I	<i>Hazor</i> I, pp. 151 f., Pl. CXXXV: 24, 25; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 142
	Area C, stratum 3	IJc	1	Middle Bronze II	<i>Hazor</i> II, Pl. CXV: 8; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 142
	Area C, stratum 3	II?	2	Middle Bronze II	<i>Hazor</i> II, Pl. CXV: 7, 9; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 142
	Area C, stratum 2	IJa or b	1	Late Bronze I	<i>Hazor</i> II, Pl. CXVI: 30
	Area C, stratum 2	IJc	1	Late Bronze I	<i>Hazor</i> II, Pl. CXVI: 31
	Area F, stratum 1	Cf. IFb	1	Late Bronze II	<i>Hazor</i> II, Pl. CXLVIII: 11
	Area F, locus 8113	II	1	Late Bronze I	<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCXLIV: 2
	Area H, stratum 2	IJc	2(4)		<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCLXIX: 39, 40, cf. 42, 43, Pl. CCCXII: 19
	Area H, stratum 2	IFb	1		<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCLXIX: 41
	Area H, stratum 1B	IJa?	1		<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCLXXVI: 26
	Area H, stratum 1B	IJb	1		<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCLXXVI: 27
	Area H, stratum 1B	IJc	1		<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCLXXVI: 28
	Area H, stratum 1A	IJa?	1		<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCLXXXII: 10
	Area H, stratum 1A	IJc	1		<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCLXXXII: 11
	Area H, stratum 1A	IFb	1		<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCLXXXII: 12

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Near Acre Megiddo	Chamber tomb II	IJ Bowl	1	Middle Bronze IIC	Acre Museum Attributed to Monochrome Ware by E. Oren in <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 142, see Watzinger, <i>Tell el-Mutesellim</i> II, pp. 4, 6, Fig. 3: 28. Is it White Painted or (Proto-) White Slip?
	Tomb 77	IJc	1	Late Bronze I	Guy & Engberg, <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , Pl. 42:12; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 129, 142
	Tomb 77	IFb	1	Late Bronze I	Guy & Engberg, <i>op. cit.</i> , Pl. 42:13; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 129, 142
	Tomb 77	As Va, but with handle below the rim	1	Late Bronze I	Guy & Engberg, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 154, Pl. 42:14, Pl. 140:32; <i>Myrtou-Pigadhes</i> , p. 32, Forms 85—88
	Tomb 1100B	IFb	1	Late Bronze I	Guy & Engberg, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 153, Pl. 47:9; Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 161; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 142
	Tomb 1100C	IFb	1	Late Bronze I	Guy & Engberg, <i>op. cit.</i> , Pl. 48:8, Pl. 147:10; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 129, 142; Amiran, <i>Ancient Pottery</i> , Pl. 55:3; Israel Mus., Inv. No. 982
	Tomb 2132	Cf. IKa	1	Stratum IX (excavators' date 1550—1479)	<i>Megiddo</i> II, p. 165, Pl. 54:22, Pl. 134:11; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 130; Oriental Inst. of Chicago
	Tomb 3015	Cf. IKa	1	Stratum VIII (Stratum IX according to Oren)	<i>Megiddo</i> II, p. 167, Pl. 61:20, Pl. 136:16; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 130, 142 (Oren)
	Tomb 3018A	Cf. IKa	1	Stratum VIII (excavators' date 1479—1350)	<i>Megiddo</i> II, p. 167, Pl. 61:20; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 130, 142
	3113	Probably IJc	2 fragments of bowls	Stratum VIII	Oriental Inst. of Chicago, not mentioned in <i>Megiddo</i> II, p. 174
	5239	IFb	1	Stratum IX (excavators' date 1550—1479)	<i>Megiddo</i> II, Pl. 54:21, Pl. 134:10; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 130
	Not known	IFb?	1		Haifa Mus., Inv. No. 3547
Beth Shan	42	IFb?	1		<i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 129
Shechem	From the settlement	Fragment of bowl	1	Transitional Late Bronze-Iron (second part of 13th century)	<i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> VII, p. 54, n. 21, Pl. IIb:1
	From the settlement	Fragment of bowl	1	Middle Bronze-Iron	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 59, n. 41, Pl. IIb:2

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Tell Jerishe	Sukenik's excavations	Fragment(s)			Inst. of Arch., Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem
Jerusalem, Nahlet Ahim	Tomb	IJb	1	Late Bronze IIA	<i>Eretz-Israel</i> VI, 1960, pp. 27, 36, Fig. 2:25; Amiran, <i>Ancient Pottery</i> , Pl. 55:10
	Tomb at Dominus Olives	IJc	1	Middle Bronze-Late Bronze II	Saller, <i>The Jebusite Burial Place</i> , pp. 131, 132, Fig. 49:13
	Tomb at Dominus Flevit, Mount of Olives	IJa	2	Middle Bronze-Late Bronze II	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 49:14, 15 (?)
Ain Shems		Fragments of bowls	Several	Stratum IVb (Late Bronze II)	Grant & Wright, <i>Ain Shems Exc.</i> IV, Pl. XXVII
Tell Mor				Stratum 12	<i>Bull. Isr. Expl. Soc.</i> XXIV:2—3, 1960, p. 123
Ashdod	Area B	Unknown	Unknown	Stratum 17, Late Bronze II, end of 15th and beginning of 14th century B. C.	<i>Israel Expl. Journ.</i> 14, 1964, p. 83; <i>Archaeology</i> 20, 1967, p. 179
Lachish	Fosse Temple	IJa	2 from structure I and 3 from structure II	Stratum 3 Structure I (c. 1475—1400 B.C.; Oren: from about 1450 B.C.) and II (c. 1400—1325 B.C.)	<i>Atiqot</i> VII, 1967, p. 77 <i>Lachish</i> II, Pl. XLIV:167; IV, Pl. 79; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 142
	Fosse Temple	Deep and wide bowl, fragmentary	1	Structure I	<i>Lachish</i> II, Pl. XLIV:167; IV, Pl. 79; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 142
	Tomb 216	IJa and c	2	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 201, 232 f., Pl. 53:29—30, Pl. 79:828
	Tomb 216	VIII B2a	1	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 201, 232 f., Pl. 53:40, Pl. 79:829; Amiran, <i>Ancient Pottery</i> , Pl. 55:11
	Tomb 501	IJc	1	"LB II, c. 1425—1275 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 201, 236, Pl. 79:828
	Pit 555	IJc	1	"LB I—III, c. 1500—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 201, 244, Pl. 79:828
	Locus 564	IFb	1	"LB I—III, c. 1500—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 201, 247, Pl. 79:827
	Tomb 4004	IFb	2	"MB III—LB III, c. 1600—1370 B.C."	<i>Lachish</i> IV, pp. 198, 201, 281 ff., Pl. 79: 827; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 142
Tell el- ^c Ajjūl	Tomb 186	IFb	1		Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza</i> I, Pl. LX, Type 19F1; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 128, 142, cf. Fig. 10
	Tomb 257	IFb	1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> I, Pl. LXI, Type 19F1; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 128, 142

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
	Tomb 281	IFb?	1	Amenhotep I	Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> I, Pl. LXI, Type 19C; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 128, 142
	Tombs 302, 327	IFb	2		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> III, Pl. L, Type 19F1; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 128, 142
	Tombs 338, 423	IFb?	2		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> I, Pl. XXXVIII, Type 19F3, Pl. LXI; Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> III, Pl. L; Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 161; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 128, 142
	Tomb 435	IFb?	1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> I, Pl. LXI, Type 19F1?; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 129, 142
	Tomb 447	IAa?	1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> IV, Pls. XLVII, LXVI, Type 19S2
	E 700	IFb	1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> IV, Pl. XLVII, Type 19N4; Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 161
	Tomb 1002	IFb?	1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> II, Pl. LVI, Type 19F2; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 129, 142
	Tomb 1517 (125)e (Tell el- <i>c</i> Ajjūl 1933)	IFb	1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> IV, Pls. XLVII, LXVII; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 129; Israel Mus., Jerusalem, Inv. No. 952 (35.4040)
	Tomb 1548	VIIIC2a?	1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> IV, Pls. LVI, LXVII, Type 89 B
	Tomb 2093	IFb	1		<i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 129
	Tomb 2108	IFb	1		<i>City of Shepherd Kings</i> , Pl. XLI
	A.K.ACU.; AA	IFb	3		Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza</i> I, Pl. XXXVIII: F1 and N2; Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 161
	5/17, 22D—3	IJa?	Fragment		American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem, Inv. No. 635
	Ajjūl II (4 examples); Palace I (OX 945, PF 936, PL 945), Palace II (PL 980); Cenotaph Courtyard, Palace III (OM 1000, OE 1?05)	mainly IFb	at least 11		Inst. of Arch., London; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, p. 142; Stewart and others, <i>Tell el-<i>c</i>Ajjūl</i>
Tell Far'ah	Tomb 612	IFb?	1		Petrie, <i>Beth-Pelet</i> I, Pl. LXX; Duncan, <i>Corp. of Palest. Pottery</i> , Type 19C; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 129, 142, Figs 9 and 10:2
	Tomb 613	IFb	1		Petrie, <i>op. cit.</i> I, Pl. LXX; Duncan, <i>op. cit.</i> , Type 19F1

BICHROME WHEEL-MADE WARE

Since Dr Claire Epstein has published a book, *Palestinian Bichrome Ware*, the reader is referred to her work for information about foreign occurrences of this ware. Some later references may be mentioned here. Dr R. S. Merrillees has dealt with the evidence for the Bichrome Wheel-made Ware in Egypt in *The Australian Journal of Biblical Archaeology* 1: 3, 1970, pp. 3—27. For Palestinian examples see also R. Amiran, *Ancient Pottery*, pp. 152—157. Recent references have been made to the following Palestinian sites:

Ashdod: *Israel Expl. Journ.* 14, 1964, pp. 83, 91, Pls. 20—21; *Archaeology* 20, 1967, p. 179; Jaffa: *Rev. bibl.* LXVII, 1960, p. 377; *Archaeology* 17, 1964, pp. 272, 273; Jericho: *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1951, p. 131, Fig. 9: 7; Taanach or Shechem: *Jaarbericht Ex Oriente Lux* 20, 1968, p. 75; Tell Nagila: *Archaeology* 18, 1965, p. 122, Figs. 19—20; Tell el-Far'ah (near Nablus): *Rev. bibl.* LIV, 1947, p. 574. The (Palestinian?) provenance of a jug in Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem, Clark Collection, is unknown.

For the possible relationship between Bichrome Wheel-made Ware and the Middle Cycladic, Middle Helladic and Middle Minoan wares see Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 56, n. 3; W. A. Heurtley in *Quart. Dep. Antiq. Palest.* VIII, p. 34; P. Demargne, *La Crète Dédalique*, pp. 159 ff.; F. Schachermeyr in *Anthropos* 46, 1951, pp. 749 ff.; P. Åström in *Acta of the 1st International Scientific Congress on the Volcano of Thera*, p. 418.

For possible Syro-Palestinian Middle Bronze ancestors of the ware see *Bull. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* 169, 1963, p. 50.

PROTO BASE-RING WARE (BASE-RING FABRIC)

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
<i>Asia Minor</i> (according to the museum inventory)	From Rouvier Coll.	IC1a	1		Arch. Mus., Amer. Univ. of Beirut, Inv. No. 363
<i>Egypt?</i>	From collection mainly formed in Egypt	As IC1a9	1		Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Inv. No. MM 14929
<i>Palestine</i> Megiddo	Tomb 1100C	IC1b (Base-ring fabric?)	1	Late Bronze I	Guy & Engberg, <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , p. 154, Pl. 47:13, Pl. 147:1; Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 152; May, <i>Material Remains of the Megiddo Cult</i> , Pl. XXII; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 129, 142
Tell el- <i>c</i> Ajjūl	EAG 840	IC1a? (fabric unknown)	1		Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza</i> IV, Pl. LVI:89
	"84"	Fragment of jug	1		J. R. Stewart and others, <i>Tell el-<i>c</i>Ajjūl</i> (forthcoming)

BASE-RING I WARE

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
<i>North Africa</i>	Unknown	VID1aα'	1		Brants, <i>Greek Vases</i> , Pl. I:12
<i>Cyrenaica</i>					
Said to be from Bengazi	From a tomb	VID1aα'	1		<i>Corp. Vas. Ant.</i> , France 13, Musée National de Sèvres 1, IICa, Pl. 9: 23 (France 538)
<i>Greece</i>					
Said to be from Athens (purchase in modern times?)	Rouvier Collection	Xa (on the body an incised, diagonal cross, with a vertical line between the upper bars)	1		Amer. Univ. of Beirut, Inv. No. 29
Athens	Agora Tomb I—4	Mycenaean type 151, partly of Base-ring technique	1	Myc. IIIA2	<i>Swed. Cyp. Exp.</i> IV:1C, p. 144; <i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> XLIII, 1939, p. 582, Figs. 7, 10; <i>Hesperia</i> IX, 1940, p. 280, Fig. 17, p. 281, Fig. 21; XXXV, 1966, p. 393, n. 53; Åström & Eriksson, <i>Fingerprints and Archaeology</i> , forthcoming; Πρακτικά τοῦ πρώτου διεθνoῦς Κυπριο-λογικοῦ συνεδρίου, pp. 2 f., Pl. I; <i>The Athenian Agora</i> XIII, p. 163, Pls. 30 and 67
Rodiá (Boúga) in Achaia	Tholos tomb	Bronze bowl cf. Base-ring I Ware Type IBe—f and Base-ring II Ware Type IF	1	Myc. IIIB?	<i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IV, p. 103 (with further references)
Said to be from Rhodes	Unknown	VID1ba43	1	Corresponding to Late Cypriote I—IIA	<i>Swed. Cyp. Exp.</i> IV:1C, p. 149
Ialysos	Tomb 76 (a child's tomb)	VID1a (α', ζ' or η'?)	1	Late Cypriote I—IIA	<i>Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene</i> XIII—XIV, 1933, p. 304, Fig. 49
	Tomb 86	VID1ζ'	1	Corresponding to Late Cypriote IIA	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 328 f., Fig. 76
<i>Crete</i>					
Said to have come from Knossos	Unknown	"Jug and bowl, Cypriote 'base-ring' ware of Late Bronze Age"	2		<i>Ashm. Mus., Rep. of the Visitors</i> , 1947, p. 14
<i>Asia Minor</i>					
Troy	"Third City"	Lustrous dark green ware. Prototype for Type Xb?	1	2200—2050 B.C. (Blegen)	Schliemann, <i>Ilios</i> , p. 449, No. 433; <i>idem</i> , <i>Ilios</i> , English version, p. 402, No. 433
On many of the sites of the Cilician plain	Found with or without Hittite pottery	Local imitations of Base-ring (I or II?) ware			<i>Anatolian Studies</i> IV, 1954, p. 134
Asia Minor		VII D1b0'	1		Brants, <i>Greek Vases</i> , Pl. I:11

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Asia Minor		As VID1β', but with single horizontal ridge on the neck	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. I:15
Tarsus				Late Bronze II	<i>Tarsus</i> II, p. 205
Egypt					For Base-ring I Ware in Egypt, see Merrillees, <i>Cypr. Pottery in Egypt</i> , and Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , pp. 156 ff. The following examples are new references
	Merrill Collection	VID1αα'	1		Amer. Univ. of Beirut, Inv. No. 1098
	Bought in Egypt (uncertain provenance)	XIIAa	1		Akad. Kunstmus., Bonn, Inv. No. 518
	No provenance, Egypt?	VIA1f	1		Cairo Mus., Inv. No. C. 3083; above p. 143
	No provenance, Egypt?	VIA1g	1		Cairo Mus., Inv. No. C. 3084; above p. 143
	No provenance, Egypt?	VIA2a	1		Cairo Mus., Inv. No. C. 3801; above p. 144
Egypt (doubtful)	"Egypt"	VID1αζ' or γ'	1		Reading University, unnumbered
Egypt (doubtful)	From the Egyptian department of the museum	VID1bα'	1		Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Inv. No. MM 15402
Egypt (doubtful)	From the Egyptian department of the museum	VID1bα'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. MM 15403
Egypt (doubtful)	From the Egyptian department of the museum	XIIAa	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. MM 15404
Egypt (doubtful)	From collection formed in Egypt	VID1b0'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. MM 10825
Egypt (doubtful)	From collection formed in Egypt	VID1c	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. MM 10834
Egypt (doubtful)	From the Egyptian department of the museum	VID1αα'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. MM 14959
Egypt (doubtful)	From collection formed in Egypt	XIIAa	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. MM 10961
Egypt (doubtful)	From collection formed in Egypt	VID1αα'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. MM 10964
Egypt (doubtful)	From collection formed in Egypt	VID2bγ'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. MM 10965
Egypt (doubtful)	Egyptian collection	IXa	1		Victoria Mus., Uppsala, Inv. No. 2067
Egypt (doubtful)	Egyptian collection	VID1αα'	2		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. Nos. 2080 and 2241
Egypt (doubtful)	Egyptian collection	XIIAa	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. 2244
Egypt (doubtful)	Acquired in Egypt	Xa	1		Brants, <i>Greek Vases</i> , Pl. I:8

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Egypt (doubtful)	From collection formed in Egypt	XIIAa	1		<i>Corp. Vas. Ant.</i> , Denmark 1, Copenhagen 1, IIC, Pl. 24:9 (Denemark 24)
Egypt (doubtful)	From collection formed in Egypt	Juglet, traces of ring-base	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. 24:8
Egypt (doubtful)	Considered to be from Egypt	Xa	1		<i>Corp. Vas. Ant.</i> , Pays-Bas 1, Musée Scheurleer 1, IICa, Pl. 2:1 (Pays-Bas 4)
	Found in Egypt	VID1aα'	3		<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. 2:2, 3, 4
		Cf. VID1bλγ' (but without incisions on the body)	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. 2:5; Bull. Vereen. Bevoord. der Kennis Ant. Beschav. XLV, 1970, p. 31, Fig. 5
Egypt?	Found in Egypt	VID1cα'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. 2:7
	Purchased in Cairo	VID1aα'	1		<i>Cat. Greek Vases Ontario Mus.</i> , p. 15, No. 59, Pl. V:59
Egypt?	Purchased in Cairo	VID1bλ'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 15, No. 60, Pl. V:60
	"Excavated in Egypt"	VID1aε'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 16, No. 62, Pl. V:62
	"Excavated in Egypt"	VID1bα'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 16, No. 63, Pl. V:63 (for No. 64, from Abousir, see Merrillees, <i>Cypr. Pottery from Egypt</i> , p. 15)
Egypt?	Purchased in Cairo	VID1bθ'	1		<i>Cat. Greek Vases Ontario Mus.</i> , p. 17, No. 69, Pl. V:69
Egypt		XIIAa	1		Birch, <i>History of Ancient Pottery</i> , p. 55, Fig. 20; Behn, <i>Vorhell. Altert.</i> , p. 74, No. 62
Egypt?	B. A. Turaev's Collection	XIIAa (without ridges on the necks)	1		The Hermitage, Leningrad, Inv. No. 4284
Egypt?	Purchased in Alexandria or of uncertain provenance	VID1bα'	3		<i>Biblioteca di antichità cipriote</i> I, p. 194, Nos. 1, 2, 3
Egypt?	Purchased in Alexandria or of uncertain provenance	VID1aε'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 194 f., No. 4
Egypt?	Purchased in Alexandria or of uncertain provenance	VID1aεζ'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 195, No. 6, p. 196, Fig. 7
Egypt?	Purchased in Alexandria or of uncertain provenance	VID1aα'	3		<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 195, No. 7, p. 196, Fig. 6, and Nos. 8, 9
Egypt?	Purchased in Alexandria or of uncertain provenance	XIIAa	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 196, No. 10
Egypt?		Xa	1		Brants, <i>Greek Vases</i> , Pl. I:8
Egypt		VID1bθ'	1		Museo egizio, Turin, Inv. Nos. 3671

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Egypt		VID1aζ?	2		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. Nos. 3672 and another exhibited example
Egypt		IXa	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. 3669
Egypt		Xa	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. 3668
Egypt		XIIAa	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. 3673
Lower Egypt		VID1aα?	1		Röm.-germ. Zentralmus., Mainz, Inv. No. O.17454; Behn, <i>Vorhell. Altert.</i> , p. 17, No. 138
Syene		Xa	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. O.17455; Behn, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 17, No. 139
Abousir		VIA1d	1		Cairo Mus., Inv. No. C. 3082; Merrillees, <i>Cypr. Bronze Age from Egypt</i> , p. 15, No. 3; above p. 143
Saqqara?		VID1ae'	1		<i>Biblioteca di antichità cipriote</i> I, p. 195, No. 5
El-Sawama	Tomb S.15	VID1aα'	1		Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 93; <i>Journ. Egypt. Arch.</i> 57, 1971, pp. 37, 44, Fig. 6:99
Abydos		VID1b, new variety with four vertical, parallel ridges in front of the body	1		Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Inv. No. MM 15401 (information from Miss G. Walberg)
	Cemetery R, Tomb 942 A '09	VID1b, new variety	1		Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 112; <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> VIII, pp. 2, 4, Figs. 2—4
Nubia	Find 318/7B:13	VID1ba'	1		Swedish Nubia Expedition, unpublished
Syria	Unknown; Whit- ing Collection of Yale University	Unknown; Base-ring I or II			Baur, <i>Cat. Stoddard Coll.</i> , p. 31
Chatal Hüyük	BS 61; 391B (burial)	Base-ring I (or II?) jug	1	Period V	<i>Amer. Journ. Arch.</i> XLI, 1937, p. 8, Fig. 1; Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 181
		VID2ba'?	1	Phase M (Late Bronze I, 1550—1400 B.C.)	Swift, <i>The Pottery of the 'Amuq Phases K to O</i> , p. 24
		Fragment of small jug, possibly Black Polished Ware	1	Phase M (Late Bronze I, 1550—1400 B.C.)	Swift, <i>The Pottery of the 'Amuq Phases K to O</i> , p. 24
Atchana	Grave G/38/34 (ATP 38/195 and 241)	Proto Base-ring of Base-ring fabric Type IC 1a or Base-ring I?	2	Level IV	Woolley, <i>Alalakh</i> , p. 356 (not illustrated)
	Rooms 6 and 17, Niqme-pa palace; Graves G/39/7, G/39/35, G/39/93, G/46/1	ID1aα' and one exam- ple with a horizontal band and hatched festoons	7 + 1	Levels IV and V	Woolley, <i>Alalakh</i> , p. 356

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Ras Shamra	Grave G/38/17 and unstratified (ATP/37/298)	VIIA1c and a fragment, which may be Base-ring II	2	Level IV and unstratified	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 356 f., Pl. CXXVI; <i>Ill. London News</i> , September 17th 1938, p. 504, Fig. 6; <i>Antiq. Journ.</i> XIX, 1939, Pl. XVI:2 (ATP/8/150); Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 151
	Back room of temple	XIIAa	1	Level V	Woolley, <i>Alalakh</i> , p. 357
	Grave G/39/32	IXd	1	Level IV or V	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 357
	Room 8, Niqme-pa palace; Grave G/38/32	IBe	2	Level IV	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 357, Pl. CXXVI
	Room C2, Niqme-pa palace	II, new variety	1	Level IV	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 358, Pl. CXXVc
	House KP/C8; in several rooms of the Niqme-pa palace; Grave G/39/7	Big jugs	about 54	Level IV	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 357, Pl. CXXVg; <i>Ill. London News</i> , December 2nd 1939, p. 833, Fig. 4; Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 151
	Room 2, Niqme-pa palace; Graves G/39/93, G/39/35, G/46/1, ATG/39/107, G/46/2	Big jugs of Base-ring I or II Ware	7	Level IV and V	Woolley, <i>Alalakh</i> , p. 357, Pl. CXXVe; <i>Antiq. Journ.</i> XVIII, 1938, Pl. VIII:2, right (Base-ring I); Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 168
					See Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , pp. 151 f., 168 f., and Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> I, pp. 58 ff. The following items are new references
		VIIIB1a	1		<i>Nat. Geogr. Mag.</i> LVIII, 1930, p. 500
					Inst. of Archaeol., Melbourne, Inv. No. IA 8.6 95 (information from Dr R. S. Merrillees)
Ras Shamra?		VID1cα'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. 96 (information from Dr R. S. Merrillees)
		VID1α'	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	Ashm. Mus., Oxford, Inv. No. 1945.29 (gift from Professor Schaeffer)
	Tomb LIII	VIA2a	1	C. 1411—1375 B.C. (excavator's date)	<i>Syria</i> XIX, 1938, p. 210, Fig. 11 V; Louvre, Inv. No. AO 19243
	Tomb LIII	VIA1 (Base-ring I—II or Plain White?)	1	15th century B.C. (excavator's date)	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 212, Fig. 12 G
	Tomb XXVIII	Fragment of juglet	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 63:12
	Tomb XXII	Fragment of juglet	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 63:6
	Tomb XXXVI	VID1cα'	1	End of Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.) or beginning of Ugarit Récent 3 (1365—1200 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 64:2 = Fig. 112:32

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
	Tomb XXXIII	Fragment of big jug of Type VID _{1d}	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 65:29
	Child burial in jar near temple of Dagon	VID _{1a} '	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365) B.C.	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 66:2 = Fig. 112:29
	Child burial in jar near temple of Dagon	VID _{1b} α'	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 66:9 = Fig. 112:30
	Probably same provenance as the preceding juglets, in Trench 71	VID _{1a} α'	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 66:11 = Fig. 112:28
	Tomb LXXXIV	VID _{1d} α' Variety B	1	End of Ugarit Récent 1 (1600—1450 B.C.) or beginning of 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 67:3—4
	"C.W. pt. top. 2216 prof. 3 m."	VID _{1a} λ'	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 72:7 = Fig. 112:11
	"C. E. Pt. top. 2249"	VID _{1b} θ'	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 72:9 = Fig. 112:9
	"BE, pt. top. 9057"	VID _{1a} α'	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 73:17 = Fig. 112:20
	Children's burials in jars. "BE. Pt. top. 189"	VID _{1b} α'	2	Ugarit Récent 1 (1600—1450 B.C.) or beginning of 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 73:18, 19 = Fig. 112:21, 22
	From a tomb	VID _{1b} λ'	1	End of Ugarit Récent 1 (1600—1450 B.C.) or beginning of 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 74:14 = Fig. 112:15
	Tomb XXVII	VID _{1a} , with two incised lines on the neck, cf. Tomb 4253	1 + 10 of the same type	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 74:25 ("23") = Fig. 112:16
	"Ter Niveau"	XIIAa	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 75:6 = Fig. 112:14
Ras Shamra or Minet el-Beida	From a tomb	VIIA _{1c}	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 82:4
Ras Shamra	"Tr. A", 1930	IXa	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 82:31
Ras Shamra or Minet el-Beida	Child burial	VID ₂ , new variety	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 82:33
Ras Shamra	Child burial, 1936	VID _{1a} α'	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 83:2 = Fig. 112:31
	Tomb 4253.63A	VD _{1a} , with two incised lines on the neck	1	Beginning of 13th century B.C.	<i>Ugaritica</i> VI, p. 130, Fig. 7A; <i>Arch. f. Orientforsch.</i> XXI, 1966, p. 132
	Tomb 4253.109	VID _{1b} α'	1	Beginning of 13th century B.C.	<i>Ugaritica</i> VI, p. 130, Fig. 7C
	Tomb 4253.106	VID _{1b} θ'	1	Beginning of 13th century B.C.	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 7: D
	Tomb 4253: 54	IXa	1	Beginning of 13th century B.C.	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 7: E

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Minet el-Beida Minet el-Beida	Tomb 4253.100	Cf. ICd	1	Beginning of 13th century B.C.	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 7: L
	Tomb 4253.47	VIA ₃	1	Beginning of 13th century B.C.	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 8: A
	Tomb 4253.96	VID1dγ'B	1	Beginning of 13th century B.C.	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 8: B
	Unknown	VID1αα'	1		<i>Hesperia Art</i> VII, 1954, No. 210d, Pl. See Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 151
	Tomb 2 (1932)	VID1bλβ'	1	Ugarit Récent 1 (1600—1450 B.C.)	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, Fig. 51: 10
	Tomb 2 (1932)	Fragment of jug	1	Ugarit Récent 1 (1600—1450 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 51: 9
	Tomb 2 (1932)	VII B1a, b or c	1	Ugarit Récent 1 (1600—1450 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 51: 11
	Dépot 213	VID1bα' (Base-ring I—II)	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 52: 9 = Fig. 112: 12; Merrillees, <i>Cypr. Bronze Age Pottery</i> , p. 198
	Dépot 213	VID1c, with plain neck	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, Fig. 52: 10 = Fig. 52: 13
	Dépot 213	Varieties of VID2, with everted ring-bases	5	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 52: 11—15, 17 = Fig. 112: 1—5, 7
	Dépot 213	Variety of VIA2	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 52: 16 = Fig. 112: 6
	Dépot 213	IXa	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 52: 20 = Fig. 112: 24
	Dépot 213	IX, variety with trumpet-base	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 52: 21 = Fig. 112: 25
	Dépot 213	VIC3b	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 52: 34 = Fig. 119: 13; Merrillees, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 198, n. 78
	Tomb III (1929)	VID1bα'	1	End of Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.) or Ugarit Récent 3 (1365—1200 B.C.)	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, Fig. 54: 13 = Fig. 112: 8
	Tomb III (1929)	VID2c, fragmentary	1	End of Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.) or Ugarit Récent 3 (1365—1200 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 56: 4—5
	Tomb IV (1929)	Fragment of juglet	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.) or 3 (1365—1200 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 57: 6
	Excavations in 1929	VID1αα'	2	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 68: 11, 12 = Fig. 112: 17, 19
	Excavations in 1929	Xa (17 and 19 Base-ring I—II)	3	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 68: 14, 17, 19 = Fig. 112: 26, 27
	Excavations in 1929	VII D1a	1		<i>Nat. Geogr. Mag.</i> LVIII, 1930, p. 500; <i>Antiquity</i> IV, 1930, p. 461, Fig. 7
	Excavations in 1929	VII B1bα'	1	Ugarit Récent 2 (1450—1365 B.C.)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 68: 24

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Tell Sukas					<i>Ann. Brit. School Athens</i> 62, 1967, p. 114
Tell Darouk	Sounding, layers 16, 18 and 19	"Base Ring Ware"	Frag-ments	Late Bronze Age	<i>Annales Arch. de Syrie</i> X, 1960, p. 115
Tell Kazel		Base-ring Ware			<i>Ann. Brit. School Athens</i> 62, 1967, p. 116
Byblos					See Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 152
Mengez	Megalithic monu-ments Q.M. 1 and M.B. 5 (plundered)	VID1αα' and frag-ments of Base-ring I—II Ware	Great num-ber	Late Bronze Age	<i>Bull. Mus. Beyrouth</i> XVII, 1964, p. 17, Pls. II and III
Karayieh		VID1αα'?			Sjöqvist, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 152
Sidon	From a tomb	VID1αη'	1		Röm.-germ. Zentralmus., Mainz, Inv. No. O.24789
Khirbet Selim		VID1αα'?	3		Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 152
Sarepta		"Basing vessels"			<i>Archaeology</i> 24, 1971, p. 63
Tyre		VID1bς'	1		<i>Corp. Vas. Ant.</i> , France 13, Musée National de Sèvres, IIIA, Pl. 9: 21 (France 538)
Majdalouna	Tomb	VID1αα'	3	16th century to the beginning of 15th century B.C.	Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 152; <i>Bull. Mus. Beyrouth</i> IV, 1940, p. 37, Fig. 2e
	Same tomb	Big jugs (one of Type VID1dγ'A)	4	16th century to the beginning of 15th century B.C.	<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 37, Fig. 2f; Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , p. 169
	Same tomb	Xa	1	16th century to the beginning of 15th century B.C.	<i>Bull. Mus. Beyrouth</i> IV, 1940, pp. 37 f., Fig. 2d
Mamrieh (near Saida)		VID1αα'	1		Sjöqvist, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 152
Palestine					See Sjöqvist, <i>Problems</i> , pp. 169 ff. and <i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> IX, pp. 127 ff. The following additions may be made:
	Merrill Collection	VID1αα'?	1		Amer. Univ. of Beirut, Inv. No. 1099?
	Merrill Collection	VID1γ'(A?)	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. 1100
	Found in Palestine; loan from the Metropolitan Mus. of Art, New York	VID1αα'	1		The mus., Candler School of Theology, Emory Univ., Atlanta, Georgia. Seen in 1964; letter from I. Ben-Dor
Palestine?	Unknown (Cesnola Collection?)	VID1αα'	1		Mus. Haaretz, Tel Aviv, Inv. No. 9560
		Fragments of juglets with two ridges on the necks	3		Amer. Sch. Orient. Res., Jerusalem, Inv. Nos. 498, 499, 773
		Juglet	1		Dominican École Biblique, Jerusalem, Inv. No. 45. 28
		VIA1: tall, narrow, tapering neck; globular body; rounded base	1		Franciscan convent, Jerusalem; <i>Guida al museo</i> , p. 94, lines 7—8
		VID1bη' (high, conical base-ring)	1		<i>Ibid.</i>

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
	Unknown	IXa	1		Franciscan Convent, Jerusalem
	Unknown	VID1aα'	1		Pontif. Bibl. Inst., Jerusalem
	Unknown	VID1aλ' (Base-ring I—II; plain body)	1		Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem
	Clark Collection	VID1aα'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , Inv. No. 2747
	Purchase	VIIb1b: horizontal ridge on the neck; two antithetic curves in front of the body	1		Arch. Inst., Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, Inv. No. 743
Egypt or Palestine		VID1b(α'?)	1		Trnáčková & Beneš, <i>Monumenta Antiq. Mus. Olomucensis</i> , Pl. VIII: 49
Palestine		VID1aα'	1		Akad. Kunstmus., Bonn, Inv. No. 1228 (Pa 28.1)
	From a tomb on the Palestinian coast	VID1b, cf. motif 69 (above p. 171)	1		Dussaud, <i>Les civ. préhelléniques</i> , p. 294, Fig. 212, row 2: 1, Fig. 214: 4
		IA: a straight, wavy and straight relief-line around the body	1		Brants, <i>Greek Vases</i> , Pl. I: 16
	Unknown	VID1bα' (everted ring-base)	1		<i>Pal. Mus. Jerus. Bull.</i> 3, Pl. VIII: 7; Palest. Mus., Jerusalem, Inv. No. V330
"Palestine"		VID1b(θ'?)	1		<i>Antiquity and Survival</i> II, 1957, p. 211, Fig. 6 (left)
"Palestine"	W. Massey Collection	Xa	1		<i>Cat. Greek Vases Ontario Mus.</i> , p. 15, No. 57, Pl. IV: 57
	Found in Palestine; W. Massey Collection	VID1aα'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 16, No. 65, Pl. V: 65
"Palestine"	W. Massey Collection	VID1dγ'B	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 17, No. 67, Pl. V: 67
Hazor	Area D, locus 9020	Fragment of big jug	1	Late Bronze II	<i>Hazor</i> I, p. 108, Pl. XCIX: 22, Pl. CLXVI: 5
	Area D, locus 9020	Fragment of Base-ring I or II bowl	1	Late Bronze I—II	<i>Hazor</i> I, p. 109, Pl. XCIX: 23
	Area E, locus 7021	Fragments of juglet and bowl	2	Late Bronze I	<i>Hazor</i> I, p. 152, Pl. CXXXV: 21, 26, Pl. CLXVI: 9
	Area F, stratum IB	Cf. VID1bλ' (Base-ring I—II)	1	Late Bronze II	<i>Hazor</i> II, Pl. CXXXVI: 10
	Area F, stratum 1B	VID1aα'	1	Late Bronze II	<i>Hazor</i> II, Pl. CXXXVI: 11, Pl. CLXXXIX: 11
	Area F, stratum 1B	Fragment of tankard of Base-ring I or II Ware	1	Late Bronze II	<i>Hazor</i> II, Pl. CXXXVI: 13
	Area F	Fragments of jug and juglet	2		<i>Hazor</i> II, Pl. CLXXXIX: 7, [8]
	Area BA, locus 4020	Neck of juglet ("bilbil") of Base-ring (I or II) Ware	1	Middle Bronze II (unstratified)	<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCXXXVII: 26
	Area F, locus 8199	Fragments of juglets	2	Late Bronze I	<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCXLIV: 2, 4, Pl. CCCXII: 17

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
	Area H, stratum 2	IA (c?)	1		<i>Hazor III—IV</i> , Pl. CCLXIX: 44, Pl. CCCXII: 18
	Area H, stratum 1B	Fragment of Base-ring I (or Monochrome?) bowl	1		<i>Hazor III—IV</i> , Pl. CCLXXVI: 29
	Area H, stratum 1B	Fragment of juglet	1		<i>Hazor III—IV</i> , Pl. CCLXXVI: 30
	Area H, stratum 1B	Fragment of jug and juglet	2		<i>Hazor III—IV</i> , Pl. CCLXXVI: 32—33
	Area K, stratum 1B	Fragment of jug	1		<i>Hazor III—IV</i> , Pl. CCXCIII: 22, Pl. CCCXII: 22
Hanita and Achziv, near Acre		"Bilbils"			F. Z. Goldmann's excavations (unpublished)
Megiddo (see addenda)	Marked T 15, No. 47	IBc	1		Orient. Inst. of Chicago
	Tomb 73	Fragment of jug	1	Late Bronze I	Guy & Engberg, <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , Pl. 66: 5
	Tomb 217C	VID1b0?', with ridge round the neck-base	1	Late Bronze	<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. 11: 12, Pl. 91: 6
	Tomb 217C	Fragment of jug	1	Late Bronze	<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. 11: 13
	Tomb 217C	Xa	1	Late Bronze	<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. 11: 14
	Tomb 855	VID1aα'	2	Late Bronze I	<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. 43: 6, 7
	Tomb 855	Xa (small)	1	Late Bronze I	<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. 43: 13
	Tomb 1145B	VID1dγ'B	3	Late Bronze I	<i>Megiddo II</i> , Pl. 50: 1; Palestine Mus., Jerusalem, Inv. Nos. 1013 (two incisions on the handle), 1009 (plain handle), 1017 (five parallel, vertical grooves on the handle)
	Tomb 1145B	VIIA1b	1	Late Bronze I	<i>Megiddo II</i> , Pl. 50: 12, Pl. 151: 14
	Tomb 1145B	VID1aα'	1	Late Bronze I	<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. 50: 13, Pl. 151: 15
	1818, Stratum VIIA	VID1bα'	1	c. 1350 B.C.—	<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. 67: 20, Pl. 139: 3; Orient. Inst. Chicago, Inv. No. A 28014
Beth Shan		VID1d(β')?	1		<i>Pal. Mus. Jerus. Bull.</i> No. 3, Pl. VIII: 9. Given to Biblical Inst., Brno, in 1939
Tell el Far'ah (near Nablus)	Tomb 6, No. 41	VID1aα'	1	c. 1400 B.C., with Mycenaean IIIA1 (—IIIA2a) jar	<i>Rev. bibl.</i> LVIII, 1951, pp. 570, Fig. 3: 2; <i>Ann. Brit. School Athens</i> 62, 1967, p. 130
	Tomb 11, Nos. 2, 24, 26, 34, 55, 188, 189	VID1aα'	7		<i>Rev. bibl.</i> LVIII, 1951, p. 577, Figs. 8: 9, 8: 10, Pls. XX, XXIV: 1
Shechem		Sherds		Middle Bronze IIC—Iron Age	<i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> VII, pp. 47 ff., Pl. I
		Cf. VIC3a	1	Late Bronze	<i>Oudheidk. Mededelingen</i> L, 1969, p. 46, Fig. 7: 26
Tell Jerishe	Tomb	VID1aε' (plain body?) Sherds	1	Late Bronze II	<i>Quart. Dep. Antiq. Palest.</i> X, 1944, Pl. XII: 2 Herbrew Univ., Jerusalem, from Sukenik's excavations

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Jaffa		"Cypriot 'base-ring' I ware"		14th and 15th centuries B.C.	<i>Rev. bibl.</i> LXVII, 1960, p. 377; <i>Israel Expl. Journ.</i> 10, 1960, p. 122 Jaffa Mus., Inv. No. 1954/111/3'
Bethel		IBe			
		Base-ring I Ware			<i>Ann. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.</i> XXXIX, pp. 28 ff., 58, 59; Amman Mus., Inv. No. R 529W, J4906
Amman?	Cf. VID1dβ'B, but with a vertical ridge in front and on each side of the body		1		
Amman					Cf. <i>Ann. Dep. Antiq. Jordan</i> III, p. 80; <i>Palest. Expl. Quart.</i> , 1966, p. 162
Gezer		Xa	1		Ashm. Mus., Oxford, Inv. No. 1912.639
	Tomb 1 (Weill)	VID1aα'	1		Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem
		VID1dγ'	1		Röm.-germ. Zentralmus., Mainz, Inv. No. O.6921
		VIA2: short, fairly narrow, tapering neck, trumpet-base	1		Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem, Inv. No. 2711, 1912
Gibeon (el-Jib)	Tomb 10A, No. 19	VID1aα'	1	14th century B.C.	Pritchard, <i>The Bronze Age Cemetery</i> , Figs. 8: 19, 100: 8
	Tomb 10, No. 17	VIC3b		14th century B.C.	Pritchard, <i>op. cit.</i> , Fig. 7: 17, p. 12
	Excavations in 1951	VID1dγ'			Amman Mus., Inv. No. R532W, J4876
Jericho	Tomb 5c, No. 31	IXa	1		Australian Inst. of Archaeol., Melbourne, Inv. No. 32.1141 (information from Dr R. S. Merrillees)
Jerusalem, Nahlet Ahim	Tomb	VID1dγ'B	1	Late Bronze II, 14th century B.C.	<i>Amer. Journ. Sem. Lang.</i> XLIX, 1932—1933, p. 249, Pl. I; <i>Eretz-Israel</i> VI, 1960, Pl. IV: 9, p. 35, Fig. 1: 18; <i>Antiquity and Survival</i> II, 1957, p. 195, Fig. 25, No. 2
	Same tomb	XIIAa	1	Late Bronze II	<i>Amer. Journ. Sem. Lang.</i> XLIX, 1932—1933, p. 250; <i>Eretz-Israel</i> VI, 1960, p. 35, Fig. 1: 13, Pl. III: 5
	Same tomb	VIIIB1bα'	1	Late Bronze II	<i>Amer. Journ. Sem. Lang.</i> XLIX, 1932—1933, Pl. I; <i>Eretz-Israel</i> VI, 1960, p. 35, Fig. 1: 14; <i>Antiquity & Survival</i> II, 1957, Fig. 25, No. 4
	Same tomb	VID1aα'	2 or 4	Late Bronze II	<i>Eretz-Israel</i> VI, 1960, p. 35, Fig. 1: 7, 8, 15 (neck missing), 16 (neck missing)

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
Ain Shems	Same tomb	VID1b0'	2		<i>Amer. Journ. Sem. Lang.</i> XLIX, 1932—1933, p. 251, Pl. II; <i>Eretz-Israel</i> VI, 1960, p. 35, Fig. 1: 5, 6
	Tomb at Dominus flevit	Fragments of jugs and juglets	Several	Middle Bronze—Late Bronze II	Saller, <i>The Jebusite Burial Place</i> , pp. 128, 130, Fig. 48: 4—9, 11
	Same tomb	VIB1 (fragment)	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 132 f., Fig. 49: 12
	Same tomb	VID1aα'	Several		<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 130 ff., Nos. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, Fig. 49: 2, 3, 4, 10?, Pl. 30: 7, 14, 9, 6?
	Same tomb	VID1bα'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 132, Fig. 49: 5, Pl. 30: 13
	Same tomb	VID1b0'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 130, Fig. 49: 1, Pl. 30: 4
	Same tomb	VID1cα'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 132, Fig. 49: 5, Pl. 30: 8
	Same tomb	Neck of juglet, cf. VID1aε'	1		<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 132, Fig. 49: 4
		Base-ring jugs	2		Mus. of Arch. and Ethnology, Cambridge (information from Mr M. R. Popham)
	Stratum IV	Fragments of juglets	Several	Late Bronze	Grant & Wright, <i>Ain Shems Exc. IV</i> , Pl. XXVI
Tel Mor	Tomb 11	VID1aα'	1	Late Bronze	<i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. XXXV: 9
	Level VII	Body of jug of type VIC3b (?) or Mono-chrome Type VIII2c Base-ring I Ware including a fragment of a bowl	1		Seen in the Arch. Mus., Jerusalem
Lachish					<i>Israel Expl. Journ.</i> 10, 1960, p. 124; <i>Bull. Isr. Expl. Soc.</i> XXIV: 2—3, 1960, pp. 123, 124, Fig. 5
	Fosse Temple, Structure I	IAc	1	c. 1475—1400 B.C.	<i>Lachish II</i> , Pl. XLIV: 169
	Fosse Temple, Structure I	IIc	1	c. 1475—1400 B.C.	<i>Lachish II</i> , Pl. XLIV: 170
	Fosse Temple, Structure II	IBe	1	c. 1400—1325 B.C.	<i>Lachish II</i> , Pl. XLIV: 173
	Fosse Temple, Structures I and II	IBf	1 from structure I and 3 from structure II	c. 1445—1400 respectively c. 1400—1325 B.C.	<i>Lachish II</i> , Pl. XLIV: 174
	Fosse Temple, Structure II	VID1d (plain body?)	1	c. 1400—1325 B.C.	<i>Lachish II</i> , Pl. LI: 280
	Fosse Temple, Structure II	VID1aα'	3	c. 1400—1325 B.C.	<i>Lachish II</i> , Pl. LII: 301
	Fosse Temple, Structure II	VID1bλ'	2	c. 1400—1325 B.C.	<i>Lachish II</i> , Pl. LII: 302
	Fosse Temple, Structure III	VID1b0'	2	13th century B.C.	<i>Lachish II</i> , Pl. LII: 313

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
	Tomb 216	IXa	2	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 233, Pl. 53: 35, 36, Pl. 80: 848, 849
	Tomb 216	IBe or f	1	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 233, Pl. 53: 39, Pl. 81: 868
	Tomb 216	VIA2	1	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 233, Pl. 53: 41, Pl. 80: 838
	Tomb 216	VID2aα'	1	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 233, Pl. 53: 44, Pl. 80: 856
	Tomb 216	VID1aα'	11	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 233, Pl. 80: 857, Pl. 53: 45, 46, 51, 60, 64, 65
	Tomb 216	VID1aε'	2	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 233, Pl. 53: 48, Pl. 80: 858
	Tomb 216	VIIb1dγ'	1	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 233, Pl. 53: 69, Pl. 80: 850
	Tomb 216	VIIb1g (plain)	1	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 233, Pl. 53: 72, Pl. 80: 852
	Tomb 216	VID1bθ'	2	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 233, Pl. 53: 50, 53
	Tomb 216	IBf?	1	"LB II—III, c. 1450—1300 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 233, Pl. 81: 870
	Pit 501	VID1dγ'B	1	"LB II—III, c. 1425—1275 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 236, Pl. 80: 842
	Pit 501	VIIb1cα'	1	"LB II—III, c. 1425—1275 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 236, Pl. 80: 853
	Pit 501	VID1bα'	1	"LB II—III, c. 1425—1275 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 236, Pl. 80: 861
	Tomb 1003	VID2aα'	1	"LB II, c. 1425—1400 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 251, Pl. 80: 855
	Tomb 1003	IBe	1	"LB II, c. 1425—1400 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 251, Pl. 81: 869
	Pit 1006	VID1dζ'A	1	"LB II, c. 1425—1375 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , pp. 208, 252, Pl. 51: 51, Pl. 80: 841
	Tomb 1555	VID1b?	1	"LB II, 1600—1450 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 273, Pl. 51: 44, Pl. 80: 860
	Tomb 4004	VIC3b	1	"MB III—LB III, c. 1600—1370 B.C. Re-used c. 1220 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , pp. 281 ff., Pl. 80: 837; <i>Amiran Ancient Pottery</i> , Pl. 55: 4
	Tomb 4004	VID1aα'	1	"MB III—LB III, c. 1600—1370 B.C. Re-used c. 1220 B.C."	<i>Lachish IV</i> , p. 283, Type 857. There are also other Base-ring I samples in <i>Lachish IV</i> , not illustrated
Tell el- ^c Ajjūl		VID1bα'	1		Inst. of Archaeol., Melbourne, marked "IA 10.485 32. 1838 1026 A 89?" (information from Dr R. S. Merrillees)
		VID1aα'	1		<i>Zeitschr. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altert.</i> 59, 1924, p. 123
	Excavated in	VID2bγ' (two parallel,	1		<i>City of Shepherd Kings</i> , Pl.

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	Number of Vases	Date	References
	1937/38, 2/4 2025 905	vertical ridges on either side of the body; framed, vertical wavy ridge in front of the body) Fragments	Numerous		XXVIII: 89F2; Palestine Mus., Jerusalem, Inv. No. 38.549 Inst. of Arch., London
Azor		VID1bα'	1		<i>Israel Expl. Journ.</i> , 11, 1961, p. 171, Pl. 33: 3
Bahan	Cave No. 2	Base-ring I or II Ware		Late Bronze I or II	<i>Op. cit.</i> 14, 1964, p. 111; <i>Rev. bibl.</i> LXXII, 1965, p. 547
North-East of Bateiha (Sea of Galilee)	Dolmen	Fragments		Late Bronze I	Information from the excavator, Dr Claire Epstein
Beit Jurja		Fragment of VID2	1		Palestine Mus., Jerusalem, Inv. No. 1544
Guaylbeh	Entered the museum in 1959	VID1dγ'B	1		The Jordan Arch. Mus., Amman
Irbed		Base-ring I?			<i>Ann. Dep. Antiq. Jordan</i> VIII & IX, 1964, p. 99, Pls. XXXVIII—XL
Jett		VID1αα'?	1		<i>Bull. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.</i> CIV, p. 24
Nahariyah		Base-ring I Ware (neck of juglet; may be Base-ring II, if without ridges)		Second half of 16th century B.C.?	<i>Israel Expl. Journ.</i> 4, 1954, p. 302; 6, 1956, p. 22, Fig. 7
Qurun Hattin, Israel		Cypriote Late Bronze sherds			<i>Palest. Expl. Quart.</i> , 1950, p. 95
Tel Burgata (Sharon Valley)		Cypriote Late Bronze sherds			<i>Israel Expl. Journ.</i> 16, 1966, p. 144
Tel Zeror		Jugs and juglets		Late Bronze	<i>Tel Zeror I</i> , Pls. VIII, XLIV; II; III, Pls. XIV: 4, LIX: 2
Zephath		Base-ring Ware handle	1	Late Bronze II	<i>Israel Expl. Journ.</i> 9, 1959, p. 114, Pl. 14C: 2

BASE-RING II WARE

The foreign relations of this fabric have been treated by Sjöqvist¹ and, for Egypt, by Merrillees.² Since B. M. Gittlen is preparing a thesis on Late Cypriote pottery in Palestine, including Base-ring II Ware,³ I shall only give brief references to some additions to Sjöqvist's and Merrillees' lists.

¹ SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 168 f. It should be mentioned that some changes in Sjöqvist's classification have been made. The bull-shaped vase (*ibid.*, p. 36) has been classified by me as Base-ring II Ware, while Sjöqvist records it as Base-ring I. Sjöqvist bowls of types 1a—1b and jugs of types 1a—1b (*ibid.*, p. 39)

have been classified as Base-ring I Ware in this work.

² MERRILLEES, *Cypr. Pottery in Egypt*.

³ Announced in ÅSTRÖM, *Who's Who in Cypriote Archaeology*, p. 35.

The Aegean

G. Cadogan has listed the occurrences of bull vases in Ialysos New Tombs 31 and 86 in Πρακτικά τοῦ πρώτου διεθνoῦς Κυπρολογικοῦ συνεδρίου Α', p. 6. Cf. Furumark, *The Chronol. of Myc. Pottery*, p. 56. See also addenda.

Asia Minor

A sherd, probably of a jug, was found in Troy VIIh (Troy III, pp. 361 f., Fig. 417: 25). A fragment of a Base-ring II or Bucchero jug was found in the Cape Gelidonya shipwreck, dated about 1200 B.C. \pm 50 years (Bass, *Cape Gelidonya*, pp. 124 f.). Local imitations of Base-ring II Ware have been reported from Cilicia (*Anatolian Studies* IV, 1954, p. 134).

A bull vase and a big jug in Leiden are said to be from Asia Minor, but this is doubtful and probably means that the pots were acquired in the antiquities market in Turkey. See Brants, *Greek Vases*, Pl. I: 17 and 18.

Egypt

Three juglets of Type IXB1b (purchases in Egypt) and one sample of Type IXB1aβ' (from Saqqara) in the Arch. Mus. of Florence, have been published by Pecorella in *Biblioteca di antichità cipriote* I, pp. 196 ff., Nos. 11—14.

Some pots have a doubtful Egyptian provenance and probably arrived in Egypt in modern times: Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Inv. Nos. MM 10959 (Type IF), 10963 (Type XIIIa), 14920 (Type IF) and 15400 (Type IXBb), see a forthcoming article by G. Walberg in *Medelhavsmus. Bull.; Corp. Vas. Ant.*, Pays-Bas 1, Musée Scheurleer 1, IICa, Pl. 2: 8 (Pays-Bas 4) (Type IF); *Cat. Greek Vases Ontario Mus.*, pp. 13 f., Nos. 49, 55 and 56, Pl. IV; *Opuscula Atheniensia* VIII, pp. 1 ff.

Syria

Alalakh: Woolley, *Alalakh*, pp. 354 ff., Pls. CXXV, CXXVI; *Ashm. Mus., Rep. of the Visitors*, 1939, p. 12, Pl. III (bull vase).

Ras Shamra and Minet el-Beida: *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* LXIV, 1933, p. 124 (cf. Type XV); *Syria* XIII, 1932, Pl. IV: 1—3; XIX, 1938, p. 225, Fig. 20 (Tomb LIV); XX, 1939, p. 281, Fig. 3 (Tomb LXXV); Schaeffer, *Ugaritica* I, p. 58, Fig. 46: o, p. 81, Fig. 73, p. 82, Fig. 74; *idem*, *Ugaritica* II, Fig. 51: 4, Fig. 52: 27, Fig. 53A, Fig. 53, Fig. 54: 2, Fig. 59: 29, Fig. 60: 7, Fig. 63: 1, 8, Fig. 64: 3, Fig. 65: 1, 3, 7, 10, 19, 28, Fig. 66: 3, Fig. 67: 10, 11, Fig. 68: 16, Fig. 71: 16, Fig. 72: 16, 18, Fig. 74: 12, 31, Fig. 75: 13?, Fig. 80: 19, 21, Fig. 81: 1, 10, Fig. 82: 34, Fig. 91: 6, Fig. 98: 17, Fig. 101: 2, Fig. 108: 2, Fig. 112: 10, 18, Fig. 113: 6, 7?; *Ugaritica* VI, pp. 130 f.; *Annales Arch. de Syrie* XIII, 1963, Fig. 25 (bull vase) Inst. of Archaeol., Melbourne, Inv. No. IA. 8.5.7268.

Tell Sukas. *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 62, 1967, p. 114.

Hama. *Hama* II: 1, p. 125; II: 3, p. 204.

Tell Kazel. *Annales Arch. de Syrie* XIV, 1964, Pl. XIV: 3 (bull vase).

Byblos. Dussaud, *Les civ. préhelléniques*, p. 295, Fig. 214: 5.

Mengez. *Bull. Mus. Beyrouth* XVII, 1964, p. 17, Pl. III.

Tell el Ghassil. *Op. cit.* XVI, 1961, p. 89, Pl. III: 4; *Archaeology* 10, 1957, p. 141.

Sarepta. *Berytus* XII, 1958, p. 138, No. 45, Pl. XV: 45.

Palestine (see also addenda)

The provenance of a lentoid flask of type XIIIa is "Palestine (site unknown)": *Mus. Haaretz Bull.* 11, 1969, p. 113.

Hazor. See *Hazor* I, pp. 106, 109, 122, Pls. XCVI: 28, XCIX: 23, CX: 8, XCVIII: 9 = CLXIX: 14; *Hazor* II, Pls. CXXIV: 21, CXXXVI: 2—9, 12, 14, CXL: 1, 2, 3, CLXXXIX: 1—6, 9, CXC: 14—15; *Hazor* III—IV, Pls. CCXLVI: 21?, 22, CCLXXVI: 31 = CCCXII: 23, CCXCV: 28, 29.

Tell Abu Hawam. *Atiqot* II, 1959, p. 102, Fig. 9: 6, 7, 8, 9, Pl. XIV: 8.

Megiddo. *Bull. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* CXXXVIII, pp. 47 ff.: *Megiddo* II, Pls. 65: 24, 69: 8, 9 = 139: 12.

Beth Shan. James, *The Iron Age at Beth Shan*, Figs. 6: 10, 50: 1.

Tell Jerishe. *Quart. Dep. Antiq. Palest.* X, Pl. XII: 1, 6, 8, 9, 14.

Shechem. *Oudheidk. Mededel.* L, 1969, p. 46.

Gezer. Ashm. Mus., Oxford, Inv. No. 1912. 629 (Type XIIIa); Arch. Mus., Istanbul (Types IXB1b /2 specimens/, IXB1d, XIIIa); Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, Inv. Nos. 154 and 159 (Tomb 1, Weill, 2 juglets); Arch. Inst., Tübingen, ex Inv. No. 5809 (juglet, transferred to the Biblical Archaeological Institute in Tübingen).

Gibeon. *Ann. Dep. Antiq. Jordan* VI & VII, 1962, p. 122; Pritchard, *The Bronze Age Cemetery*, Figs. 8: 18, 11: 57, 58, 60, 61, 11: 59 = 100: 15, 14: 4, 19: 8.

Jerusalem, Nahlet Ahim. *Amer. Journ. Sem. Lang.* XLIX, 1932—1933, p. 251, Pl. II and p. 249, Pl. I, also illustrated in *Antiquity and Survival* II, 1957, p. 195, Fig. 25, No. 3.

Ain Shems. GRANT & WRIGHT, *Ain Shems Exc.* IV, Pl. XXVI, LV: 13, LVI: 11; *Bull. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* CXXXVIII, pp. 47 ff.

Ashdod. *Israel Expl. Journ.* 14, 1964, pp. 83, 91, Pls. 20, 21; *Atiqot* VII, 1967, p. 80, Fig. 18: 15—18, 20 Fig. 21: 3, 4, Pl. XIII: 3, 6; *Archaeology* 20, 1967, p. 180.

Tel Mor. *Christian News from Israel* XI: 1, 1960, p. 17, Pl. II: 1 (bull vase), Pl. II: 3; *Bull. Isr. Expl. Soc.* XXIV: 2—3, 1960, p. 123.

Lachish. *Lachish* II, Pls. XLIV: 176, LI: 279, 283, LII: 312, 314, LIV: 339; *Lachish* IV, Pl. 51, Pl. 53, Pl. 80, Pl. 81.

Tell el 'Ajjūl. Three fragments in the Inst. of Arch., London; Petrie, *Ancient Egypt* 1932, p. 46 = *Palest. Mus.*, Jerusalem, Inv. No. 32.1947, animal shaped vase from Tomb 1110.446; *City of Shepherd Kings*, Pl. XXVIII (Base-ring II jug?).

Tell Beit Mirsim. See *Bull. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* CXXXVIII, pp. 47 ff.

Ain Karem. Bagatti, *Il museo della Flagellazione in Gerusalemme*, p. 83; Saller, *Discoveries at St. John's*, p. 77, n. 2; *Liber Annuus* XII, 1961—1962, pp. 163, 175, Fig. 3: 5.

Amman. *Ann. Dep. Antiq. Jordan* XI, 1966, p. 106.

Azor. *Israel Expl. Journ.* 11, 1961, p. 171, Pl. 33: 2.

- Dothan. *Ann. Dep. Antiq. Jordan* VI & VII, 1962, pp. 119, 120; VIII & IX, 1964, p. 99, Pls. XXVIII ff.; *Rev. bibl. LXIX*, 1962, p. 269; *Bull. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* CLX, 1960, pp. 11, 12.
- Hebron. *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 62, 1967, p. 144.
- Irbed (East Jordan). *Ann. Dep. Antiq. Jordan* VIII & IX, 1964, pp. 99 ff., Pl. XL.
- Jett. *Bull. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* CIV, p. 23.
- Kerbir Mazarieh, 1911. Mus. Haaretz, Inv. No. 63160 (Type XII).
- Tell Amr. *Brit. School Arch. Jerus. Bull.* No. 2, p. 15, Pl. Va: 3.
- Tell Rosh Ha'ayin. *Atiqot* V, 1969, p. 52.
- Tell Sippor. *Israel Expl. Journ.* 13, 1963, p. 339 (Base-ring II?).
- Tel. Zeror. *Tel. Zeror* III, Pl. XIV: 3.

RED LUSTROUS WHEEL-MADE WARE

This ware has been treated in papers by Bittel,¹ Merrillees² and me³ and the reader may be referred to these for information about opinions on the origin of the fabric. A systematic study of Red Lustrous Wheel-Made Ware is needed. The following list of occurrences of the ware outside Cyprus may give an idea of its distribution and frequency.

The Aegean

Cadogan has listed two spindle bottles from Gournia and Ialysos (Πρακτικά τοῦ πρώτου διεθνoῦς Κυπριολογικοῦ συνεδρίου Α', p. 7, cf. also *Memorie pubblicate a cura dell' Istituto Storico-Archeologico di Rodi* III, 1938, Pl. XLV). A lentoid bottle was found on Cos at Langada in Tomb 12 (*Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* XLIII—XLIV, p. 116, Fig. 97a, b). A spindle bottle in the Ashm. Mus., Oxford, Inv. No. 1886.18, is alleged to be from Melos, but Dr H. W. Catling has informed me that it was bought of a Mr. Ogden of Oxford, together with a number of other pots, all said to be from Melos. Several of them are standard Cypriote shapes, however, and in Dr Catling's opinion the provenance must be ignored.

Asia Minor

Boğazköy. See *Boğazköy* III, pp. 33 ff.; *Mitt. Deutsch. Orient-Ges.* 89, 1957, pp. 51 ff.; 91, 1958, pp. 45 ff.; Fischer, *Die hethitische Keramik*, especially pp. 50 ff., 72 ff., 99, 128 ff., 149 ff., Pls. 46—50, 122, 124, 125, 126, Figs. 18, 19; *Expedition 4*: 4, 1962, p. 18; *Belleten* XXXI, 1967, pp. 531 ff.

Alışar. *Boğazköy* III, p. 37 (with reference).

Alaca Höyük. *Boğazköy* III, pp. 37, 39, n. 9 (with references); Koşay & Akok, *Alaca Höyük Kazısı*, cf. Pls. 9, 11, 17, 101, 105, 106, 110?; Koşay, *Alaca Höyük Kazısı*, Pl. XLVII; cf. *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 51, 1947, p. 155, Pl. XXXVI, c.

Kültepe (Kanesh). Cf. *Cowra Survey*, Area 15, No. I, 1957, p. 2 ("Syrian bottles").

¹ *Boğazköy* III, pp. 33 ff.

² *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, pp. 187 ff.

³ *Medelhavsmus. Bull.* 5, pp. 16 ff. Cf. also FRANKFORT, *Studies*

in *Early Pottery of the Near East* I, p. Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 52, 85 f.; *Minos* III, 1955, p. 143; *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XXI, 1962, pp. 161 ff.

Tarsus. *Boğazköy* III, p. 39, n. 11; *Tarsus* II, p. 218, Figs. 328, 385. The flask-stand published in *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 35, Form 131, Fig. 17, has been compared with fragments found at Tarsus (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLIV, 1940, p. 74, Fig. 26; *Tarsus* II, Fig. 329: 1232—1234).

Troy. Could some fragments regarded as parts of stands, from late Troy VI, possibly be parts of spindle bottles? See *Troy* III, p. 282, Pl. 402: 12, 13.

Egypt

Merrillees has recorded Egyptian specimens of Red Lustrous Wheel-made Ware in his doctoral thesis *Cypr. Pottery in Egypt* and in *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, pp. 187 ff. Dr Merrillees has informed me that there are several spindle bottles in the Cairo Museum of unknown provenance: Inv. Nos. C 2574, C 2575, C 2578, C 2579, C 2580, C 2584, C 2587, C 2588. Cf. also *Arch. Anz.*, 1898, column 147; *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* IV, 1967, pp. 7 f.; Birch, *History of Ancient Pottery*, p. 43, Fig. 21 (in the Egyptian Department of the British Mus., sold at Sotheby's, July 1836, from the Burton Collection, of unknown provenance); *Corp. Vas. Ant.*, France 13, Musée de Sèvres 1, Pl. 1: 31 (from Thebes), 38 (France 530); *Cat. Greek Vases Ontario Mus.*, pp. 18 f., Nos. 72, 73, Pl. VI; Oriental Institute of Chicago (several spindle bottles, of which two are from Qustul in Nubia, and lentoid flasks); Museo egizio, Turin, Inv. No. 297 (spindle bottle); Badisches Landesmus., Karlsruhe, Inv. No. H 45 (slender spindle bottle); Hayes, *The Scepter of Egypt* II, p. 209; *Kulturens Gryning*, p. 139, Fig. 10 (in the Royal Scottish Mus., Edinburgh); Ippel, *Die Denkm. d. Pelizaeus-Museums zu Hildesheim*, p. 136; Behn, *Vorhell. Altert.*, p. 17, No. 135; Institut d'Egyptologie, Univ. de Strasbourg, Inv. No. 1240 (purchased by Spiegelberg at Akhmîm, Type VIA1a); *Bull. Walters Art Gallery* 6, No. 5, 1954, p. 4 (Type VIA1b); *Biblioteca di antichità cipriote* I, pp. 198 ff. (from Thebes and Abydos); *Journ. Egypt. Arch.* 57, 1971, pp. 38, 44, Fig. 6: 103 (from El-Sawama); Amiran, *Ancient Pottery*, p. 170, Photo 172 (Metrop. Mus. of Art, New York, Inv. No. 30.8.206). The Scandinavian Nubia Expedition found two spindle bottles in Nubia.

Merrillees has observed that Red Lustrous Wheel-made bottles were somewhat inexactly depicted on wall paintings (*Cypr. Pottery in Egypt*, pp. 172 ff.). They also seem to be illustrated on reliefs in the Rijksmuseum at Leiden (cf. e.g. Boeser, *Beschrijving van de Egypt. Verzameling* II, Pls. IV (?), V (?), XVI, XVIII, XX, XXVII, XXVIII, XXX; *op. cit.* III, Pl. II; *op. cit.* X, Pl. Xb).

Syria

Chatal Hüyük. *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, Fig. 1; Swift, *Pottery of the 'Amuq Phases K to O*, p. 24; Oriental Institute of Chicago, Inv. No. A 26967, from Chatal Hüyük 1934 (spindle bottle).

Alalakh. *Antiq. Journ.* XVIII, 1938, Pl. XVII; XIX, 1939, Pl. XVI; Woolley, *Alalakh*, p. 358, Pls. CXIII: 48b, CXXV (ATP/37/225 and ATP/37/226), CXXVI (ATP/38/184 and ATP/38/178, also illustrated in *Ill. London News*, September 17th 1938, p. 504, Fig. 6).

Ras Shamra and Minet el-Beida. *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* LXIV, 1933, p. 119; *Syria* XIII, 1932, Pl. X: 2; XIV, 1933, p. 98, Fig. 3: 1, 2; XVII, 1936, p. 121, Fig. 13: B; XVIII, 1937, Pl. XXI; XIX, 1938, p. 202, Fig. 5: u, w, pp. 211, 212, Fig. 12: K, p. 214, Fig. 13: g, h, p. 220, Nos. 14, 25, 37, 44, p. 225, Fig. 20, Fig. 21: L, M; XX, 1939, p. 281, Fig. 3: N; Schaeffer, *Ugaritica* I, p. 58, Fig.

46: U, W, p. 80, Fig. 72: g, h, p. 81, Fig. 73: K; *idem*, *Ugaritica* II, Fig. 51: 17, 19, Fig. 52: 28, Fig. 57: 36, 37, Fig. 59: 31, Fig. 62: 5, Fig. 63: 3, 13, Fig. 64: 4, 7, Fig. 65: 4, 20, 24, Fig. 67: 12, 13, 15, Fig. 72: 21, 22, Fig. 74: 11, Fig. 81: 8, 11, Fig. 82: 35, Fig. 87: 6, Fig. 113 (except 4—7), Pl. XII: 12, Pl. XVI: 13, Pl. XXXIII; *Ugaritica* VI, pp. 133 f., Fig. 9; Amer. Univ. of Beirut, Inv. No. 34.120 (lentoid flask from Schaeffer's excavations at Minet el-Beida); Bryn Mawr College, Inv. No. P 705 (fragment of armshaped vessel?, from Ras Shamra); Merrillees, *Cypr. Pottery in Egypt*, p. 170.

Byblos, Tell Judeideh, Khirbet Selim. SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 85; *Israel Expl. Journ.* 7, 1957, Pl. 25: D (Byblos).

Palestine

There is a lentoid flask of unknown provenance in the Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, Inv. No. 2209. Hazor. Katz, Kahane, Broshi, *Von Anbeginn*, Fig. 42. There is fragment of a spindle bottle from Area F in the Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem.

Tell Abu Hawam. Amiran, *Ancient Pottery*, Pl. 52: 3.

Megiddo. Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 85.

Tell Jerishe. Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem (base of spindle bottle).

Gezer. Macalister, *Exc. of Gezer* II, p. 197, Fig. 338 = *Pal. Mus. Jerus. Bull.*, No. 3, Pl. VIII: 11; Amiran, *Ancient Pottery*, Pl. 52: 6 (Hebrew Univ. Jerusalem, Inv. No. 2211). Cf. addenda.

Jericho. Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 85.

Jerusalem, Nahlat Ahim. *Amer. Journ. Sem. Lang.* XLIX, 1932—1933, Pl. I; *Eretz-Israel* VI, 1960, pp. 26, n. 13, [35], Pl. III: 2, Fig. 1: 2 = Amiran, *Ancient Pottery*, p. 170, Photo 169.

Amman. *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1966, p. 162.

Askalon. *Palest. Expl. Fund, Quart. Statem.*, 1923, Pl. I: 13.

Lachish. *Jahrb. Deutsch. Arch. Inst.* XIII, 1898, p. 55 and n. 60; *Lachish* II, p. 83, Pl. LI: 273; *Lachish* IV, Pl. 79: 815 = Amiran, *Ancient Pottery*, Pl. 52: 5.

Tell el 'Ajjūl. Petrie, *Ancient Egypt* 1932, p. 46 (lentoid flask of Red Lustrous Wheel-made Ware?). There is a sherd of a spindle bottle in the Inst. of Arch., London, from Palace IV (information from Dr R. S. Merrillees).

Azor. Amiran, *Ancient Pottery*, p. 170, Photo 170.

RED SLIP WHEEL-MADE WARE

Karageorghis suggests that the jug of type IVA1d from Kition may be imported from Attica and points out that the technique of covering the entire vase with paint was common in Mycenaean IIIC2.¹

PAINTED RED SLIP WHEEL-MADE WARE

The bowls of this fabric have parallels at Tarsus in the Middle Bronze Age.²

¹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 210; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, pp. 565 f.

² *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 70, 1966, p. 201; *Tarsus* II, Figs. 289, 290, 367, 368.

BLACK LUSTROUS WHEEL-MADE WARE

Oren¹ and Merrillees² have studied this ware and recorded its distribution and chronology, particularly in Egypt. I would like to add some references to their lists:

Egypt

Lepsius, *Denkmäler aus Aegypten und Aethiopien* I, p. 169, Fig. 3; Jéquier, *Deux pyramides*, p. 45, Fig. 33i; Carnarvon & Carter, *Five Years' Exploration at Thebes*, pp. 66, 82, Pl. LXVIII: 1; Oriental Institute of Chicago, a juglet from Qustul, Nubia, and another from el-Sawama, cf. *Journ. Egypt. Arch.* 1, 1914, p. 246, and *op. cit.* 57, 1971, p. 44, Fig. 6: 100, 101, 102; Mus. Mediterr. Antiq., Stockholm, Inv. No. MM 15405; *Corp. Vas. Ant.*, France 13, Musée de Sèvres 1, Pl. 1: 33 (France 530), from Saqqara; *Biblioteca di antichità cipriote* I, 1971, p. 200, No. 18.

Syria

Alalakh. Black Lustrous Wheel-made Ware of the category discussed in this work has not—to my knowledge—been found at Alalakh. Amiran, *Ancient Pottery*, p. 146, probably refers to Woolley, *Alalakh*, p. 358, Pl. CXXVI (ATP/38/155), which does not belong to this category.

Ras Shamra. *Syria* XIV, 1933, p. 98, Fig. 3: 4; XIX, 1938, p. 202, Fig. 5: H, p. 214, Fig. 13: M, i, p. 220, Fig. 17: 24, p. 226, Fig. 21: D, E, U, W; Schaeffer, *Ugaritica* I, p. 58, Fig. 46: H, p. 80, Fig. 72: M, i; *idem*, *Ugaritica* II, Fig. 75: 14, Fig. 84: 3, Fig. 102: 1, Pl. XII: 7; *Opuscula Atheniensia* IX, p. 136; Epstein, *Palestinian Bichrome Ware*, p. 123.

North Syria. Ex. J. R. Stewart Collection, Bathurst, probably transferred to the Nicholson Mus., Sydney (juglet of Type IVB1b, *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 218).

Mamrieh (near Saida). Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 86 (juglet of Type IVB1b).

Palestine

Oren has examined the occurrence and chronology of Black Lustrous Wheel-made juglets in Palestine and reached the conclusion that it appeared in the late Middle Bronze II period and “hardly, if at all, outlasted the first half of the 15th century B.C. or the reign of Thuthmes III” (*Opuscula Atheniensia* IX, p. 136). The following references may be added to his bibliography:

Dussaud, *Les civ. préhelléniques*, p. 295, Fig. 212; *Bull. Amer. Sch. Orient Res.* CXXXVIII, p. 48; Epstein, *Palestinian Bichrome Ware*, pp. 142, 181; *Opuscula Atheniensia* VII, p. 55; *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1971, p. 54; Amiran, *Ancient Pottery*, pp. 146, 170, Pl. 46: 6, Photo 171, Pl. 52: 2, 8. There are unpublished juglets in the Pontif. Bibl. Inst., Jerusalem (2 specimens), in Atlanta, Georgia, in the Jaffa Mus., Inv. No. 181 (from Kaplan's excavations), and in the Amer. Univ. of Beirut, Inv. Nos. 1013 and 5262 (provenance Palestine).

¹ *Opuscula Atheniensia* IX, pp. 130 ff.

² MERRILLEES, *Cypr. Pottery in Egypt*, index s.v. Black Polished Jug Type; cf. also *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1965, p. 95, where

MERRILLEES considers the juglets to be almost wholly confined to the reigns of Ahmose I down to Thothmes II.

WHITE LUSTROUS WHEEL-MADE WARE

I have only recorded a few samples of this rare fabric outside Cyprus. A spindle bottle was found at Mersin (Garstang, *Mersin*, Fig. 156: 3, cf. Fig. 157: 15) and a lentoid flask at Bogazköy (Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 52, n. 1, p. 85, n. 4), and there is a spindle bottle from "Phoenicia" in the Amer. Univ. of Beirut, Inv. No. 56.41.

RED BURNISHED WARE

A sherd of this ware from Ayios Iakovos (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV: 1C*, p. 221) was considered Hittite by Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 185, but the late Professor J. R. Stewart suggested that it might as well be Syrian (*Handb. Nicholson Mus.*, second ed., p. 164). Further research at Hala Sultan Tekke may show, if Hittite sherds of Red Burnished Ware occur there, as Stewart believes (cf. *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV: 1C*, p. 221, n. 2).

NUZI WARE

Karageorghis claims to have found a sherd of this fabric at Kition. Cecchini, who has published a study of this ware, believes that it is concomitant with the Mitannian empire and that the potters were inspired by Cretan prototypes. See Cecchini, *La ceramica di Nuzi*; Woolley, *Alalakh*, pp. 342 ff.; Swift, *The Pottery of the Amuq Phases K to O*, p. 23; *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XXVII, 1968, p. 80; *Bibliotheca Orientalis* XXIX, 1967, pp. 62 f.; *Israel Expl. Journ.* 7, 1957, Pl. 25.

WHITE SHAVED WARE

Although there are foreign prototypes for this ware,¹ it was made at Enkomi, if we may take the fact that deformed pots were found there as proof that they were manufactured on the spot.² The soft, fragile dippers of this ware have not—at least as yet—turned up in the Aegean or Asia Minor,³ but they occur occasionally in Egypt⁴ and are common in Syria and Palestine. Without giving an exhaustive list, I would like to refer to some sites, where they have been found.

Syria

Ras Shamra and Minet el-Beida. *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* LVIII, 1930, p. 500; *Antiquity* IV, 1930, p. 461, Pl. III, Fig. 7; *Syria* XVII, 1936, p. 121, Fig. 13; E; XIX, 1938, p. 202, Fig. 5; V; 1939, p. 281, Fig. 3; M, O, p. 282, Fig. 4; M; Schaeffer, *Ugaritica* II, Fig. 120; *Ugaritica* VI, p. 124; etc.

¹ Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 77, cf. p. 180.

² Schaeffer, *Enkomi-Alasia* I, p. 147 (Enkomi French Tomb 5. 79). Sjöqvist, *loc. cit.*, Mackay, *A Guide to the Arch. Mus.*, p. 16, and Amiran, *Ancient Pottery*, p. 173, regard them as Cypriote.

³ Cf. Koşay & Akok, *Alaca Höyük*, Pl. 15: e 152, for a White

Shaved type.

⁴ Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 77. Cf. Loat, *Gurob*, Pl. III: 107 (dipper of unknown fabric); *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV: 1C*, p. 150: *Corp. Vas. Ant.*, U.S.A. 4, Robinson Coll., Baltimore 1, IIC, Pl. II: 6 (U.S.A. 135), is alleged to be from Egypt, but probably arrived there in modern times.

Beqa. Hachmann & Kuschke, *Kamid el-Loz*, p. 58, Fig. 24.

Tell Sukas. In the Bryn Mawr College.

Tell Kazel. *Annales Arch. de Syrie* XIV, 1964, Pls. XVIII: 1, XIX: 2 (regarded as local), XXII.

Dog river. *Bull. Mus. Beyrouth* XIII, 1956, p. 59 (with further reference), Pl. III: 62, Pl. IV: 61, 62.

Sarepta. *Berytus* XII, 1956—57, p. 141.

Khirbet Selim. Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 77.

Palestine

Generally: *Pal. Mus. Jerus. Bull.*, No. 3, Pl. IX: 7 = Palestine Mus., Jerusalem, Inv. No. V210; Haifa Mus., Inv. Nos. 3423, 3424 (2 specimens).

Hazor. *Hazor* I, pp. 80, 152, Pl. LXXXVI: 14, Pl. CXXXV: 27; *Hazor* II, Pl. CXXXI, Pl. CXLVIII: 12, Pl. CLXXXV; *Hazor* III—IV, Pl. CCLXXVI: 34.

Tell Abu Hawam. Amiran, *Ancient Pottery*, Pl. 55: 12; *Atiqot* II, p. 97, Fig. 7: 7—12; Palestine Mus., Jerusalem, Inv. No. 1405.

Megiddo. Schumacher, *Tell el-Mutesellim* I, p. 70, Fig. 90a; Watzinger, *Tell el-Mutesellim* II, p. 15, Fig. 14a; Guy & Engberg, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 11: 16, Pl. 59: 15 (= Oriental Inst. of Chicago, Inv. No. A13162); *Megiddo* II, Pl. 58, especially Nos. 9 and 10.

Tell Jerishe. *Quart. Dep. Antiq. Palest.* X, Pl. XII: 5, 7.

Bethel. *Ann. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* XXXIX, p. 58, Pl. 52.

Gezer. Duncan, *Corp. of Palest. Pottery*, 51; Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, Inv. Nos. 129 and 174 (T. 1, Weill).

Jerusalem. *Eretz-Israel* VI, 1960, p. 35, Fig. 1: 20, cf. Fig. 2: 28—36 (Nahlat Ahim); Saller, *The Jebusite Burial Place*, pp. 108 ff.

Ain Shems. Grant & Wright, *Ain Shems Exc.* IV, Pl. XXVIII: 11, Pl. XXXV: 11.

Tell el-Hesy. Bliss, *A Mound of Many Cities*, p. 87, Fig. 174; *Journ. Hell. Stud.* XVII, 1897, p. 152.

Ashdod. Ill. *London News*, November 30th 1963, p. 906, Fig. 11; *Israel Expl. Journ.* 14, 1964, pp. 83, 91, Pls. 20, 21; *Bible et Terre Sainte* 71, février 1965, p. 10 (erroneously said to be of faience); *Atiqot* VII, 1967, p. 80, Fig. 18: 19, Fig. 21: 5, Fig. 23: 11, Pl. XIII: 7; *Archaeology* 20, 1967, p. 180.

Tell Mor. *Christian News from Israel* XI: 1, April 1960, p. 17, Pl. II: 3; *Bull. Isr. Expl. Soc.* XXIV: 2—3, p. 125.

Lachish. *Lachish* II, some on Pl. LII; *Lachish* IV, Pls. 53, 55, 79.

Anthedon, 1904. Franciscan Convent, Jerusalem.

Tell el 'Ajjūl. Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 77.

Tell Beit Mirsim. *Ibid.*

Tell Far'ah. Duncan, *Corp. of Palest. Pottery*, 51.

Affula. *Atiqot* I, p. 45; Palestine Mus., Jerusalem.

"Eyn Hanaziv". Palestine Mus., Jerusalem.

Azor. *Israel Expl. Journ.* 11, 1961, p. 171, Pl. 33.

PLAIN WHITE HAND-MADE WARE

This fabric was made in Cyprus mainly for everyday, local use. Deformed pots have turned up at Enkomi, one of the sites of manufacture.¹ It is difficult to trace possible exports of this ware outside Cyprus without handling the pots or analysing the clay. Some parallels and prototypes may be pointed out. The small cups and miniature juglets probably used for metallurgical purposes at Athienou, "Bamboulari tis Koukounninas", and at Kalopsidha have a parallel in Syria.² The pithoid jars and squat jars are inspired by Mycenaean types.³ The offering stand has a long history in Egypt and Palestine.⁴

PLAIN WHITE WHEEL-MADE I—II WARE

Some possible exports of this ware may be recorded and some comparisons with pottery found outside Cyprus may be made, following a geographical order.

Plain White Wheel-made II jugs of Late Cypriote IIIB from Kourion, "Kaloriziki," have been compared with jugs occurring in the Aegean from Late Mycenaean IIIB onward.⁵ The Cape Gelidonya shipwreck produced jugs and a fragment of a closed vessel which are probably Cypriote.⁶

Two Plain White Wheel-made wide bowls from Tomb 182 at Deir el-Ballas of early XVIIIth Egyptian Dynasty look Cypriote, but may be Egyptian.⁷ The same tomb contained an imported Base-ring I spindle bottle.⁸ Plain White pilgrim flasks occur in Egypt as well as in Cyprus.⁹ Offering stands, which are either hand-made or wheel-made, occur as mentioned above in Egyptian cultic contexts.¹⁰

A Syro-Palestinian derivation has been suggested for the hooked rim bowls, but other origins have been considered equally possible.¹¹ Cypriote Plain White Wheel-made Ware has some general resemblance to pottery found at Alalakh¹² and Ugarit¹³, and some specimens may have been exported from Cyprus to these sites.

Wide bowls of Cypriote affinities were among the burial gifts in a tomb from Sarepta.¹⁴

There are many parallels for the carinated bowl of Type ILa in Palestine, where the type originated.¹⁵ Offering stands are common in the Palestinian area.¹⁶ Bowls of various types at Hazor,

¹ SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia I*, p. 194, Fig. 73: 331 (E.Fr.T.5.331).

² *Annales Arch. de Syrie* XVIII, 1968, Pl. III: 4.

³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV*: 1C, p. 227, some of Types VI.

⁴ *Op. cit.* IV: 1C, p. 231, Type XIIIa; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, Fig. 23, Form 335, p. 111.

⁵ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV*: 1C, pp. 256 f.; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, pp. 69 f., III g.

⁶ BASS, *Cape Gelidonya*, p. 123, Nos. 14—16; cf. *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IC*: 1V, e.g. p. 244, Type VIII C1b, p. 247, Type VIII D1a.

⁷ MERRILLEES, *Cypr. Pottery in Egypt*, p. 119, Pl. XXXIII: 2, extreme right; *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV*: 1C, p. 237, Type IVBa.

⁸ MERRILLEES, *op. cit.*, p. 119, Pl. XVI: 2.

⁹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV*: 1C, p. 250, Type XI; PETRIE, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob*, p. 17 ("a pilgrim bottle, probably Cypriote", in a group of the time of Tutankhamon); cf. NAGEL, *Deir el*

Médineh, p. 54, Fig. 35: 6, p. 97, Fig. 76: 74 R.

¹⁰ *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 56; *Archeologia* 39, 1967, p. 166.

¹¹ *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, pp. 51, 59; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 64, 1960, p. 292; *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV*: 1C, p. 241.

¹² *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, pp. 48, 49.

¹³ *Ibid.*, pp. 49, 51; cf. also *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* LVIII, 1930, p. 500 (a jug); *Syria* XVII, 1936, p. 127, Fig. 16: R—U; SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica II*, Fig. 84: 5 (cf. *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV*: 1C, p. 250, Fig. LXIX: 3), Fig. 115, Fig. 117, Fig. 118, Fig. 119; *Ugaritica VI*, pp. 124, 125, 127, 128; Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 87.

¹⁴ *Berytus XII*, 1958, p. 141. Cf. below p. 759, n. 14.

¹⁵ *Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV*: 1C, p. 236 (A. Iak. 14¹.32); Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 90; DUNCAN, *Corp of Palest. Pottery*, 16 and 23.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 17.

Tell Abu Hawam, Jerusalem and Lachish recall Cypriote specimens, but the Palestinian bowls are usually without lugs or string-hole projections.¹ At the latter site a spindle bottle was found which is very similar to specimens from Cyprus and Ras Shamra.² Bowls, kraters and offering stands at Megiddo are reminiscent of Cypriote examples.³

PITHOS WARE

The Canaanite jar has been studied by Virginia Grace and Ruth Amiran.⁴ It was exported from the Syro-Palestinian area to Cyprus⁵ and the Aegean.⁶ The type is also met with in Egypt and at least one jar stamped with the cartouche of Seti I found its way to Hala Sultan Tekke in Cyprus.⁷ The impressive sight of a great number of Canaanite jars found in a warehouse at Minet el-Beida is well known.⁸

Relief pithoi are common in Late Cypriote settlements⁹ and were probably made locally. Such pithoi have also been found in Syria¹⁰ and Palestine.¹¹ The specimens from Ras Shamra and Cyprus are very similar, but seem to be too bulky to have been transported from the one area to the other. Perhaps emigrant Cypriote potters made them at Ras Shamra.

Some of the Late Cypriote pithoi of Late Cypriote IIC—IIIA have incised decoration of wavy lines which recall Grey Minyan pottery from Troy VIIa and VIIb.¹²

WHITE PAINTED HAND-MADE (CILICIAN?) WARE

As stated above it has been suggested that a Cilician jar may have been exported to Myrtou-Pigadhes.¹³

WHITE PAINTED WHEEL-MADE WARE

White Painted Wheel-made I Ware is mainly a monochrome, contemporary variety of Bichrome Wheel-made Ware.

White Painted Wheel-made II is essentially a painted version of the local Plain White Wheel-

¹ *Hazor* I, Pl. LIII, Pl. CV; *Hazor* III—IV, Pl. CCXL: 1—2; *Atiqot* II, Fig. 8, Pl. XIII: 2; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, p. 160; SALLER, *The Jebusite Burial Place*, pp. 32 ff.; *Lachish* II, Pl. XL etc.

² *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 250, Fig. LXIX: 3; SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* II, Fig. 84: 5; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 53.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 49, 51, 56, 58; GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 9: 1, 4, Pl. 16, Pl. 45, Pl. 48, Pl. 124: 16—17 etc.

⁴ GRACE in *The Aegean and the Near East*, pp. 80 ff.; AMIRAN, *Ancient Pottery*, pp. 140 ff.

⁵ *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, p. 120; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, pp. 53, 55.

⁶ See the paper by GRACE in n. 4. Professor ÅKERSTRÖM has observed that the jar published in *Asine*, p. 386, Fig. 250: 2, is a Canaanite jar wrongly restored. Cf. also BASS, *Cape Geli-donya*, pp. 122 f.

⁷ *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, pp. 115 ff.

⁸ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* I, Pl. IX; cf. also *ibid.*, Fig. 69: 1, No. 5 and *Ugaritica* VI, pp. 122 f.

⁹ ÅSTRÖM, *Exc. at Kalopsidha*, p. 205; WESTHOLM in *Konsth. Tidskrift* XII, 1943, pp. 93 ff.

¹⁰ *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* LVIII, 1930, p. 502; SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* II, Fig. 86: 21, 28.

¹¹ AMIRAN, *Ancient Pottery*, p. 142, Photo 133, Pl. 45.

¹² Cf. *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, pp. 264, 409, n. 1; *Antiq. Journ.* XXXII, 1952, pp. 139 ff., Fig. 6: 2, Fig. 8: 4, Fig. 12: 3; ÅSTRÖM, *Exc. at Kalopsidha*, pp. 145, 199, Fig. 118; SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* II, Fig. 86: 24; *Troy* IV, Figs. 239, 240, 274. Cf. below p. 749.

¹³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 270.

made I Ware. Some parallels for it have been found at Ras Shamra.¹ The kraters may be compared with vases found at Megiddo.² A closed vessel may have been exported from Cyprus to Hazor.³

White Painted Wheel-made III was locally made in Cyprus and is a further, local development of White Painted Wheel-made II Ware with Mycenaean and Syro-Palestinian influences.⁴ Some wide bowls and cups may have been exported from Cyprus to Syria⁵ and Palestine.⁶

A krater imported from Syria was found at Kourion.⁷

MYCENAEAN WARE

It is beyond the scope of this work to record new parallels for Mycenaean types which have appeared after the publication of Furumark's *The Mycenaean Pottery*. Stubbings⁸ and Hankey⁹ have studied the Mycenaean pottery in the Levant. Mycenaean types which occur specifically in the Levant have been treated by Karageorghis,¹⁰ who has also systematically studied the Rude Style.¹¹

Technical analyses of the clay of Mycenaean vases found in Cyprus have shown that the major part of them was made on the Greek mainland.¹² What appears to be locally made types have been classified as Cypro-Mycenaean¹³ or White Painted Wheel-made III Ware. Further analyses are needed to distinguish between these fabrics and Mycenaean pottery made in mainland Greece and elsewhere.

MINOAN WARE

A number of Late Minoan vases and fragments found in Cyprus have been studied in detail in a paper by Catling and Karageorghis, to which the reader may be referred.¹⁴

GREY MINYAN WARE

This fabric occurs in Cyprus,¹⁵ Troy,¹⁶ Minet el-Beida¹⁷ and Tell Abu Hawam.¹⁸ Dikaios suggests that it was imported from Asia Minor. Alternatively, some vases may have been made by people who invaded Cyprus and Syria around 1200 B.C.

¹ Syria XIV, 1933, p. 98, Fig. 3: 3; SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* II, Fig. 52: 33, Fig. 67: 18, Fig. 75: 23.

² Megiddo II, Pls. 60, 69, 70.

³ Hazor III—IV, Pl. CC: 24, if wheel-made. Dated Late Bronze II.

⁴ This has been demonstrated by FURUMARK in *Opusc. Arch.* III, pp. 232 ff.; cf. also SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 97; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 66, Form 472 (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* 64, 1960, p. 291); *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1956, pp. 33 f., 35; Megiddo II, Pl. 75: 20—23 (strainers).

⁵ *Berytus* XII, 1956—58, p. 139, No. 43; *Annales Arch. de Syrie* XVIII, 1968, p. 118, Pl. V: 6.

⁶ GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 64: 28; DUNCAN, *Corp. of Palest. Pottery*, 16F².

⁷ *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1960, pp. 64 ff.; cf. also *op. cit.*, 1961, p. 66, n. 1; see also DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 283.

⁸ STUBBINGS, *Myc. Pottery from the Levant*.

⁹ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 62, 1967, pp. 107 ff.; cf. also *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 70, 1966, for Mycenaean IIIC pottery at Beth Shan.

¹⁰ KARAGEORGHIS, *Nouveaux Documents*, pp. 201 ff.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 231 ff.

¹² See below p. 768, n. 1.

¹³ Types 47, 95 (partly), 210, 223, 228, 229, 243, 309, 310. The Rude Style was apparently also manufactured in Cyprus (especially Type 281) as well as Mycenaean IIIC1b—c pottery.

¹⁴ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 55, 1960, pp. 109 ff. For the Minoan flasks, including a specimen from Maroni, see *op. cit.* 66, 1971, pp. 363 ff.; cf. also CADOGAN in *Bull. Inst. Class. Stud.* 16, 1969, p. 158.

¹⁵ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, pp. 408 f.

¹⁶ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 258, 917; attention has been drawn, above p. 748, n. 12, to the incised decoration which occurs on Grey Minyan Ware and on pithoi.

¹⁷ SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* II, p. 156, Fig. 60: 11.

¹⁸ *Quart. Dep. Antiq. Palest.*, IV, Pl. XXII: a—c. A paper by BUCHHOLZ on "Grey Trojan Ware in Cyprus and Northern Syria" in *Proceedings of the Sheffield Colloquium, 1970*, has not yet been accessible to me.

BUFF WARE

A single jug of this fabric found at Enkomi was in all likelihood imported from Crete.¹

PROTO WHITE PAINTED WARE

This ware appears in Cyprus—possibly with some precursors—after the second horizon of destructions in Greece about 1150 B.C.² It was made in Cyprus by the newcomers and has clear affinities with Mycenaean IIIC_{1c} and Subminoan pottery.³ Phoenician influence is seen in some of the shapes and in the Bichrome variety of this fabric.⁴

As this ware will be treated in detail in a forthcoming monograph by A. Pieridou, I shall here only refer to some foreign parallels for the shapes. The bowls of Types Ia and b descend from Mycenaean IIIC forms.⁵ The deep tripod bowl of Type II is of Syro-Palestinian origin.⁶ The pyxides (Type III)⁷ are of Cretan, the kalathoi (Type IV)⁸ of Mycenaean inspiration. There are parallels for the jugs in Athens,⁹ on Salamis,¹⁰ Cos,¹¹ Crete¹² and elsewhere. Another link between Cyprus and Athens has been observed in the tall, vertical-sided bottle.¹³ The lentoid flask is of Near Eastern origin and has an earlier history in Cyprus in e.g. Base-ring I and II Ware; there are some specimens in the Mycenaean repertory¹⁴ and a few in Crete.¹⁵ There are Mycenaean prototypes, particularly on Rhodes, for the amphorae.¹⁶ The Cretan and Cypriote stirrup jars are similar in shape and decoration which testifies to a close connection.¹⁷ For the horizontal ring-vase there are parallels at Mycenae.¹⁸ The inspiration for bird-shaped vases may be sought

¹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 409; DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 316, Pl. 95: 26.

² FURUMARK in *Opuscula Atheniensia* VI, p. 115; DESBOROUGH, *The Last Mycenaeans*, p. 192; KARAGEORGHIS, *Nouveaux Documents*, pp. 197 ff.; *Salamine de Chypre* II, pp. 85 ff.; SJÖQVIST in *Gnomon* 25, 1953, pp. 76 f.

³ Two fundamental studies on Proto White Painted Ware have been published by GJERSTAD and FURUMARK in *Opusc. Arch.* III, pp. 73 ff., 240 ff. Cretan parallels have been pointed out by KARAGEORGHIS in Πεπραγμένα τοῦ Β' διεθνoῦς Κρητο-λογικοῦ συνεδρίου Α', pp. 182 ff.

⁴ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, pp. 424 f.; KARAGEORGHIS, *Salamis*, p. 22; *Salamine de Chypre* II, p. 87; *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1967, p. 20.

⁵ *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1969, pp. 17, 18.

⁶ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 416; IV: 2, p. 285, n. 19; *Opusc. Arch.* III, p. 238; this shape has been studied by BUCHHOLZ in *Jahrb. Deutsch. Arch. Inst.* 83, 1968, pp. 58 ff.

⁷ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 416 (with references); *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* XXXV—XXXVI, p. 358, Fig. 216a; *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1969, p. 38.

⁸ KARAGEORGHIS, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 194. A Cretan parallel from Fortetsa is given in *Corp. Vas. Ant.*, Cyprus 2, Private Collections 1, p. 28. YON suggests that the style of decoration as exemplified on a kalathos from Salamis influenced Cretan pottery in the 11th century B.C. (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCIV,

1970, pp. 311 ff.). A kalathos decorated in the style of the Dodecanese (Cos and Rhodes) is mentioned in *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCI, 1967, p. 314, cf. also *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 71, 1967, p. 105.

⁹ KARAGEORGHIS, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 194.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* XLIII—XLIV, 1965—1966, p. 52.

¹² *Op. cit.* XXXV—XXXVI, 1957—1958, p. 358, Fig. 216 f.

¹³ DESBOROUGH, *The Last Mycenaeans*, p. 27. The shape is also represented at Karphi in Crete, cf. *ibid.* For imitations in Palestine, see *Palest. Expl. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, p. 35.

¹⁴ KARAGEORGHIS, *Nouveaux Documents*, pp. 214 ff.

¹⁵ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 63, 1968, p. 115.

¹⁶ *Opusc. Arch.* III, pp. 243 f.; *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1967, p. 19; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 71, 1967, p. 105.

¹⁷ Cf. DESBOROUGH, *op. cit.*, p. 26; *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* XXXV—XXXVI, 1957—1958, p. 358, Fig. 216g; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 837; *Gnomon* 38, 1966, p. 730; *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 62, 1967, p. 263, Pl. 49; 63, 1968, pp. 117, 120, Pl. 26, Pl. 54; *Arch. Rep. for 1967—68*, p. 22, Fig. 35. Rhodo-Mycenaean comparisons are given in *Opusc. Arch.* III, p. 244.

¹⁸ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 422, n. 1; *Archaeologia* LXXXII, Pl. XI: 7—8. Mrs A. PIERIDOU and Dr KARAGEORGHIS gave me this reference, when I expressed doubts about the attribution to Proto White Painted Ware of the above-mentioned ring-vase in Cyprus.

in Achaia, where they are typical.¹ The composite vase, which has been compared with a vase in the Patras Museum, may also be a link with Achaia.²

Finally, it should be mentioned that sherds of Cypriote Proto White Painted Ware have been found at Tell Sukas and at Tell Abu Hawam according to Mrs Hankey.³

BUCCHERO WARE

Bucchero Ware is not common outside Cyprus. It did not reach the Aegean as far as we now know, but sherds of a jug from the Cape Gelidonya shipwreck are either Bucchero or Base-ring II Ware.⁴

In Syria, an early jug was found in a room in the Niqme-pa palace at Alalakh in Level IV, dated 1447—1370 B.C. by Woolley.⁵ Six jugs published from Ras Shamra and Minet el-Beida belong to the earlier variety of Bucchero Ware of Base-ring II fabric.⁶ A hand-made Bucchero jug is alleged to be from Jebail (Byblos).⁷

Bucchero Ware has been recorded in Palestine at Hazor,⁸ Megiddo,⁹ Jerusalem,¹⁰ Tell el Hesi¹¹, Lachish,¹² Tell el 'Ajjūl¹³ and Tell el Farah.¹⁴

¹ DESBOROUGH, *The Last Mycenaeans*, p. 14, expresses doubts about a connexion. Cf., however, a doctoral thesis on the Mycenaean style in Achaia by A. I. PAPADOPOULOS (forthcoming), and BOUZEK in *Eirene* VIII, 1970, pp. 110 ff.

² *Corp. Vas. Ant.*, Cyprus 2, Private Collections I, p. 24; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 64, 1960, p. 11, No. 42, Pl. 4, Fig. 29, left.

³ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 62, 1967, pp. 114, 125, cf. p. 121.

⁴ BASS, *Cape Gelidonya*, pp. 124 f., Fig. 133: P28. Cf. also *Tarsus* III, Figs. 154, 327, for Bucchero (Black Slip) of the Iron Age; COCHE DE LA FERTÉ, *Essai de Classification*, pp. 36, 47, would like to regard incised patterns on Bucchero Ware as influenced by Mycenaean IIIC1c painted motifs, but the simple motif to which he refers (*ibid.*, Pl. X: 7) also occurs e.g. in the Middle Cypriote period (e.g. *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1B, Figs. III: 7 and IV: 3) and in Bichrome Wheel-made Ware in Late Cypriote I (*op. cit.* IV: 1C, Fig. XLIV: 3).

⁵ WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, pp. 359, 399, Pl. CXXXVI (ATP/38/12).

⁶ Syria XIII, 1932, Pl. VI:1, top, centre; SCHAEFFER, *Ugaritica* II, Fig. 65: 16, 18, Fig. 67: 16, Fig. 68: 7, Fig. 81: 13; IDEM, *Stratigraphie comparée*, p. 391; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 180; MERRILLEES, *Cypr. Pottery in Egypt*, p. 198.

⁷ Amer. Univ. of Beirut, Inv. No. 48.74 (ex Dr Dorman Collection). Height 18.6 cm., Diameter 11.9 cm. Illustrated by BARAMKI, *Phoenicia and the Phoenicians*, Pl. 9, second row, right.

⁸ Two examples dated Late Bronze II. *Christian News from Israel* VIII: 3—4, December 1957, p. 23; *Israel Expl. Journ.* 8, 1958, p. 10, Pl. 7c; *Ill. London News*, April 19th 1958, p. 634, Fig. 9; *The Biblical Archaeologist* XXI, 1958, p. 32; *Bull. Israel Expl. Soc.* XXII: 1—2, 1958; *Bibliotheca Orientalis* XVI, 1959, p. 6; Hazor II, Pl. CXXXVI: 15—16, Pl. CLXXXIX: 15—16; BACON, *Digging for History*, p. 146.

⁹ SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 180; GUY & ENGBERG, *Megiddo Tombs*, p. 158, Pl. 14: 21 (Tomb 877 Ct), dated Late Bronze II; for Palestinian imitations cf. *ibid.*, p. 158.

¹⁰ *Amer. Journ. Sem. Lang.* XLIX, 1932—1933, p. 249, Pl. I; *Eretz-Israel* VI, 1960, p. 35, Fig. 1: 19; AMIRAN, *Ancient Pottery*, Pl. 54: 17, dated Late Bronze IIA (1400—1300 B.C.). There is also a Bucchero jug in the Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem (provenance not known to me).

¹¹ PETRIE, *Tell el Hesi*, Pl. VIII: 140; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 180.

¹² *Ill. London News*, November 27th 1937, p. 945, Fig. 12, left; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 180; *Lachish* II, Pl. LI: 285 = AMIRAN, *Ancient Pottery*, p. 173, Pl. 54: 21; *Lachish* IV, Pl. 79: 830, Pl. 80: 836.

¹³ SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 180; PETRIE, *Ancient Gaza* II, Pl. XXXIV: 59A, 59A2, Pl. LVI (Tomb 1053), Pl. LVII (Tombs 1077, 1119); Ashm. Mus., Oxford.

¹⁴ *Palest. Exp. Quart.* LXXXVIII, 1956, pp. 33, 34, Fig. 2: 5—8; DUNCAN, *Corp. of Palest. Pottery*, 59; *Inst. of Arch.*, London.

PROTO WHITE SLIP WARE¹

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	References
Ras Shamra	"BE pt. top 196"	Bowl sherd	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, Fig. 62: 11
Megiddo	Stratum X	Bowl sherd	<i>Megiddo</i> II, Pl. 45: 21 and Pl. 130: 3
Hazor	Area R(D3)	Bowl sherd	<i>Hazor</i> I, Pl. CIV: 27 and Pl. CLIX: 4
Tell el-'Ajjūl	Tomb 1463	Bowl	Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza</i> IV, Pl. XLVI: 28
		Bowl sherds	Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza</i> I, Pl. XXXIV: 92—3

WHITE SLIP I

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	References
<i>Greece</i>			
Crete, Knossos	Palace	Bowl sherd	<i>Ann. Brit. School Athens</i> 58, 1963, p. 93 and Fig. 2
Rhodes, Ialysos	Saggio V	Bowl sherd	<i>Clara Rhodos</i> X, pp. 58—9, Figs. 8 and 41
	Casa I (strato medio)	Bowl sherd	
<i>Syria and Palestine</i>			
Atchana	Levels IV—VI	Bowls and (?) juglet	Woolley, <i>Alalakh</i> , pp. 359—67
Lachish	Fosse Temple	Bowl sherds	<i>Lachish</i> II, Pl. LXIV: 1 and 5
Ras Shamra		Bowl sherd	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> IV, p. 264, Pl. I: 3 and p. 325, Pl. VII
Shechem		Bowl sherd	<i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> VII, p. 75, Pl. III: 1
Hazor	Area E	Bowl sherd	<i>Hazor</i> I, Pl. CXXXV: 22
	Area C	Bowl sherd	<i>Hazor</i> II, Pl. CXXXIII: 4
	Area A	Bowl sherd	<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCCXII: 7
	Area H	Bowl sherd	<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCLXIX: 36 and Pl. CCCXII: 1:

WHITE SLIP II AND IIA

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	References
<i>Greece</i>			
Crete, Katsamba		Bowl sherd	<i>Praktika</i> 1955, p. 319, Fig. 3
Crete, Chania		Bowl sherd (IIA)	<i>Deltion, Chronika</i> 1965, p. 569 and Pl. 718c
		Bowl sherd (II)	<i>Deltion, Chronika</i> 1966, p. 426 and Pl. 463
			On display in Chania Museum
Aigina		Bowl sherd	On display in Aigina Museum
Cos		Bowl sherd	On display in Cos Museum (information from Dr. H. Catling)

¹ The notes on Proto White Slip and White Slip I—II have been contributed by M. R. Popham, cf. also Sjöqvist, *Problems*, pp. 160 ff., 175 ff.

Find place	Circumstances of Find	Type of Vase	References
<i>Anatolia</i>			
Troy	Late VI VI + VIIA	Bowl sherds	<i>Troy</i> III, Pl. 417: 19—26; 418: 17—21; 419: 6 and 22; <i>Troy</i> IV, pp. 24, 47, 86, 101, 128
Tarsus		Bowl sherds	<i>Tarsus</i> II, p. 329, Nos. 1248—1251
<i>Syria and Palestine</i>			
Atchana	Levels ((?) III—IV V (?)	Bowls and juglet	Woolley, <i>Alalakh</i> , pp. 359—67 and Pl. CXXV
Ras Shamra	Caveau XXXVI		Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> I, Fig. 46: R—S
	Caveau LIII		Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> I, Fig. 74: L
	Minet el Beida (Dépot 45)	Bowl	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, p. 138, Fig. 51
	Minet el Beida (Tomb 3)	Bowl	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, p. 145, Fig. 54: 10—11 and 20
	Minet el Beida (Tomb 4)	Bowl	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, p. 151, 2—4; 19 and 22
	Ugarit (Tomb XXXVII)	Bowl	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, p. 164, 11
	Ugarit (Tomb XXXVII)	Bowl	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, p. 167, 8
	Ugarit (Tomb XXX)	Bowl	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, p. 167, 9 and 11
	Ugarit (Tomb LXXI)	Bowl	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, p. 171, 17
	Ugarit	Bowl	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, p. 197, Fig. 80: 23—5
	Ugarit	Bowl	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> II, p. 201, Fig. 121
	Ugarit	Bowl	Schaeffer, <i>Ugaritica</i> IV, p. 265, Pl. 1: 2 and p. 269, Pl. 3: 1—2
Tell Kazel	Stratum IIIA (or B)	bowl sherd	<i>Annales Arch. de Syrie</i> XIV, 1964, Pl. XIX: 2
Sarepta	Tomb	bowls	<i>Berytus</i> XII, 1959, p. 139 and Pl. XVI
Hazor	Area C	Bowl sherds	<i>Hazor</i> I, Pl. XCII: 16
	Area D	Bowl sherds	<i>Hazor</i> I, Pl. XCVI: 29 and XCIX: 21
	Area E	Bowl sherds	<i>Hazor</i> I, Pl. CXXXIII: 10—12
	Area C	Bowl sherds	<i>Hazor</i> II, Pl. CXXXIII: 56 and 8
	Area F	Bowl sherds	<i>Hazor</i> II, Pl. CXLVIII: 10; CXXXVI: 1; CXCIV: 16—24
	Area A	Bowl sherds	<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CLXII: 18—23 and CXCVI: 24
	Area BA	Bowl sherds	<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCXXXVII: 20
	Area K	Bowl sherds	<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCXCIII: 20—1; CCLXIX: 37 and CCLXXXVI: 25
	Area H	Bowl sherds	<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCLXXXII: 9
	Area H	Bowl sherds (IIA)	<i>Hazor</i> III—IV, Pl. CCCXII: 38
Megiddo	Stratum VII	Bowl sherds	<i>Megiddo</i> II, Pl. 65: 26
	Stratum VIIIB	Bowl sherds	<i>Megiddo</i> II, Pl. 72: 5
	Tomb 48	Bowl sherds	Guy & Engberg, <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , Pl. 60: 1
	Tomb 63E	Bowl sherds	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , Pl. 62: 9
	East Cemetery	Bowl sherds	<i>Atiqot</i> I, p. 40 and Figs. 14: 9—10 and 20: 15
Affula		Bowl sherds	<i>Opuscula Atheniensia</i> VII, p. 75, Pl. III: 2—18
Shechem		(II and IIA)	
Ashdod	Afea B Strata 1, 2 and 3	Bowl sherds	<i>Atiqot</i> VII, p. 97, Fig. 21: 8; p. 101, Fig. 23: 12—14
Lachish	Fosse Temples I, II and III	Bowl sherds	<i>Lachish</i> II, Pl. XLII A and B
	Settlement Level VI	Bowl sherds	<i>Lachish</i> IV, Pl. 79: 831—5 and p. 202
	Tombs 216, 501 and 532	Bowls	<i>Lachish</i> IV, Pl. 79: 831—5 and p. 202

This list makes no pretence to be complete but to it may be added references given by V. Hankey in *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 62, 1967, pp. 107—147 to finds of White Slip pottery at the

following sites: Khalde near Beirut (W.S. II), Tell Sukas, Sidon (W.S. II), Tabaqat Fahil (a great quantity of W.S. II), Jerusalem (W.S. II). To Dr. P. Åström I am indebted for information on White Slip material from the following sites: Tell el Far'ah (*Rev. bibl.* LIV, 1947, p. 575 and Pl. XXIV) (W.S. I), Amman Museum, No. 34 (B. 556) from Amman (W.S. II), Amman Museum No. 39 from El Jib (W.S. II), Jaffa Museum No. 215 and sherds from Jaffa (W.S. I and II); University of Jerusalem, sherds from Tell Mikinish near Tel Aviv (W.S. I and II) and from Tel Mor (W.S. I and II); Heliopolis and Tell el Rataba (Merrillees, *Cypr. Pottery in Egypt, s.v.*); Kabarsa and Mersin (*Anatolian Studies* IV, 1954, p. 133); Tell el 'Ajjūl (*City of Shepherd Kings*, Pl. XXX; Inst. of Archaeol., Melbourne, Inv. No. IA 10.470, 33.1399), Shechem (*Oudheidk. Mededel.* L, 1969, p. 46, Fig. 7) etc.

OTHER WARES

I would like to mention some Late Cypriote IIIB2 fabrics which have not been included in the corpus of pottery. Two hand-made, red or grey polished pots from Idalion, "Ayios Georgios"¹ and a number of vases of "Hand-made Black Incised Ware" from Kourion, "Kaloriziki",² should be connected with primitive hand-made ware occurring in Greece and Northern Balkan and sometimes called "Dorian Ware".³

¹ KARAGEORGHIS, *Nouveaux Documents*, pp. 196 ff.

² *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, pp. 72 ff., Pl. VI.

³ BOUZEK in *Opuscula Atheniensia* IX, pp. 41 ff.; IDEM, *Home-*

risches Griechenland, index s.v. handgemachte Keramik in Griechenland.

ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY

In the absence of written records the chronology of Late Cypriote I must be based on evidence afforded by Cypriote objects found abroad in dated contexts or, vice versa, on foreign objects found in Cyprus. Since Cypriote chronology is ultimately dependent on chronological schemes for Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Crete and Greece, these must first be briefly examined.

The Sothis date of the Papyrus Ebers shows that the ninth year of Amenhotep I lay within the years 1544—1537 if Memphis was the place of observation, but between 1525 and 1517 if the data were observed at Thebes.¹ Egyptologists do not agree on the choice between these astronomical possibilities, but it may be regarded as certain that 1578 B.C. is the earliest possible date for the accession of Ahmose, the first pharaoh of the Eighteenth Dynasty, and 1546 the latest.

The beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty is dated, e.g., in 1579 by J. G. Read,² in 1575 by A. Gardiner,³ in 1570 by W. Hayes,⁴ in 1558 by H. Stock⁵ and D.B. Redford,⁶ in 1557 by J. von Beckerath⁷, in 1552 by W. Helck,⁸ while E. Hornung⁹ on new evidence regards 1551/50 B.C. as fixed. As there is presently a general trend to favour a date of about 1550 B.C. for the beginning of the New Kingdom,¹⁰ I shall adopt that date with the proviso that any changes in the Egyptian chronology in the future will affect Cypriote dates too.

If, as is probable, the Hyksos were expelled from Egypt in the eleventh year of Ahmose I, i.e., c. 1540 B.C., it follows that the destruction-levels in Palestine regarded as inaugurating Late Bronze I and attributed to Egyptian forces driving back the Hyksos should be dated about 1540

¹ It is assumed that the astronomical observations could not be made at Memphis (Heliopolis) during the time of the Hyksos domination of the north, and that the use of Memphis did not resume until well into the time of the later Eighteenth Dynasty. Most Egyptologists believed until SCHARFF's, STOCK's HELCK's and HORNUNG's proposals that observation was resumed at Memphis immediately after the expulsion of the Hyksos, cf. HORNUNG, *Untersuchungen*, pp. 20 f.

² *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XXIX, 1970, p. 8. Rejected by VANDERSLEYEN, *Les guerres d'Amosis*, p. 197, n. 1.

³ GARDINER, *Egypt of the Pharaohs*, pp. 443 f.

⁴ *The Cambridge Ancient History* I, p. 183.

⁵ *Mitt. Deutsch. Orient. Ges.* 94, 1963, p. 79.

⁶ *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XXV, 1966, pp. 114, 124.

⁷ VON BECKERATH, *5000 Jahre ägyptische Kunst*, pp. 34 f.; later changed to 1554 B.C. (IDEM, *Untersuchungen*, p. 221); 1557 according to R. A. PARKER in *Bibliotheca Orientalis* XXI, 1964, pp. 65 f.

⁸ *Mitt. Deutsch. Arch. Inst. Kairo* XVII, 1961, p. 107; HELCK, *Die Beziehungen*, 2nd ed., p. 97.

⁹ HORNUNG, *Untersuchungen*, pp. 15 ff., 108 (1552 considered as the most probable date); IDEM in *Zeitschr. Deutsch. Morg. Ges.* 117, 1967, p. 15 (1551/50 considered certain with a margin of error of one year); IDEM, *Einführung in die Ägyptologie*, p. 128.

¹⁰ Cf. KITCHEN in *La Siria nel Tardo Bronzo*, p. 78.

B.C. or slightly later.¹ Other suggested dates for the Palestinian Late Bronze I, which I shall not follow, are 1580,² 1550,³ or 1500 B.C.⁴

Evidence for the chronology of the beginning of Mycenaean I and Late Minoan I is almost non-existent; most scholars have accepted without further comment Evans's⁵ and Furumark's⁶ date, 1550 B.C., as an initial date for these periods, which are considered to have begun at about the same time.⁷ Dating the beginning of the Eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty from c. 1580 B.C., Evans maintained that the restoration of the second Palace at Knossos took place at a time when the Middle Minoan IIIB ceramic style was still in use. Since objects from the 'seismic' stratum, according to Evans, already showed the operation of early Eighteenth Dynasty influences, he believed that the date of the earthquake could hardly be placed earlier than about 1570 B.C. The succeeding restoration was dated about 1565 B.C., and in Evans's opinion the new ceramic style—Late Minoan IA—could not have evolved before 1550 B.C. If we still accept Evans's arguments and take into account the new initial date for the Eighteenth Dynasty, about 1550 B.C., we are forced to date Late Minoan IA thirty years later, in about 1520 B.C. The Egyptian influences which Evans had in mind are two ceilings, decorated with interlocked spirals encircling rosettes, which he regarded as copied from Egyptian examples of the early part of the Eighteenth Dynasty.⁸ But the Minoan frescoes cannot be dated with certainty, and there are parallels for spiral ceilings both in the Middle and the New Kingdom.⁹ Stubbings admits that it is "merely a tidy approximation or conjecture" to date the beginning of Late Minoan I to the beginning of the Egyptian New Kingdom, after the expulsion of the Hyksos, but he considers that it may nevertheless be right.¹⁰

Is there any other evidence for the chronology of Late Minoan I and Mycenaean I? A representation of a griffin on the axehead of Ahmose found in the tomb of his mother, Queen Ah-hotep, has been compared with a griffin on a Middle Minoan IIIB sealing from Zakro.¹¹ If this comparison has chronological value, it suggests that Middle Minoan IIIB lasted after 1550 B.C. This is supported by the discovery of a sherd with spiral motif, classified as probably Middle Minoan III, from Alalakh level V. If Alalakh VI was destroyed in 1531 B.C., at about the same time as Babylon

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 79.

² KENYON, *Archaeology in the Holy Land*, 3rd ed., p. 194: "A convenient date for the end of the Middle Bronze Age is the rise of the Eighteenth Dynasty in Egypt in 1580 B.C."

³ E.g. AMIRAN, *Ancient Pottery*, p. 12; MAZAR in *Israel Expl. Journ.* 18, 1968, p. 97.

⁴ *Bull. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* CLXVIII, 1962, p. 42; *Bibliotheca Orientalis* XXI, 1964, p. 66; ALBRIGHT in EHRICH (ed.), *Chronologies in Old World Archaeology*, pp. 56 f. ALBRIGHT dates the destructions of Palestinian towns between 1540 and 1520, the appearance of Bichrome Wheel-made Ware shortly afterwards, before the end of Middle Bronze IIC, and the effective end of Middle Bronze II in about 1500 B.C.

⁵ EVANS, *Pal. of Minos* II, p. VII, n. 1.

⁶ FURUMARK, *The Chronol. of Myc. Pottery*, p. 110.

⁷ Late Minoan I may be slightly earlier than Mycenaean I, cf. DICKINSON, *The Origins of Mycenaean Civilization* (forthcoming).

⁸ EVANS, *op. cit.* III, pp. 30 f. ("the floor-level on which these remains came to light presented deposits ... ranging, indeed, from the close of M.M. III to that of L.M. II"), Pl. XV; *op. cit.* IV: 2, p. 874. Cf. STEVENSON SMITH, *Interconnections*, p. 156.

⁹ Cf. Κρητικά Χρονικά ΙΕ'—ΙΣΤ', p. 148. There is, as EVANS points out, a good parallel in the tomb of Senmut dating from the 11th year of Thothmes III, i.e. 1479 B.C. Cf. POPHAM in *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 74, 1970, p. 226.

¹⁰ HAYES, ROWTON & STUBBINGS, *Chronology*, in *The Cambridge Ancient History*, rev. ed., fasc. 4, p. 74.

¹¹ O. DICKINSON, *op. cit.*; *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 37, 1936—37, pp. 112 f.; VON BISSING, *Ein thebanischer Grabfund*; EVANS, *Pal. of Min.* I, p. 715, Figs. 402, 537; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 51, 1947, pp. 63 ff.; *Opusc. Arch.* VI, pp. 219 f.; SCHACHERMEYER, *Ägäis und Orient*, pp. 44, 47; FIMMEN, *Die kretisch-mykénische Kultur*, p. 204, Figs. 196, 197; Tzabellá, Τὰ πτερωτὰ ὄντα, p. 66; BISI, *Il griffone*, pp. 28 f., 78.

was sacked,¹ it follows that the Middle Minoan III sherd from level V is later than that date. I would suggest then that Middle Minoan IIIB ended, and Late Minoan I and Mycenaean I started, about 1525 B.C. As a Late Minoan IA cup is depicted in the tomb of Senmut in 1479 B.C., the end of Mycenaean IA may be placed c. 1475 B.C.²

We shall now consider the chronological contexts of Cypriote objects found abroad. In the Middle Cypriote volume of *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition*,³ I argued that Late Cypriote I commenced before the Eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty—at that time dated c. 1580 B.C.—and suggested 1600 B.C. as the initial date. If my arguments are still valid, the lowering of the date of the beginning of the New Kingdom to about 1550 B.C. automatically necessitates a corresponding lowering of the initial date of Late Cypriote I to about 1570 or 1575 B.C., in round numbers.

The evidence for pre-Eighteenth Dynasty contexts for Cypriote vases in Egypt is not well attested.⁴ Objects of the Second Intermediate period are associated with Base-ring I Ware at El-Shallah⁵ and Red Lustrous Wheel-made Ware at Deir Rifa⁶ and Aniba,⁷ but the first group was not intact and in the latter groups the fabric is not certain. The final publication of the finds from the settlement at Daba, where Bichrome Wheel-made Ware and White Slip Ware were found in late Hyksos—early Eighteenth Dynasty layers, may shed better light on the absolute chronology of Cypriote wares in Egypt.⁸ Pots made in the Bichrome Wheel-made Ware style occur in tombs of the second half of the Second Intermediate period in Egypt.⁹

Monochrome Ware, Black Lustrous Wheel-made Ware, Bichrome Wheel-made Ware and White Painted VI Ware appear in Palestine before the end of Middle Bronze II.¹⁰ Proto White Slip Ware was found at Tell el-'Ajjūl in a Hyksos context and at Megiddo in stratum X,¹¹ which antedates the Late Bronze Age.¹² On the other hand, Proto Base-ring Ware occurs in a tomb at

¹ WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, pp. 71, 370, Pl. CXXIX: ATP/48/16, cf. *ibid.*, p. 388, for ALBRIGHT's date of the Hittite sack of Babylon, corrected by ROWTON in *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XVII, 1958, p. 100. The impossibility of S. SMITH's date for the fall of Babylon (1595 B.C.) is pointed out by HENNESSY, *Stephania*, p. 54. For ALBRIGHT's chronology, see *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1B, p. 267, n. 11; *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XVII, 1958, pp. 97 ff. (ROWTON's arguments against ALBRIGHT); *Bibliotheca Orientalis* XXV, 1968, p. 15; HELCK, *Die Beziehungen*, pp. 64 ff.; Κρητικά Χρονικά ΙΕ'—ΙΣΤ', p. 138; Πεπραγμένα τοῦ Β' διεθνoῦς Κρητολογικοῦ συνεδρίου Α', p. 120.

² Κρητικά Χρονικά ΙΕ'—ΙΣΤ', p. 148, n. 80.

³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1B, pp. 272 f., criticized by HENNESSY, *Stephania*, pp. 52 ff., who suggests 1560/1550 B.C. for the beginning of Late Cypriote I connections with the mainland. This would correspond to 1540/1530 in the low Egyptian chronology.

⁴ Cf. HENNESSY, *loc. cit.*; MERRILLEES, *Cypr. Pottery in Egypt*, p. 191; IDEM in *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1965, pp. 95 f.; OREN in *Opuscula Atheniensia* IX, pp. 144 ff.

⁵ MERRILLEES, *op. cit.*, pp. 128, 151; OREN points out that the tomb had been looted, but he misinterprets MERRILLEES ("pots" instead of "pot's") and does not demonstrate which objects he considers to have counterparts in Eighteenth Dynasty contexts

elsewhere (*loc. cit.*, p. 148). On the other hand a single ridge round the neck is a late feature on juglets with trumpet-bases, cf. *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 148, Type VID1αε'.

⁶ MERRILLEES, *op. cit.*, p. 90.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 140.

⁸ *Mitt. Deutsch. Arch. Inst. Kairo* 23, 1968, pp. 79 ff.; *op. cit.* 26, 1970, pp. 15 ff.

⁹ *Austr. Journ. Bibl. Arch.* 1: 3, 1970, pp. 3 ff., especially p. 12.

¹⁰ Above, p. 756, n. 4; OREN, *loc. cit.*, p. 145; EPSTEIN, *Palestinian Bichrome Ware*; YEIVIN, *A Decade of Archaeology in Israel*; AMIRAN, *Ancient Pottery*, p. 121; *Bull. Amer. Sch. Orient. Res.* CLXXXIX, 1968, p. 54. True Base-ring I Ware has not yet been found in Palestine before Late Bronze I (OREN, *loc. cit.*). WRIGHT, *Shechem*, p. 251, n. 22, believes that none of the Bichrome Ware belongs to Megiddo X.

¹¹ POPHAM in *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, p. 297; above p. 752.

¹² Dated 1650—1550 B.C. by the excavators in Megiddo II, p. 5; cf. ALBRIGHT in EHRICH, *Chronologies in Old World Archaeology*, p. 56; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 66, 1962, p. 207 (WRIGHT); MAZAR in *Israel Expl. Journ.* 18, 1968, p. 97 (Middle Bronze IIC: 1630—1550 B.C.); ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cypr. Bronze Age*, p. 271 (tentatively dated 1610—1590 B.C.; I would now date the end of Megiddo X about 1540 B.C.)

Megiddo attributed to Late Bronze I.¹ Bichrome Wheel-made, Base-ring I and White Slip I Ware are earlier than 1531 B.C. at Alalakh.²

Fabrics which first appear in Late Cypriote IA in Cyprus thus occur both before and after the Palestinian Late Bronze I period, which begins about 1540 B.C., and some wares antedate the destruction of Alalakh in 1531 B.C. It is impossible to say how long Late Cypriote IA lasted on both sides of these dates. I would suggest that Late Cypriote IA₁ and IA₂ cover about one or two generations each. An approximate date for Late Cypriote IA₁, which witnesses the appearance of White Painted VI, Monochrome, Proto White Slip, Proto Base-ring, etc., would be 1600/1575—1550/1540 B.C., and Late Cypriote IA₂, when Base-ring I and White Slip I first appear, may have lasted from about 1550/1540 to 1525/1500 B.C.³

Foreign objects found in Late Cypriote I contexts help us to some extent in establishing synchronisms. An Egyptian scarab from Akhera Tomb 1, of Late Cypriote IA₂, could unfortunately not be dated more precisely than between 1650 and 1450 B.C.⁴ A Middle Minoan III three-sided prism was found in a tomb at Ayia Paraskevi which appears to be a homogenous group of Late Cypriote IA₂.⁵ There is, however, no documentation about the find circumstances and there are also some doubts about the identity of the prism, but a date after 1550 for it would suit the conclusions we have reached above about the end of Middle Minoan III, in c. 1525 B.C.

Two sherds of Mycenaean IA or Late Minoan IA Ware, found in stratigraphically well-observed contexts at Enkomi, are extremely important in establishing synchronisms between the Cypriote and Aegean sequences. I quote a letter of October 25th, 1967, from the late Dr Dikaios: "One of them comes from a floor of the Fortress, which had been made immediately after the first destruction which put an end to the earlier phase of the Level (i.e. LCIA). Now if the fragment was included in the material (mud-mortar) of which the floor had been composed, it means that it was there before the making of the floor and, consequently, at least at the time of the destruction. This means that the fragment could be considered as belonging to the first phase of the Fortress, although *stratigraphically* it belongs to the very beginning of the second phase. The second Myc. I fragment was found in the intermediary layer between one of the floors made immediately after the first destruction and the following floor. Therefore early in the second period or phase

¹ Above p. 724.

² WOOLLEY, *Alalakh*, pp. 357, 363; ÅSTRÖM, *op. cit.*, p. 272, n. 8; HENNESSY, *Stephania*, p. 54.

³ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 478 f., dates Late Cypriote I 1575—1525 B.C.

⁴ CHARLES in KARAGEORGHIS, *Nouveaux Documents*, pp. 156 f.

⁵ Below p. 768, n. 4. Dr MERRILLEES has in a letter to me pointed out a serious discrepancy that exists in the presentation of the data. According to OHNEFALSCH-RIECHTER, *Kypros*, Pl. CLXXI and p. 37, Fig. 34, there were only two cylinders discovered in the grave. The only doubts about the numbers involved may have arisen because w¹ and v¹ are additions to the sketches in Fig. 34 and do not occur in Pl. CLXXI. OHNEFALSCH-RIECHTER, *Kypros*, p. 38, is quite explicit in saying that v and v¹, the latter of which KENNA has identified as a Minoan prism, represent the same object seen from two

different sides but drawn at different scales, the former original and the latter reduced. He also states that the cylinder was made from an artificial whitish material, coloured red, perhaps imitating red painted ivory. This object was entered in *Cat. Cyp. Mus.* under No. 4507 (pp. 134 f.) as having been decorated with "geometrical devices" and made of a paste resembling ivory. It will also be obvious from the two drawings of v and v¹ that the engraved designs are not the same all round the cylinder. The prism in the Cyprus Museum which bears the number N. 119 and has been identified by KENNA with v¹ from the Ayia Paraskevi tomb group is made not of a whitish material, but of steatite, and instead of various geometrical motifs has only diagonal crosses on all three sides. According to Dr MERRILLEES the identification of this piece and attribution to the deposit in question is at best tenuous, if not inaccurate, and should not be quoted without some qualification.

of the Fortress i.e. early in LC IB.”¹ This establishes the fact that the end of Late Cypriote IA and the beginning of Late Cypriote IB are contemporary with Mycenaean IA.² This is confirmed by the discovery of a White Slip I bowl at Thera, in Late Minoan IA.³ As we have seen above, Mycenaean I dates from some time after 1550, perhaps from 1525, to about 1475 B.C. This means that Late Cypriote I ended after about 1525 and Late Cypriote IB began before 1475 B.C.

It is possible to distinguish an early and—less well—a late phase of the Late Cypriote IB period, but it is impossible to say how many generations it lasted. Dikaios’ impression was that the build-ings of Late Cypriote IB lasted longer than those of Late Cypriote IA. A sherd of an alabastron of Mycenaean IA or Late Minoan IB was found on the floor of a room in the Fortress at Enkomi, on which a second destruction at the end of Late Cypriote IB was observed.⁴ Dikaios follows Furumark in classifying the sherd as Mycenaean IA and regards it as a survival. If it is Late Minoan IB, as Popham suggests, its date is c. 1500—1450, on Furumark’s chronology.⁵ A Mycenaean IIIA1 sherd occurred at Enkomi in a transitional level sometime between Late Cypriote IB and IIA.⁶ As the date for Mycenaean IIIA1 is 1425—1400 B.C. according to Furumark,⁷ or as suggested below 1425/1415—1390 B.C., this suggests that Late Cypriote IB ended about 1425/1415 B.C.

The absolute dates, which may be obtained from occurrences of Late Cypriote objects abroad are usually fairly vague with large margins. Sjöqvist⁸ and Popham⁹ have examined some of the evidence. Sjöqvist puts the end of Late Cypriote IB in 1450, while Popham cautiously suggests that White Slip II, which appears at the transition from Late Cypriote IB to IIA1, began to be made between 1450 and 1400 B.C.¹⁰ White Slip II Ware occurs in Fosse Temple I at Lachish, for which a date of c. 1475—1400 B.C. is suggested.¹¹ Megiddo Stratum IX, dated 1550—1479 B.C. by the excavators,¹² contained Bichrome Wheel-made, White Painted VI, Black Lustrous Wheel-made (from tombs), Base-ring I (from a tomb) and Monochrome.¹³ Stratum VIII, which is considered to last from 1479 to 1350 B.C., yielded Base-ring I, Black Lustrous Wheel-made, White Painted VI, Monochrome and Plain White Wheel-made I, all from tombs.¹⁴ Megiddo VIIb produced Mycenaean IIIB, debased Base-ring I, Base-ring II and White Slip II,¹⁵ while

¹ Cf. DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 230, 480.

² We may allow some slight time lag for the vases to be used and destroyed. The catastrophe at Thera is dated in 1500 B.C. by MARINATOS in *Acta of the 1st International Scientific Congress on the Volcano of Thera*, p. XIV, cf. *ibid.*, pp. 418 f.

³ SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 160.

⁴ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 230 and n. 187, pp. 480 f.

⁵ FURUMARK, *The Chronol. of Myc. Pottery*, pp. 85 (L.M.IB = Myc. IIA), p. 115. As a lowering of the date for the end of Mycenaean I to 1475 B.C. has been suggested above, Late Minoan IB = Mycenaean IIA may have lasted 1475—1450 B.C.

⁶ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 481.

⁷ FURUMARK, *op. cit.*, pp. 110 ff.

⁸ SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, pp. 193 ff.

⁹ *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, p. 220, n. 4.

¹⁰ MERRILLEES, *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1969, p. 66) has suggested that the some jars of type 4 and 5 (above pp. 542, 602 f.) would confirm a date of 1450 B.C. for the beginning of Late Cypriote

IIA, as these types do not appear to occur in Egypt after the time of Thothmes III. Type 4 is, however, only represented in a Late Cypriote IIA2 tomb (Enkomi French Tomb 2, above p. 683) and Type 5 is from an uncertain context at Enkomi.

¹¹ *Lachish* II, p. 24, Pl. XLIII; OREN suggests the mid-fifteenth century for the beginning of Fosse Temple I (*Opuscula Atheniensia* IX, p. 142).

¹² *Megiddo* II, p. [5]. The destruction of Megiddo IX is considered to have taken place during the first Asiatic campaign of Thothmes III (whose reign is now dated 1490—1436 B.C.) in his twenty-third year, i.e. 1467 B.C. Cf. *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XXI, 1962, p. 245.

¹³ *Megiddo* II, Pls. 48—56; WRIGHT suggests ± 1500—1468 B.C. (*Amer. Journ. Arch.* 66, 1962, p. 207).

¹⁴ *Megiddo* II, Pls. 59—62. A Plain White Wheel-made I wide bowl is probably a Cypriote import (*ibid.*, Pl. 61: 21).

¹⁵ *Megiddo* II, Pls. 63—67.

Megiddo VIIA produced Base-ring II, White Slip II and Mycenaean IIIC1b or Philistine Ware.¹ Megiddo VIIA—B is dated 1350—1150 B.C. by the excavators. These and other find contexts do not help us very much in establishing a precise chronology.² New evidence, which has appeared after Sjöqvist's examination, includes two scarabs from tombs at Gibeon.³ Tomb 10B contained a scarab with the name of Thothmes III (1490—1436 B.C.) and Base-ring II Ware. The excavator rightly suggests that the scarab was an heirloom or copy of a popular Egyptian type. Similarly, Tomb 10AB yielded a Base-ring II lentoid flask and a scarab with the name of Amenhotep II (1438—1412 B.C.). A ring with a hieroglyphic inscription, which is most likely of the time of the same pharaoh, was found in Enkomi French Tomb 2, dating from Late Cypriote IIA2 and containing Mycenaean IIIA2a pottery.⁴ Scarabs are, as is well known, *termini post quos*.⁵ Egyptian glass objects from Late Cypriote IIC contexts are dated from the time of Tutankhamon to Ramses II.⁶

The best evidence for the absolute chronology of Late Cypriote II is given by the finds of Mycenaean pottery. The succession of Mycenaean styles is somewhat more sensitive than changes in the standard Base-ring II Ware or White Slip II Ware, although it is possible to define early and late features in the Cypriote Wares. The sequence of Mycenaean pottery styles in Cyprus is complete and—as shown in the chapter on relative chronology above—enables us to make the following correlations:⁷

- Mycenaean IIIA1 is more or less contemporary with Late Cypriote IIA1.
- Mycenaean IIIA2a is more or less contemporary with Late Cypriote IIA2.
- Mycenaean IIIA2b is more or less contemporary with Late Cypriote IIB.
- Mycenaean IIIB1—2 is more or less contemporary with Late Cypriote IIC1—2.
- Mycenaean IIIC1a—b (early) is more or less contemporary with Late Cypriote IIIA1.
- Mycenaean IIIC1b (late)—c is more or less contemporary with Late Cypriote IIIA2.
- Mycenaean IIIC1c is more or less contemporary with Late Cypriote IIIB1.
- Mycenaean IIIC2 (latest Proto White Painted) roughly coincides with Late Cypriote IIIB2.

As some changes in Furumark's absolute chronology should be made in the light of new finds and researches, I shall draw attention to these.⁸ Scarabs of Amenophis III (1402—1364 B.C.) have been discovered in a tomb at Sellopoulo, which contained Late Minoan IIIA1 and Mycenaean IIIA1 pottery, and in a partially excavated tomb in Greece containing what appears to be Myce-

¹ *Megiddo II*, Pls. 67—70. For the caution needed in using Megiddo strata in general, see e.g. KENYON, *Palestine in the Time of the Eighteenth Dynasty*, pp. 7 f., and *Levant I*, 1969, pp. 25 ff.

² I shall not anticipate here GITTLEN, who is working on the chronology of Late Cypriote pottery in Palestine, and MERRILL-LEES, who has examined the chronological evidence of Aegean imports in Egypt in a forthcoming paper.

³ PRITCHARD, *The Bronze Age Cemetery at Gibeon*, pp. 17, 154, Fig. 70: 11—12.

⁴ Above p. 683; SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia I*, pp. 132, 135.

⁵ A number of scarabs with royal names were found at Lachish, see *Lachish IV*, pp. 92 ff. and *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XIX, 1960, p. 211.

⁶ NOLTE, *Die Glasgefäße im alten Ägypten*, p. 185.

⁷ See FURUMARK in *Opuscula Atheniensia* VII, p. 115; DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 438, 481 ff. For typographical reasons FURUMARK is now using letters (IIIA2a, b) instead of numbers (IIIA2c, d) to distinguish between the early and late phase of Mycenaean IIIA2.

⁸ See also POPHAM in *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 74, 1970, pp. 226 ff., for Late Minoan chronology.

naean IIB—IIIA2a pottery.¹ This suggests a lowering of the date for Mycenaean IIIA₁, at least its end, possibly by a decade or so; it may have had a duration from c. 1425/1415 to c. 1390 B.C. or slightly later. The finds from Tell el Amarna (about 1358—1340 B.C.) remain the fixed points for the date of Mycenaean IIIA2b pottery and mature Base-ring II and White Slip II of Late Cypriote IIB.² If Wace⁴ and Hankey⁵ are right in attributing some of the sherds from Tell el Amarna to Mycenaean IIIB, this either means that Mycenaean IIIB pottery had begun to be made before c. 1340 B.C., or that the site was inhabited later, as Levi suggests.⁶ Various dates have been given for the end of Mycenaean IIIA2b: 1340,⁷ 1320,⁸ and 1300 B.C.⁹ It is interesting to note that Mycenaean IIIB pottery appears at Hazor in Stratum 1A (Late Bronze IIB), which in Yadin's opinion dates after a destruction ascribed to Seti I.¹⁰ The earlier stratum, IB, contained Late Bronze IIA pottery of the Tell el Amarna stage. On the other hand, Mycenaean IIIB pottery¹¹ from Beth Shan was found in a level preceding the destruction caused by the expedition in the first year¹² of Seti I (1304—1290 B.C.¹³ or 1318—1304 B.C.).¹⁴

It is at present difficult to ascribe a certain date for the beginning of Mycenaean IIIB, within the range 1340—1304 B.C. A medial date of \pm 1320 might be suggested to take account of the possibilities.

The end of Mycenaean IIIB was dated c. 1230 B.C. by Furumark, since no Mycenaean IIIB pottery had been found with dated objects later than the reign of Ramses II.¹⁵ The discovery of Mycenaean IIIB pottery associated with a faience vase with the cartouche of queen Tausret, widow of Seti II, in a destruction layer at Deir Alla has changed the picture.¹⁶ This queen reigned

¹ POPHAM, *The Destruction of the Palace at Knossos*, pp. 84, 94.

² It may be mentioned that Professor FURUMARK (oral communication to me) now dates the beginning of Mycenaean IIIA2b c. 1360 B.C. Mycenaean IIIA2a may therefore be placed c. 1390—c. 1375/1360 B.C.

³ See *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, pp. 222 ff.

⁴ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 52, 1957, p. 220.

⁵ Proceedings of the International Symposium of Mycenaean Studies held in Nicosia in 1972 (forthcoming).

⁶ Κρητικά Χρονικά IE'—ΙΣΤ', p. 150.

⁷ WACE in *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 48, 1953, p. 15, n. 22; cf. *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, p. 222, n. 4.

⁸ *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, pp. 222 ff. (ÅSTRÖM).

⁹ FURUMARK, *The Chronology of Myc. Pottery*, p. 115.

¹⁰ Hazor II, pp. 157, 159 f.

¹¹ FITZGERALD, *The Four Canaanite Temples of Beth-Shan II*, Pl. XLIII: 10, 22; STUBBINGS, *Myc. Pottery from the Levant*, pp. 82 f. I thank Mr DESBOROUGH for drawing my attention to this.

¹² HELCK, *Die Beziehungen*, pp. 190 f.

¹³ HORNUNG, *Untersuchungen*, p. 108; IDEM, *Einführung in die Ägyptologie*, p. 128.

¹⁴ *The Cambridge Ancient History* I, pp. 188 f.; ROWTON in *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XXV, 1966, pp. 240 ff.; KITCHEN in *Chronique d'Égypte* XL, 1965, pp. 310 ff.; XLIII, 1968, pp. 313 ff. (p. 322: "it is still impossible to decide as between 1304 or 1290 for the accession of Ramesses II"). A possible argument in favour of the low chronology for Ramses II may be found, if we

choose a lower date for the supposed solar eclipse in the tenth year of Mursilis II (admittedly the text only says that the Son God gave an omen). There were two total (and many partial) solar eclipses in the 14th century B.C. in Anatolia, occurring on January 8th 1340, and June 24th 1312, according to HILLER & NEUGEBAUER, *Spezieller Kanon* (I am indebted to Professor O. NEUGEBAUER for this reference). The only suggested date hitherto is that of FORRER, who chose the partial eclipse of the sun of March 13th 1335. Cf. FORRER, *Forschungen* 2: 1; *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* XVII, 1956, pp. 306 f.; GOETZE in *Kleinasiat. Forschungen* I, pp. 115, 405 f.; HORNUNG, *Untersuchungen*, p. 68; H. L. THOMAS in *Opuscula Atheniensia* VIII, pp. 21 f. FORRER has taken account of the new date for the solar eclipse in *Ugaritica* VI, p. 213. Cf. HELCK, *Die Beziehungen*, p. 190 (Mursilis II: c. 1325—1295/1290 B.C.), and *Bibliotheca Orientalis* XXV, 1968, p. 178, n. 6, where the partial eclipse of October 17th 1328, is chosen. It is a great pity that the destruction layer at Ras Shamra, in which the seal of Mursilis II was found, could not be dated in archaeological terms, *Ugaritica* III, pp. 87 ff., 161 ff.

¹⁵ FURUMARK, *The Chronol. of Myc. Pottery*, pp. 115. Objects from the time of this pharaoh have now been found e.g. at Perati (ΙΑΚΩΒΙΔΗΣ, *Περπτή*, p. 467), Myrtou-Pigadhes (Myrtou-Pigadhes, p. 114) and Enkomi (ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ, *Enkomi*, p. 488).

¹⁶ *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 62, 1967, pp. 131 ff. (with references).

c. 1194—1186 B.C. on a low chronology¹ or around 1200 on a high chronology.² Consequently, Mycenaean IIIB lasted down to at least 1200, and probably later, to c. 1190 B.C.³ Sites in Syria, such as Atchana, Ras Shamra and Tell Sukas, which are assumed to have been destroyed by the Sea Peoples in 1174 B.C., did not contain Mycenaean pottery later than IIIB.⁴

As there are no contexts firmly related to absolute dates for Mycenaean IIIC, only approximate and conjectural dates can be given to its phases. Taking account of the estimates made by various scholars, I would hesitantly suggest some tentative dates, which will be tabulated below.⁵ The end of the Late Cypriote IIIB is generally put at about 1050 B.C.⁶

Summing up the preceding considerations, we arrive at the following tentative chronology for the Late Cypriote periods:

Late Cypriote	IA1	c. 1600/1575—1550/1540 B.C.
	IA2	c. 1550/1540—1525/1500 B.C.
	IB	c. 1525/1500—1425/1415 B.C.
	IIA1	c. 1425/1415—1390 B.C.
	IIA2	c. 1390—1375/1360 B.C.
	IIB	c. 1375/1360—± 1320 B.C.
	IIC1	c. ± 1320—1250 B.C.
	IIC2	c. 1250—1190 B.C.
	IIIA1	c. 1190—1175 B.C.
	IIIA2	c. 1175—1125/1100 B.C.
	IIIB1	c. 1125/1100—1100/1075 B.C.
	IIIB2	c. 1100/1075—1050 B.C.

¹ HORNING, *Untersuchungen*, p. 108. It is worthy to note that the fall of Troy occurred during the reign of this queen, according to Manetho (*ibid.* p. 97, n. 20). A solar eclipse alluded to in the Odyssey would place the same event at 1187 B.C., see *Observatory* 49, 1926, pp. 19 ff., and *Gnomon* 40, 1968, p. 284.

² *The Cambridge Ancient History* I, p. 190.

³ ΙΑΚΩΒΙΔΗΣ, *Περατή*, pp. 407 ff., 467 ff.

⁴ Professor FURUMARK has kindly confirmed the date of the pottery. The late pictorial style as exemplified by the krater published in *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* XXI, 1966, p. 134, Fig. 17, is IIIB, according to FURUMARK. See below p. 779.

⁵ FURUMARK's dates may be found in *Opuscula Atheniensia* VI,

p. 115. A convenient chart summarizing the chronologies suggested by various scholars was made by DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 438.

⁶ GJERSTAD in *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 2, p. 427; SCHAEFFER in *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LII, 1948, p. 177; FURUMARK in *Opusc. Arch.* VI, p. 262; STYRENIUS in *Opuscula Atheniensia* IV, p. 121 (with further references); DESBOROUGH, *The Last Mycenaeans*, p. 241; YON in *Salamine de Chypre* II, p. 95; KARAGEORGHIS, *Cyprus*, p. 233; CATLING, *Cypriot Bronzework*, p. XXVII; THOMAS, *Chronology Chart II: 6a*; SNODGRASS, *The Dark Age of Greece*, pp. 122 ff., dates the beginning of Protogeometric in Attica 1050/1040 B.C.

SUMMARY AND HISTORICAL CONCLUSIONS¹

Late Cypriote I

At the dawn of the Late Bronze Age great changes took place in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Middle Helladic culture in Greece was succeeded by the wealthy Mycenaean Age, marked perhaps by the introduction of new dynasties and by the appearance of the chariot. At the same time Syria and Palestine were infiltrated by the Hurrian *maryannu*, a chariot-warrior aristocracy.² The Hittites under Mursilis I conquered North Syria, destroyed Alalakh and brought about the fall of Babylon c. 1531 B.C.³ The Hyksos were expelled from Egypt and the vigorous Eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty began to occupy Palestine.⁴

In Cyprus there were several signs of unrest in the final phase of the Middle Bronze Age.⁵ There are traces of destructions⁶ at Kalopsidha and Phaneromeni (Episkopi); the Middle Cypriote Bronze Age cemetery of Lapithos was no longer used, tombs were desecrated at Paleoskoutella and several fortresses were built for protection. The exact date of the building or rebuilding of these strongholds is not known. At Dhikomo and Asomatos the fortresses were in use in Early

¹ Cf. also my discussions of various aspects of the Late Cypriote Bronze Age in *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, pp. 74—80 ("The Economy of Cyprus and Its Development in the IInd Millennium"); in THIMME, ÅSTRÖM, LILLIU & WIESNER, *Frühe Randkulturen*, pp. 68 ff. ("Die antike Kunst und Kultur Zyperns"), and in *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1972, forthcoming ("Some Aspects of the Late Cypriote I Period").

² EPSTEIN, *Palestinian Bichrome Ware*, pp. 144 ff.; HELCK, *Die Beziehungen*, pp. 482 ff.

³ On ALBRIGHT's chronology, cf. above p. 757, n. 1.; 1595 on S. SMITH's chronology. Cf. SCHMÖKEL, *Geschichte des alten Vorderasien*, p. 124; PARROT, *Babylon*, p. 73; GURNEY, *The Hittites*, 1st ed., pp. 23 f.

⁴ For the Hyksos and the conquest of Palestine, see J. VAN SETERS, *The Hyksos; Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XXVIII, 1969, pp. 127—133 (E. UPHILL and J. BOURRIAU); EPSTEIN, *op. cit.*, p. 174; *Bibliotheca Orientalis* XXIV, 1967, p. 319; *Archeologia* 7, Nov.—

Dec. 1965 (P. BALTA); *La Siria nel Tardo Bronzo*, p. 5; KENYON, *Palestine in the Time of the Eighteenth Dynasty*. Taanach was among the cities which were destroyed toward the end of the 16th century B.C., see *Biblical Archaeologist* XXX, 1967, p. 8.

⁵ As pointed out in *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1B, pp. 278 f. Some new facts are mentioned in the following summary of the events. MERRILLEES suggests internal as well as external threats in *Antiquity* XLI, 1967, p. 334. Cf. also KARAGEORGHIS, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 56, and IDEM, *Cyprus*, p. 137.

⁶ There were also several destructions in late Middle Bronze II in Palestine just before the Late Bronze Age, see EHRICH (ed.), *Chronologies in Old World Archaeology*, p. 56; *Israel Expl. Journ.* 18, 1968, pp. 65 ff. (B. MAZAR, "The Middle Bronze Age in Palestine"). I date the destruction at Phaneromeni later than the excavator Professor S. WEINBERG, who has kindly shown the finds to me in the University of Missouri (cf. *Archaeology* 9, 1956, p. 118).

Cypriote, Middle Cypriote and Late Cypriote.¹ Opposite Dhikomo on the western side of the Kyrenia pass there was a refuge site at Krini belonging to the Middle Cypriote period.² Leondari Vouno near Nicosia had another, probably Middle Cypriote, earth wall.³ The strongholds at Nitovikla and Rizokarpaso date from Middle Cypriote.⁴ Some of these fortresses or fortified hills protected the important Kyrenia pass, which the copper trade probably continued to use,⁵ and the vulnerable Karpas peninsula. Nitovikla needed protection against sea raids from Syria or Asia Minor.⁶ Fortresses at Ayios Sozomenos in the centre of the island may date back to the Middle Cypriote period, and certainly played a rôle in Late Cypriote, as places where the population of a fertile area could take refuge in times of danger.⁷

Isolated military forts from Late Cypriote I are known at Nikolidhes and Enkomi, large refuges at Nitovikla, Asomatos, "Potemata", and Karpasha, "Styllomenos", while Late Cypriote fortified settlements have been observed at Ayios Sozomenos, "Nikolidhes", Ayios Thyrsos, "Vikla", Dhavlos, "Pyrgos", Dhikomo, "Onisia"—"Pamboulos", and Rizokarpaso.⁸ Of these, the fortress at Enkomi was built in Late Cypriote IA, and that of Nitovikla was rebuilt at the same time, while the initial date of the stronghold at Nikolidhes is uncertain. The fortresses at Enkomi, Nitovikla and probably Nikolidhes were destroyed at the end of Late Cypriote IA.

It may be significant that these destructions were partly contemporary with mass burials, which occur in Late Cypriote IA and IB in Pendayia Tomb 1, Stephanía Tomb 12 and Ayios Iakovos Tombs 8, 10 A and 12. It seems difficult to decide whether these people died in war, plague or other disaster,⁹ as paleopathological investigations of the skeletons have not been made, but it is tempting to regard them as results of the wars which are testified by the destructions of the fortresses. While there were few burial gifts at Ayios Iakovos, there were more finds of pottery and metal objects at Pendayia. Men, women and children were buried in these tombs.¹⁰ The anthropological study of the skulls suggests that the population was Armenoid or Cilician.¹¹

Sjöqvist has suggested that the population of Cyprus in Late Cypriote I was a Hyksos or Hurrian

¹ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 41.

² *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 298, Fig. 76.

³ Cf. *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 58, 1963, p. 90, n. 6.

⁴ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, pp. 33 ff., 43.

⁵ For abundant finds of copper slag at Lapithos in Late Cypriote, see *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 28.

⁶ Not considered as a possibility by CATLING, *Cyprus in the Neol. and Bronze Age Periods*, p. 38.

⁷ See OVERBECK & SWINY, *Two Cypr. Bronze Age Sites*, pp. 25 ff.

⁸ See *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, pp. 30 ff. The exact dates of these fortified settlements remain to be clarified.

⁹ Cf. my article in *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1972 (forthcoming); DESBOROUGH in *Gnomon* 39, 1967, pp. 97, 98 (plague rather than war); CATLING, *op. cit.*, p. 54; *Levant III*, 1971, p. 75.

¹⁰ There were 34 skulls in Pendayia Tomb 1 (22 including two children in the lower stratum, and 12 including one child in the upper stratum) see KARAGEORGHIS, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 18. The two skulls examined *ibid.*, pp. 65 ff., by R.-P. CHARLES belonged to men about 45 years old, one of Armenoid

and one of Cilician type. The skeletons from Stephanía Tomb 12 and Ayios Iakovos Tombs 10A and 12 have not been examined. There were 35 bodies in the second burial period of Ayios Iakovos Tomb 8; of those examined 11 were men, 3 women and 1 child. There were also 35 skeletons in the first burial period of Ayios Iakovos Tomb 14, of which at least one was a woman. The types are Armenoid according to FÜRST, *Zur Kenntnis der Anthropologie*, pp. 13 ff.

¹¹ For anthropological studies of Cypriote skeletons see the preceding note and bibliographical references in ÅSTRÖM, *Who's Who in Cypriote Archaeology*, s.v. ANGEL, CHARLES, GEJVALL, HENSCHEN, HJORTSJÖ (pp. 40 f., 85) and KURTH. Cf. also *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 54, 1950, p. 261; SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia I*, e.g. pp. 127, 226 ff., 329 ff.; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, pp. 584 ff.

Professor N.-G. GEJVALL has kindly examined a photograph of a skull from a tomb at Halefga, "Forest Station", of early Late Cypriote IA (above p. 678) and states that it is typically Cypriote with "Dinaric" nape and vertex far back; it may have belonged to a middle-aged man.

tribe, on account of the characteristic chamber tombs with buttresses at Paleoskoutella and Ayios Iakovos. Sjöqvist regards these as Hyksos tombs, but they have a clear Cypriote origin occurring first in the Philia Culture.¹ Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglets, which are associated with the Hyksos and were manufactured in Palestine at Affula, have been found in Cyprus.² Hurrian elements have possibly been traced in Bichrome Wheel-made Ware.³ It is not impossible that Hyksos and the Hurrians had a pied-à-terre on Cyprus at some stage, but the pottery associated with these ethnic elements may have come by way of trade.

The regional peculiarities of western and eastern Cyprus continue in the Late Cypriote IA period.⁴ The new characteristic fabrics of the Late Cypriote period all seem to have their roots in the western or central area. Judging by statistics alone⁵ we find that typical Late Cypriote IA Wares, such as Proto Monochrome Ware, is most frequent at Pendayia, Akhera and Dhenia, while Proto Base-ring Ware is most common at Dhenia and Stephanía and Proto White Slip Ware occurs in greatest numbers (although rare on the whole) at Politiko, Pera, Lythrodhonda and Ayios Sozomenos in the central part of the island (see chart).⁶ On the other hand, Monochrome, White Slip I and Base-ring I are most common in the east in Late Cypriote IB.⁷ As eastern Cyprus had more commercial relations with Egypt, Syria and Palestine than western Cyprus, Merrillees has sought to see a struggle from the west to take over the commercial monopoly of the east in the Late Cypriote I period.⁸ Should we interpret the destructions of the fortresses at Enkomi, Nitovikla and probably Nikolidhes at the end of Late Cypriote IA as caused by Westerners? And are the mass burials in the east and west signs of internal feuds raging over the island? The answers to these questions are uncertain, but the facts are that a number of sites on the south and east coast rise to importance in the Late Cypriote IB period: Maroni, Hala Sultan Tekke and Enkomi.

It is clear that in Late Cypriote IB the characteristic Late Cypriote Wares—Monochrome, Base-ring, White Slip—are predominant in the East, where they did not originate. Have the Westerners destroyed the fortresses at Enkomi, Nitovikla and Nikolidhes and taken over the eastern part of the island?⁹ Since the cultural characteristics of Late Cypriote IB are Cypriote,

¹ ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cypr. Bronze Age*, pp. 205—206; PINI, *Beiträge zur minoischen Gräberkunde*, p. 37, n. 446; STIEBIG in *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 74, 1970, pp. 139—143; *Atti Congr. Micenologica Roma 1967*, p. 156.

² For a recent study of Tell el-Yahudiyeh Ware, see my communication in *Acta of the 1st Intern. Scientific Congress on the Volcano of Thera*, pp. 415 ff.; cf. also OREN in *Zeitschr. Deutsch. Paläst.-Ver.* 87, 1971, p. 138, n. 144.

³ EPSTEIN, *op. cit.*, pp. 144 ff.; for Bichrome Wheel-made Ware in Egypt, see MERRILLEES in *Austr. Journ. Bibl. Arch.* I: 3, 1970, pp. 3 ff.

⁴ Pointed out by R. S. MERRILLEES in *Levant III*, pp. 50 ff.

⁵ Available data may be insufficient and new finds may alter the picture.

⁶ Fairly frequent also at Enkomi, where extensive excavation accounts for the great number.

⁷ I regard it as certain that Base-ring I developed from Proto Base-ring (and ultimately absorbing elements from Black Slip,

Red Slip and even Red-on-Black), White Slip I from Proto White Slip (and ultimately White Painted V), Monochrome from Proto Monochrome (and Red Polished IV—V). See *Opuscula Atheniensia IV*, pp. 274 ff., my paper in *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus, 1972*, forthcoming; ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cypr. Bronze Age*, p. 228. It may be observed that the clay of the Base-ring I spindle bottle, Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1938/V—27/3, is not unlike Red-on-Black Ware (*Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV: 1C p. 167*).

⁸ See *Levant III*, p. 74. It may also be that the volcanic eruption at Thera affected Cyprus too, causing an abandonment of settlements in Late Cypriote IB in northwestern Cyprus and a shift of population to the East; see *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici XIII*, p. 8, and POMERANCE, *The Final Collapse of Santorini (Thera)*, p. 24, who reports thick layers of pumice near Ayia Irini and on the north coast of Cyprus.

⁹ We do not know anything of the political organisation of the island during this time, whether there were large united areas or single city-states.

there is no reason to look for foreign attacks (unless we have to reckon with sudden sea raids from pirates or invaders who plundered and returned to their homes).¹

The funeral architecture of Late Cypriote IA consists of pit tombs, chamber tombs and a built beehive tomb.² While the pits and chamber tombs are derived from earlier Cypriote prototypes, the difference being due to geographical conditions³ or varying social standard, there are foreign antecedents for the built tomb; Sjöqvist has pointed out that corbel-vaulted tombs were built at Megiddo at the end of the Middle Bronze Age,⁴ but there are also Minoan predecessors for it.⁵

The tombs of the Late Cypriote IB period consist of chamber tombs and a chimney-tomb, all with prototypes in earlier periods.⁶

The types of arts and crafts of Late Cypriote I continue along the old lines with few innovations.⁷ The imports consist of some objects of faience, glass and pottery—Bichrome Wheel-made,⁸ White Painted Wheel-made, Black Lustrous Wheel-made and Red Lustrous Wheel-made Wares. A few sherds of Mycenaean IA and Late Minoan IA have been found at Enkomi. Mycenaean I or Late Minoan I cups have turned up at Ayia Irini and Toumba tou Skourou.⁹ We may assume that copper was a major export ware as shown by intensive copper working at Enkomi. Monochrome Ware was exported to Palestine and Syria, but not to Egypt. White Slip I Ware found its way to the Aegean (Melos, Thera, Crete, Rhodes), Syria (Atchana, Ras Shamra), Palestine (Tell el 'Ajjūl, Lachish, Tell el Farah, Jaffa, Tell Mikinish near Tel Aviv, Tel Mor, Shechem, Hazor etc.)¹⁰ and Egypt (a single bowl from Saqqara). This hand-made pottery attracted buyers in areas where the vases were wheel-made. Base-ring I juglets were very popular in the Eastern Mediterranean, not only because of their exquisite technical qualities, but also because of their contents, which may be assumed to have been opium, at least in some cases. Base-ring I Ware has been discovered in the Aegean on Rhodes, in Asia Minor at Troy and in Syria, Palestine and Egypt.¹¹ One day we may be able to establish production centres in Cyprus for these fabrics. Distribution lists of shapes and motifs favoured in certain areas and, above all, misfired pots may show us where they were made. Analyses of the clay of pots, particularly by neutron activation, help us in locating their provenance. Professor I. Perlman has found that the clays of Red-on-Black Ware at Ayios Iakovos and Paleoskoutella are different.¹² An analysis of Red-on-Black Ware found at

¹ For speculations about the events in Late Cypriote I, see also MERRILLEES in *Levant* III, 1971, pp. 70 ff., and my article in *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1972 (forthcoming).

² *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, pp. 44–46.

³ The soil at Akhera was not hard enough for chamber tombs to be built there.

⁴ SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 150.

⁵ Above p. 707. Cf. also *Alasia* I, pp. 51 ff. (W. JOHNSTONE) and a paper by O. PELON in the Proceedings of the International Symposium of Mycenaean Studies held in Nicosia 1972 (forthcoming).

It is not possible to discuss religious ideas in Late Cypriote to a great extent, but it is worth mentioning that a Late Cypriote IA tomb contained a weight and scales. Were they intended to weigh the soul of the dead? Cf. *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCIII, 1969, p. 514. That the snake played a role in the cult may be shown from its frequency as a motif on Proto Base-ring and Base-ring I Ware.

20 – SCE IV: 1D

⁶ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, pp. 46–48, and *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1B, p. 10. The chimney tomb from Katydhata may be Late Cypriote II.

⁷ Above p. 616.

⁸ This ware was both imported and made in the island, according to recent results obtained by I. PERLMAN and L. COURTOIS.

⁹ Cf. *Cyprus Bulletin* VIII: 42, 1971, p. 2, *Biblioteca di antichità cipriote* I, 1971, pp. 57 ff.; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCV, 1971, p. 394, and PECORELLA's and VERMEULE's reports in the Proceedings mentioned in n. 5 above.

¹⁰ Dr R. S. MERRILLEES points out the maritime/coastal aspect of the trade, which suggests that the wares were distributed by caiques pulling into ports along the coast rather than by land borne traffic.

¹¹ Apart from some doubtful occurrences, see pp. 725 f.

¹² Professor PERLMAN discovered one sherd imported from Ayios Iakovos to Paleoskoutella.

Ashdod shows that it comes from Ayios Iakovos. This is an important step forward in our researches about trade connections. In the future we may be able to state where in Cyprus exported pottery was made.¹

If -'es-ja may be identified with Cyprus, it is recorded that this country delivered copper ingots to Egypt in the thirty-fourth, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth years of Thothmes III,² two horses and lapis lapuli in the year thirty-eight,³ an elephant's tusk in the thirty-fourth year and two tusks in the thirty-ninth year.

Minoan contacts may be observed in the import of the above-mentioned Late Minoan I cups, a Middle Minoan II or IIIA three-sided prism,⁴ and in the Cypro-Minoan script. The latter—apparently a daughter of Linear A and a sister of Linear B—was adopted at the beginning of Late Cypriote I⁵ for a Cypriote language, perhaps at the same time as Linear B was invented for Mycenaean Greek.⁶ This variety of Cypro-Minoan script is known from an early tablet of Late Cypriote IB from Enkomi and from numerous inscriptions on various objects of clay, bronze etc.⁷

Contact with Crete before the fall of Knossos is also testified by the fact that the word *ku-pi-ri-jo*, Κύπριος, occurs in Linear B.⁸

The animals, domesticated in Late Cypriote I, included sheep, goat, cow, horse, donkey and camel.⁹ The vegetable diet consisted of e.g. lentils, pistachio, barley, wheat, horsebeans and grapes.¹⁰

¹ I am indebted to Professor PERLMAN for this information. See PERLMAN & ASARO, *Pottery Analysis by Neutron Activation*, in *Science and Archaeology*, pp. 182 ff., *Archaeometry* 11, 1969, pp. 36 f.; 13, 1971, pp. 169 ff., and Proceedings of the International Symposium of Mycenaean Studies held in Nicosia in 1972 (forthcoming). Cf. also the work done by the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art at Oxford (bibliography s.v. CATLING, Nos. 9, 12, 13, 21, 22, 28, 30, 39 in ÅSTRÖM, *Who's Who in Cypriote Archaeology*, pp. 21, 83) and by L. COURTOIS, *Description physico-chimique de la céramique ancienne*; see also *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 290.

Ocular examination of the pottery at Kalopsidha and its frequency suggest that Plain White Hand-made, Coarse, Coarse Linear, White Painted V Eyelet Style, White Painted Cross Line Style, Black Slip, Red Slip, Composite and Monochrome were manufactured in that area, while Red Slip Wheel-made containing golden mica was imported from elsewhere, cf. ÅSTRÖM, *Exc. at Kalopsidha*.

² HELCK, *Die Beziehungen*, pp. 167, 283 f; IDEM, *Geschichte des alten Ägypten*, p. 160.

³ IDEM, *Die Beziehungen*, 1st ed., pp. 394, 452, n. 24; 408, 455, n. 105; 412, 458, n. 152, 153.

⁴ In a Late Cypriote IA tomb from Ayia Paraskevi, see above p. 758 and *Arch. Rep. for 1962—63*, p. 30; Πεπραγμένα τοῦ Α' διεθνoῦς Κρητολογικοῦ συνεδρίου I, p. 126. For seal use in Late Cypriote I, see *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCI, 1967, pp. 255 ff. (KENNA), *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 73, 1969, p. 244 (PORADA), and KENNA in THIMME, ÅSTRÖM, LILLIU, WIESNER, *op. cit.*, p. 70.

⁵ A terracotta weight with six Cypro-Minoan signs from Enkomi has been dated to the transition from Middle Cypriote

III to Late Cypriote I, see *Syria* XLV, 1968, pp. 266 f., Fig. 3; *Minos* XI, 1970, pp. 100, 110; cf. also ÅSTRÖM, *Exc. at Kalopsidha*, p. 181 (Middle Cypriote III handle with sign or pot-mark).

⁶ According to POPE (Κρητικά Χρονικά IE'—IET', pp. 310 ff.) Linear B was created in Middle Minoan III.

⁷ See e.g. O. MASSON, *Inscr. chyp. syllab.*, pp. 34 ff.; *Arch. Anz.*, 1967, pp. 616 ff.; E. MASSON in *Minos* X: 2, pp. 64 ff.; *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* XI, 1970, pp. 96 ff.; E. MASSON in Proceedings of the International Symposium of Mycenaean Studies, held in Nicosia in 1972 (forthcoming), and E. and O. MASSON's bibliographies in ÅSTRÖM, *Who's Who in Cypriote Archaeology*, pp. 53 ff., cf. also BUCHHOLZ in *Frühe Schriftzeugnisse der Menschheit*, pp. 117 ff.; ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ, *Enkomi*, pp. 882 f.

⁸ LEJEUNE, *Index inverse*, p. 11; IDEM, *Mém. de Phil. Myc.* I, 13 §, 12 a; MORPURGO, *Myc. Graec. Lex.*, s.v. Kupirijo and Arasijo (does this mean that there were two names for Cyprus, a Greek and an indigenous one?); RIJGH, *Tabellae Myc. selectae*, p. 67; IDEM, *Études*, pp. 123, 147; BAUMBACH, *Stud. in Myc. Inscr.* p. 185; *Glotta* XLI, 1963, p. 215; Κυπριαὶ Σπουδαὶ ΚΗ', 1964, pp. 3 ff.; *Athenaeum* N.S. XLVII, 1969, pp. 284 f.; *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* V, 1968, pp. 64 ff.; GERARD-ROUSSEAU, *Les mentions religieuses*, pp. 226 f.

⁹ GEJVALL in ÅSTRÖM, *Exc. at Kalopsidha*, pp. 128 ff.; *Cyprus Bulletin* VIII: 42, 1971, p. 2 (camel's teeth from Toumba tou Skourou), cf. *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1A, p. 288. Professor GEJVALL has identified bones of sheep, goat, cow and fish at Nitovikla.

¹⁰ HELBÆK in ÅSTRÖM, *op. cit.*, pp. 115 ff.

Late Cypriote II

There was some kind of a uniform material culture in Late Cypriote IB, shown e.g. in the general use of Monochrome, White Slip I, Base-ring I and wheel-made wares, which become more and more common, but there were many regional varieties.¹ A greater measure of uniformity was achieved in Late Cypriote II under the impact of commercial prosperity, but regional peculiarities persist. The concentration of urban, economic and cultural strength lay in the large cities round the south and east coasts. External trade became a multidirectional affair with Cypriote goods travelling to all parts of the eastern Mediterranean and articles from the Aegean, Syria, Palestine and Egypt finding their way directly or indirectly to Cyprus. Agriculture, cattle breeding and copper industry were probably the main economic resources. Copper industry was less active at Enkomi in Late Cypriote IIB than before, but more important in Late Cypriote IIC at many sites in Cyprus.

The fortifications at Nitovikla and Ayios Sozomenos underwent few changes in Late Cypriote IIAI and were soon abandoned. An elongated quadrangular building, erected on top of the earlier fort at Enkomi, included domestic quarters and a copper workshop. It had a rectangular forecourt and was preceded by a courtyard. A city wall of Cyclopean character was built at Enkomi in Late Cypriote IIC.

Five sanctuaries of Late Cypriote II give us information about the cults in this period. The open air sanctuary at Ayios Iakovos continues a local Cypriote tradition as represented by the Early Cypriote IIIB model from Vounous. A screen wall separated an inner area with two altars, a small and a large one, from an outer court for votive offerings. The altars suggest that two deities were worshipped, possibly the mother goddess and her young consort. A recently plundered sanctuary at Chatos near Kythrea may have been of the same type.² The sanctuary at Myrtou-Pigadhes consisted of a courtyard with adjoining rooms. An elaborate altar crowned by horns of consecration was erected in Late Cypriote IIC1. Two small rooms with benches may be cult-rooms of Minoan derivation, already introduced to Cyprus at Enkomi in Late Cypriote IB. Two small roughly rectangular temples at Kition dating from Late Cypriote II each had an inner screen wall hiding "holy of holies".³ Cult symbols and objects included horns of consecration,⁴ fetish stones⁵ and phalli.⁶

The domestic architecture of Late Cypriote II is represented by houses at Apliki and Enkomi. An L-shaped building at Apliki followed an old Cypriote tradition as seen in Early Cypriote

¹ Above p. 680.

² It is said to have contained about 20 cylinder seals, a Base-ring horse, a bull statuette, bull figurines and a female terracotta figurine of the "Astarte" type.

³ *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCV, 1971, pp. 384, 386.

⁴ Cf. above, p. 706, n. 5; *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 63, 1968, p. 225; LOULLOUPIS in the Proceedings of the International Symposium on Mycenaean Studies held in Nicosia in 1972 (forthcoming).

⁵ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, pp. 9 (of later date) and 11 (uncertain date). There is a conical object in the centre of a gem

from Hala Sultan Tekke. In Dr KENNA's opinion it is a conflation of the sacred tree with an aniconical idol—perhaps the Paphian goddess. See *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCIII, 1969, p. 527, Fig. 169, and *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1968, p. 7, Pl. II: 6.

⁶ SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia* I, p. 215, Fig. 70: 184, and *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 9 (later date). Cf. also the fetish stone in the Little Palace at Knossos. For religion in Cyprus cf. MASSON in *Éléments Orientaux dans la Religion Grecque Ancienne*, pp. 129 ff., and *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, pp. 53 ff., 86, 90, 96 ff., 104 ff., 136 ff.

IIIB at Alambra. The buildings at Enkomi usually consist of three aisles surrounding an open court. Some of the houses there had well-built lavatories and bathrooms with sit-baths showing a high standard of comfort.

Fairly regular and symmetrical chamber tombs were cut in the rock in Late Cypriote IIA and IIB. A rock-cut chimney-tomb, with entrance through the roof, is known from Late Cypriote IIB. Built tombs with fine ashlar masonry date from Late Cypriote IIB. Simple, irregular pit tombs of Late Cypriote IIB and IIC and a rectangular shaft tomb of Late Cypriote IIC were apparently made for less wealthy people.¹

The most characteristic local Cypriote pottery of Late Cypriote II is Plain White Wheel-made II Ware, White Slip II Ware and Base-ring II Ware. White Slip II Ware was exported to the Aegean area (Aigina, ^{Kos, Focomis} Cos, Crete), Asia Minor (Troy, Bulghar Maden, Tarsus), Egypt (Gurob, Tell el Amarna) and to numerous sites in Syria and Palestine. It is not known what the White Slip II bowls contained; perhaps they were cherished because they were hand-made and home-made at a time when most pots were wheel-made. Base-ring II Ware was very popular in Syria, Palestine and Egypt, but it only occasionally reached the Aegean (Rhodes) and Asia Minor (Bogazköy, Troy). This ware probably owed its popularity to the contents, which as mentioned above may have been opium.² Bucchero Ware appears on the scene in Late Cypriote IIB as a ribbed or fluted variety of Base-ring II Ware, but is more common in Late Cypriote III. Cyprus maintained continuous contact with the Aegean, as witnessed by the increasing import of Mycenaean pottery³ which is imitated locally in Late Cypriote IIC in White Painted Wheel-made III Ware. The Rude Style is also a Cypriote fabric.⁴ Misfired pots from Enkomi show that e.g. Base-ring II, Plain White Wheel-made I and White Shaved were made there.⁵

The rich repertory of arts and crafts in this period have been discussed above. It is noteworthy that most of the types of arts and crafts are of Syrian, Palestinian, Egyptian or local origin, with little Aegean influence. The Cypriotes exported copper and received in return other goods such as gold, ivory, glass and faience from Egypt, Syria and Palestine, and Mycenaean pottery with its contents from Greece. Among outstanding works of art of this period are the fine cylinders from Maroni and Hala Sultan Tekke and the faience rhyton from Kition. Cylinders claimed to be Cypriote have been discovered at Thebes, Argos, Mycenae, Rhodes, Knossos, Mallia, Byblos, Ras Shamra, Tel Judeidah, Megiddo, Tell el 'Ajjūl, Deir Alla and Tell Abu Hawam.⁶

¹ A horse was buried in a tomb at Hala Sultan Tekke, see *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1968, p. 5, Pl. I: 6. This custom is known e.g. from Middle and Late Helladic Greece, in Middle Cypriote and from tombs at Tell el 'Ajjūl, cf. ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cypr. Bronze Age*, p. 278, n. 3.

² See *Antiquity* XXXVI, 1962, pp. 287 ff. and MERRILLEES, *Cypr. Pottery in Egypt*, pp. 154, 157, 179, 196.

³ For statistics see my communication in the Proceedings of the International Symposium of Mycenaean Studies held in Nicosia in 1972 (forthcoming) and PERLMAN *ibid.* about the provenance of Mycenaean pottery found in Cyprus (see also above p. 768, n. 1). Analyses have shown that Mycenaean pottery from Enkomi Swedish Tomb 3 had the same composi-

tion as vases from Argolis (Mycenae), Tiryns and Pylos.

⁴ KARAGEORGHIS, *Nouveaux Documents*, pp. 231 ff.; DESBO-ROUGH in *Gnomon* 39, 1967, p. 99; BENSON in *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 71, 1967, p. 317 (doubts about the makers' nationality); IMMERSWAHR, *ibid.*, p. 104. Clay analyses show that the Rude style is a local fabric.

⁵ Especially from Enkomi French Tombs 5 and 11 (e.g. 5.39, 11.79), see SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia I*, pp. 155, 156. Were these second-rate pots placed in the tombs in neglect of the dead to deceive them?

⁶ Above pp. 659 ff., and *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 72, 1968, p. 334, for a Cypriote cylinder from Mallia.

Fauna and flora are not well known, but carbonized material from Apliki, situated in a mining area in the north-west, shows that the vegetable diet there consisted of wheat, barley, horsebeans, lentils, grapes, olives, almonds and coriander. It is probable that much of this food was brought to Apliki from the agrarian settlements in exchange for copper. Bones of sheep, goats and cattle have turned up at Enkomi. Sheep or goats, small oxen and pigs were represented among the animal bones at Apliki. Horses, cattle, pigs, sheep and screw-horned goats were found in the sanctuary at Myrtou-Pigadhes. Fishing is documented by bones of grey mullet at Apliki. Hunting also provided meat for local needs and for sacrifice. Bones of Persian fallow deer have been discovered at Enkomi, Myrtou-Pigadhes and Angastina; this animal (*Dama mesopotamica*) is considered to have been semi-domesticated. Fragments of a mouflon turned up at Myrtou-Pigadhes and bones of boars at Enkomi.¹

Literacy was widespread as shown by the distribution all over the island of finds of objects inscribed with Cypro-Minoan signs.² Inscribed clay balls appear at the end of Late Cypriote IIC, but they are more common in Late Cypriote III.³

If we combine the archaeological and textual evidence it becomes more and more apparent that significant events took place in the decades before and after 1400 B.C., causing great changes in the Eastern Mediterranean world. Knossos, dominated by Greek-speaking Mycenaeans, fell at this time or shortly afterwards for unknown reasons, possibly attacked by the Lukki,⁴ its ruins being inhabited by Minoan priests in the following period.⁵ Hector Catling has drawn attention to the striking wealth and masses of bronzes in the Aegean before 1400 B.C. and the scarcity of bronzes afterwards.⁶ The capital of the Hittites, Hattusha, was destroyed c. 1400 B.C. under Tuthaliya III.⁷ In Cyprus, too, there are signs of violent incidents. The fortress at Enkomi was exposed to widespread conflagration at the end of Late Cypriote IB followed by abandonment. A catastrophe layer of ashes was found above a Late Cypriote I stratum at Kourion.⁸ The sanctuary at Phlamoudhi⁹ was possibly abandoned at this time as well as the fortresses at Nitovikla¹⁰ and Nikolidhes. It is tempting to connect these events in Cyprus with the incident mentioned in

¹ *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, pp. 76 f.; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCIII, 1969, p. 515 (boars at Enkomi).

² *Minos* V, 1957, pp. 9 ff.; *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, pp. 148 ff.; above p. 768.

³ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 884; E. MASSON, *Étude de vingt-six boules*.

⁴ See my suggestions in *Historisk tidskrift*, 1965, p. 91, and POPHAM, *The Destruction of the Palace at Knossos*, pp. 94—95. Cf. however HOOKER in *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* V, 1968, p. 91.

⁵ POPHAM, *The Last Days of the Palace at Knossos*, p. 9. It has been suggested that some Cretans fled to Cyprus after the fall of Knossos, to judge by some Cretan glyptic work found in Cyprus, cf. *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCI, 1967, p. 253. The anthropological finds suggest that the Cretan and Cypriote populations were very similar in the 15th century B.C. and that the Minoan influence persists in the 14th century, see CHARLES, *Le peuplement de Chypre dans l'antiquité*, p. 75.

⁶ Emphasized by Dr H. W. CATLING in a lecture given in Gothenburg in February, 1971. See CATLING, *Mycenaean*

Bronzes (forthcoming).

⁷ BITTEL, *Hattusha*, pp. 49 f. For the events around 1400 B.C. in the Hittite area see *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 75, 1971, p. 169.

⁸ In trench 12, see *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1961, p. 63. A destruction layer at Ayios Iakovos, in which complete Base-ring jugs were found, may also date from this time, see ÅSTRÖM, *Excavations at Kalopsidha*, p. 147.

⁹ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 75, 1971, p. 215. It was suggested by Dr SYMEONOGLOU after the first campaign that the site might have been raided by Mycenaeans, but the excavations have not been concluded and there is still no coherent or agreed picture of the history of the site and its initial and terminal dates.

¹⁰ It has been suggested that Nitovikla made a last effort to withstand the Achaeans, see *Syria* XVI, 1935, p. 210. SCHAEFFER believes that the Mycenaean occupation of the island began about 1400 B.C., *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCV, 1971, p. 376. Cf., however, CATLING, *Cypriot Bronzework*, pp. 35 ff. and MERLILLES in *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1968, p. 66.

the document of Madduwatta. The Hittite king had reproached him, Attársija (Atreus?) of Ahhija(va)¹ and the man from Biggaja² for having raided Alasia, his territory. Madduwatta pretended not to know that Alasia belonged to the Hittite king and promised to return prisoners from Alasia. This document was earlier dated to the 13th century, but because of its archaisms it has recently been suggested that it dates from about 1400 B.C.³ As it is generally accepted that Alasia was the name of Cyprus,⁴ the ancient texts relating to Alasia will be taken into account in the following description of events in Cyprus.⁵ That the Hittites had some kind of overlordship over Alasia is implied in the Hittite texts, but it is not evident from the archaeological remains.⁶ Some features in the fortifications in Cyprus may show Hittite influence⁷ and a few objects in Cyprus point to Hittite contacts: Red Lustrous Wheel-made arm-shaped vessels,⁸ a Hittite gold seal from Tamassos⁹ and Hittite Red Burnished sherds from Ayios Iakovos and, possibly, Hala Sultan Tekke.¹⁰ These items are not sufficient to prove a Hittite dominion of Cyprus, but the text of Madduwatta suggests that Alasia paid tribute to the Hittite emperor.

1400 B.C. marks the beginning of a mass export to Cyprus of Mycenaean Ware, which in the 16th and the 15th centuries is relatively infrequent in Cyprus.¹¹ Mycenaean shapes such as three-handled jars and angular jars¹² were imitated in the Cypriote Base-ring ware and there are Mycenaean imitations of Cypriote Base-ring Ware technique and shapes.¹³ It is also possible, although this must be checked by analyses of the clays, that some Mycenaean three-handled

¹ For the problem of Ahhijava and its location see e.g. PAGE, *History and the Iliad*, *passim*; Bull. Corr. Hell. LXX, 1946, pp. 48 ff.; SCHACHERMEYER in *Minoica*, pp. 365 ff.; *Eos*, 1957, p. 17; GURNEY, *The Hittites*, 1st ed., pp. 52 ff.; HUXLEY, *Achaean and Hittites*; *Oriens Antiquus* I, 1962, pp. 284 ff.; *Compte rendu de l'onzième rencontre assyriologique internationale*, 1962, Leiden 1964, pp. 38 ff.; *Saeculum* 15, 1964, pp. 365 ff.; *Studia Mycenaea*, pp. 117 ff.; *Journ. Hell. Stud.* LXXXIX, 1969, p. 159; *Živa antika* XIX, 1969, pp. 13 ff.; *Listy filologické* 85, 1962, p. 392; *Historia* 11, 1969, pp. 112 ff.; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 65, 1961, p. 400; *Glotta* XLII, 1964, pp. 19 ff.; *Belleten*, 1967, p. 83.

² FORRER suggests that the man of Biggaja owned Sphekeia on the eastern north coast of Cyprus, see *Ugaritica* VI, p. 210.

It may be worth mentioning that there are two tombs, with Cypriote Base-ring I and II Ware at Ialysos, Nos. 76 and 86, which may date from about 1400 B.C., mentioned in the chapter on foreign relations above. Did they contain Cypriote slaves brought from Cyprus?

³ CARRUBA in *Studi Classici e Orientali* XVII, Pisa 1968, pp. 11—15; *Istanbul Mitt.* 19/20, 1969/1970, pp. 114 f. HOUWINK TEN CATE, in the Proceedings of the Colloquium on "Bronze Age Migrations in the Aegan Region", held in Sheffield, February, 1970; SCHAEFFER in *Ugaritica* VI, p. 748, n. 1, with references.

⁴ Contra: JIRKU in *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1950, pp. 40 ff.; IDEM, *Geschichte Palästina-Syriens im orientalischen Altertum*, p. 65; CATLING, *Cyprus in the Neol. and Bronze Age Periods*, pp. 58 ff.; GURNEY, *The Hittites*, 1st ed., p. 52; MERRILLEES (*Cypr. Pottery in Egypt*, p. IX, in *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1968, p. 60, *Antiquity* XLI, 1967, p. 334, and *Πρακτικά του πρώτου διεθνούς Κυπριολογικού συνεδρίου Α'*, pp. 111 ff.), who would place Alasia

in northern Syria. Pro: MUHLY (*ibid.*, pp. 201 ff.), HOLMES (*Journ. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 91: 3, 1971, pp. 426 ff.), DIKAIOS, *Enkomi II*, pp. 534 ff., MASSON (*Rev. de phil.* 41, 1967, p. 288), KARAGEORGHIS (*Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1968, p. 10) and others. DUSSAUD and SCHAEFFER in *Enkomi-Alasia I* equate Alasia with Enkomi; cf., however, ÅSTRÖM, *The Middle Cypr. Bronze Age*, p. 277, n. 4.

⁵ The name Alasia is used in the following account, whenever the evidence derives from an ancient text mentioning Alasia.

⁶ SCHAEFFER categorically denies that the Hittites ever put their feet on the island, *Δελτίον επιστ. και φιολ. συλλ. 'Αμμοχώστου*, 1965, p. 36; cf. also *Ugaritica* V, p. 747. Cf. however, J. R. STEWART, in *Antiquity* XII, 1938, p. 501.

⁷ Above p. 706. For the question of a possible Hittite empire in Cyprus, see *Minos* IV: 2, pp. 90 ff. Skeletons found in Cyprus show Armenoid or Hittite features from Late Cypriote I onwards, cf. above, and *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XI, 1896, pp. 136 f.

⁸ See foreign relations above.

⁹ Bull. Corr. Hell. LXXXVIII, 1964, pp. 204, 205, Figs. 6a—b.

¹⁰ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 221, illustrated by SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 186, Fig. 29.

¹¹ Contacts with Greece at this time is also testified by a Cypriote cylinder in Tomb 47 at Mycenae, see above p. 669. Mycenae Tomb 47 contained, according to Dr KENNA, three lentoids in new, "mint" condition of Mycenaean IIB—IIIA. For the frequency and distribution of Mycenaean Ware in Cyprus see NICOLAOU and ÅSTRÖM in the Proceedings of the International Symposium of Mycenaean Studies, held in Nicosia in 1972 (forthcoming).

¹² *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, pp. 142 f., 180 f.

¹³ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, pp. 144, 363.

jars and angular jars were actually made in the island in the Mycenaean IIIA2a period (c. 1390—1375 B.C.).¹ These circumstances give some support for the possibility that the Mycenaean (Achaeans) not only raided the island, as inferred from the text of Madduwatta, but also had some control over (part of) it for a short time at the turn of the 14th century B.C.² This could have followed the vigorous Mycenaean expansion to Crete, Rhodes, Kos and Miletos, in the latter part of the 15th century.³

In the middle of the 14th century the situation has changed, as the Tell el Amarna archive shows, for the King of Alasia addresses the Egyptian pharaoh as an independant ruler, as pharaoh's "brother".⁴ The kings exchange diplomats and there are Egyptian merchants in Alasia and merchants of Alasia in Egypt.⁵ It is also natural for the king of Alasia, in a pro-Egyptian policy, to advise the pharaoh not to conclude a treaty with the Kings of Hatti and of Sanhar (Babylonia).⁶ The seven letters from the king of Alasia to the Egyptian pharaoh and one letter from the *rabis* of Alasia to a minister of Egypt all appear to date from the first seven or more years of Aknenaton's reign.⁷ In letter 33 the King of Alasia sends a word of greeting to the new pharaoh and promises to send two hundred talents of copper as a present. In the following letters he dispatches 100, 500, 80 and 5 talents of copper respectively as payment or gift.⁸ As copper does not play a role in the letters from other countries, this is a major argument in favour of the identification of Alasia with Cyprus, where the evidence for copperwork is abundant.⁹ It is interesting to note in the following letters, which deal with exchange of gifts, that the King of Alasia sends to the pharaoh good oil (to pour on the pharaoh's head when he sits on his throne),¹⁰ wood, and five spans of horses.¹¹ That there was plenty of wood in Alasia is implied from the fact that the King of Alasia promises to build ships for the pharaoh. The minister of Alasia has sent nine talents of copper, two elephant's tusks and one ship (load of) wood to a minister of Egypt, without having received anything in return. He tried again and sent five talents of copper, three talents of good copper, one elephant's tusk, one piece of box-wood and one ship (load of) wood.

It may be worth recording what the King of Alasia asked for in return; if the objects reached Cyprus, they may still be there to be found in excavations. In letter 34 he asks the pharaoh to send one bedstead of ebony inlaid with gold, a gold chariot, two horses, forty-two *kitû*, fifty pieces ... *kitû*, two dresses of *kitû*, fourteen pieces of ebony and seventeen stone ... of good oil,

¹ *Op. cit.* IV: 1C, pp. 302 ff., 324 f.

² Cf. also my remarks in the Proceedings of the International Symposium of Mycenaean Studies, held in Nicosia in 1972 (forthcoming).

³ See FURUMARK in *Opuscula Archaeologica* VI, pp. 254 ff.; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* LX, 1956, pp. 379 f.; *Anatolian Studies* VII, 1957, p. 24, and *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* XII, 1970, pp. 58 ff. The many fine Mycenaean vases, in themselves no indication of a colonization, in Enkomi French Tomb 2, is particularly illuminating. The quality of the arts and crafts is also high, as exemplified by the silver bowl, which is a companion piece to that found at Dendra in Greece. This phase, Late Cypriote IIA2, corresponding to Mycenaean IIIA2a, was characterized by artistic finesse.

⁴ KNUDTZON, *Die El-Amarna-Tafeln* I, pp. 278 ff., II, pp. 1076

ff.; MERCER, *The Tell el Amarna Tablets*, p. 827.

⁵ HELCK, *Die Beziehungen*, 1st ed., p. 462.

⁶ Cf. *ibid.*, p. 299.

⁷ CAMPBELL, *The Chronology of the Amarna Letters*, pp. 41—42.

⁸ See HELCK, *op. cit.*, pp. 405 f. Pap. Anastasi IV 17, 7 says "many ingots of raw copper and sheets of tin are on the shoulders of the children of Alasia", HELCK, *op. cit.*, pp. 405, 409—410.

⁹ See *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, p. 30.

¹⁰ Cf. Pap. Anastasi which mentions *dft*-oil and *ja-n-bu* oil from Alasia, and the people of Alasia which come with "horns in their hands full of *b'k*-oil from *jú-l₂*" (HELCK, *op. cit.*, pp. 415, 416, 421).

¹¹ Pap. Anastasi mentions cows as tribute from Cyprus, HELCK, *op. cit.*, pp. 289, 393.

from the king's *kitû* four pieces of *kitû*, etc. (the text is incomplete).¹ In letter 35 he asks for a great quantity of silver, an ox, two bowls of good oil and an "Eagle-conjurer".²

The King of Alasia also informs the pharaoh that the latter's messenger has remained for three years in Alasia because the god Nergal (= Reshef) had killed all the men of his land, so that there was no one to produce copper.³ This probably alludes to a pestilence which ravaged the Near East in the middle of the 14th century B.C.⁴ It has been suggested that the pestilence occurred in connection with earthquakes at this time,⁵ for which there is no certain evidence in Cyprus so far.⁶

From the Amarna letter 38 we hear that the people of the land of Lukka⁷ year by year took a small city from the king of Alasia. They have apparently also made a piratical raid on Egypt and the pharaoh reported that people of Alasia participated in the attacks. Some of these appear to have been captured by the pharaoh, but the king of Alasia asks him to send them back. The names of these Alasiotes throws some light on the ethnic and linguistic conditions in Cyprus. The names are believed to be of Hurrite, Anatolian and Semitic origin.⁸ It is possible that one of the destructions of c. 1375 and 1350 in Area I at Enkomi may be connected with a raid of the Lukki.⁹

The Cypriote export of pottery to Egypt ceased with Akhenaton,¹⁰ but the relations with Egypt did not end completely, for Alasia is mentioned in the times of Horemheb¹¹ and a wine jar stamped with the cartouche of Seti I—that energetic pharaoh who, after Akhenaton's neglect, regained Egyptian control in Palestine and Syria—has been found in the harbour town of Hala Sultan Tekke.¹² When in the reign of Niqmad, Ugarit—perhaps a transit place for Cypriote sailing ships—became a vassal city of Shuppiluliuma, the relations with Egypt diminished.¹³

In Late Cypriote IIC Enkomi, Kourion and Hala Sultan Tekke received the greatest amount of imported Mycenaean pottery in the island and were perhaps the most important cities in Cyprus. Hittite texts mention Alasia as an area to which undesirable or banned persons were sent in exile in the times before the accession of Suppiluliuma I in the first half of the 14th century

Ancient, Kition, Famagusta, Hala Sultan Tekke

¹ Cf. HELCK, *op. cit.*, pp. 398, 401, 442.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 404, 467.

³ See NOUGAYROL in *Ugaritica* V, pp. 45, 57 and CAQOUT in LIVERANI (ed.), *La Siria nel Tardo Bronzo*, p. 65; DUSSAUD in SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia* I, p. 7.

⁴ HELCK, *op. cit.*, pp. 187 f.; IDEM, *Geschichte des alten Ägypten*, p. 176.

⁵ SCHAEFFER, *Stratigraphie comparée*, pp. 2, 381—382, index s.v. tremblements de terre; Syria XLI, 1964, pp. 181 f.; Iraq XXV, 1963, pp. 110—123; NOUGAYROL, *Le palais Royal V; Jerusalem* 2, 1949, pp. 22—60.

⁶ Unless one of the destructions, in about 1375 and 1350 B.C., may have been caused by an earthquake, see below.

⁷ See ORMEROD, *Piracy in the Ancient World*, pp. 81 ff.; BIANCO-FIORE, in *Rivista di Filologia e di Istruzione Classica* 93, 1965, pp. 484—491; HELCK, *Die Beziehungen*, pp. 205 f., 208, 243, 245, 290.

⁸ See ASTOUR in *Journ. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 84, 1964, pp. 240 ff. and CARRUBA in *Studi Classici e Orientali* XVII, 1968, pp. 25 ff.

⁹ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 163, 508 f.

¹⁰ MERRILLEES, *op. cit.*, p. 202.

¹¹ HELCK, *Die Beziehungen*, p. 315; HARI, *Horemheb*, p. 260.

¹² *Opuscula Atheniensia* V, pp. 115 ff. Dr MERRILLEES points out that the jar need not have been imported directly from Egypt but could have come from an area where Egyptian evidence was strong, such as Palestine. Alasia is among the captive towns and countries which Seti I claimed to have conquered, cf. BREASTED, *Ancient Records of Egypt* III, p. 55. LIVERANI draws attention to repeated allusions to imports of oil, animals and ingots from Cyprus in Ramesside times, *Oriens Antiquus* VIII, 1969, p. 343, cf. HELCK, *Die Beziehungen*, e.g. pp. 385, 390 (tin), 399. There are rich Egyptian or Egyptianizing finds in a tomb at Hala Sultan Tekke (*Kadmos* VII, 1968, p. 102) and in Tomb 9 at Kition of the end of Late Cypriote IIC (*Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* III, 1967, p. 94).

¹³ MERRILLEES, *ibid.* L. COURTOIS and J. LAGARCE suggest that the export ceased because of Mycenaean competition (*Syria* XLVI, 1969, p. 155).

B.C., and under Hattushili III and Tudhaliya IV in the 13th century B.C.¹ As mentioned above, the Hittite king claimed Alasia as his territory in the times of Madduwatta, supposedly before the Amarna Age. Alasia was independent in the reign of Hattushili III, as his queen Puduhepa addresses the King of Alasia (if correctly identified) as "brother" and thus equal ruler.²

According to Hittite records Shuppiluliuma II mobilized a fleet against the ships of Alasia, which he destroyed and burned in three battles in the middle of the sea—the first recorded sea battles in history. He possibly landed at Alasia, where he defeated the enemies of Alasia who in great numbers came against him for battle. He brought the booty of silver, gold, copper, women and children to the Hittite capital Hattusha and made the king and *pidduri* of Alasia tributary. It is believed that it was he who later concluded a treaty with the superintendent or *pidduri* of Alasia, or of a city in Alasia, giving him right to send undesirable people in exile to Alasia to be guarded there.³

Late Cypriote III

The phrase "enemies of Alasia"⁴ suggests that an invasion of the island had started. Enkomi,⁵ Kition⁶ and Sinda⁷ were destroyed at a time when Mycenaean IIIB pottery was still used and before Mycenaean IIIC1a had been introduced. As we have seen above Mycenaean IIIB lasted down to about 1190 B.C. It is therefore likely that the destructions occurred at that time, not in the time of Merneptah as suggested when the end of Mycenaean IIIB was dated about 1230 B.C.⁸ There is no mention of Alasia, Syria or Palestine in connection with the Libyan attack on the Delta in the time of Merneptah.

¹ Cf. SOMMER, *Die Ahhijava-Urkunden*, pp. 257 f.: *Kadmos* I, p. 136; *Boğazköy* III, p. 39, n. 12; *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XXV, 1966, p. 249.

It is worth recording that the Hittites received copper and bronze from Alasia, from the mountain Taggata, probably to identified with Troodos, where there are copper ores, see *Kadmos* I, p. 132, and GURNEY, *The Hittites*, 1st ed., pp. 86 f.; *Revue Hittite et Asiatique* XLV, 1945–46, pp. 8, 9; LXXII, 1966, p. 171; LXXXVI, 1968, p. 140.

² *Kadmos* I, pp. 133, 138.

³ See *Mitt. Deutsch. Orient. Ges.* 94, 1963, pp. 1 ff. (OTTEN); *Kadmos* I, 1962, pp. 130 ff. (STEINER); *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XXVI, 1967, pp. 73 ff. (GÜTERBOCK); GARELLI, *Le Proche-Orient Asiatique*, pp. 193, 219; *Anatolian Studies* XII, 1962, p. 24; *Syria* XLV, 1968, pp. 157 ff. FORRER believes that Shuppiluliuma II defeated Alasia first as general and admiral, when his brother Arnuwanda III was king, and later, as king, fought the sea battle; see *Ugaritica* VI, pp. 208–209. OTTEN (*loc. cit.*) ascribed to the king two campaigns against Alasia, one against its king, the other against an unspecified enemy. GÜTERBOCK attributes the first campaign to Tudhaliya IV, the father of Shuppiluliuma.

It is interesting that this text records the only contemporary

city name of Alasia in the Late Bronze Age: ... umma. *Kadmos* I, 1962, p. 135.

⁴ Others interpret the phrase "enemies of Alasia" as the Sea Peoples, SCHAEFFER in *Ugaritica* VI, p. 746; OTTEN (*loc. cit.*), p. 21. SCHAEFFER believes that the Hittite king with the aid of ships from Ugarit fought a sea battle with the Sea Peoples, not with Alasia (*loc. cit.*, p. 753).

⁵ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 513 ff.

⁶ KARAGEORGHIS in *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1963, p. 8; *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* III, 1967, pp. 93 ff.; *Mélanges Michalowski*, p. 498; *Kadmos* VII, 1968, p. 101; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, pp. 504 ff.; XCI, 1967, pp. 318 f.

⁷ *Opuscula Atheniensia* VI, pp. 109 ff. Sites around Ayios Sozomenos suddenly ceased to exist about 1200 B.C., *Cyprus Bulletin* VIII: 38, 1971, p. 3; no destruction was observed at Kouklia, but the appearance of Mycenaean IIIC1b Ware suggests the arrival of Achaean settlers, see MAIER in *Πρακτικά του πρώτου διεθνούς Κυπριολογικού συνεδρίου Α'*, p. 101. Maroni, Klavdhia, Hala Sultan Tekke and possibly Athienou, "Bamboulari tis Koukouninas" may have been abandoned or destroyed at this time.

⁸ See FURUMARK in *Opuscula Atheniensia* VI, p. 116; DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 513.

It is assumed that Enkomi was abandoned for some time after the destruction, because Mycenaean III C1a pottery is missing there.¹ After a short interlude Mycenaean III C1b pottery appears and this suggests the arrival of Greek immigrants, as the style is Argive and the Mycenaean III C1b pottery constitutes about 42—46 %, up to 90 % in some cases, of the ceramic repertory of the Late Cypriote IIIA1 period at Enkomi.² Kition, Sinda, Kouklia and Maa were also inhabited by newcomers who produced Mycenaean III C1b pottery. This is the time of the first Greek colonization of the island. Earlier the Mycenaeans had come as traders, possibly establishing factories, although there is no archaeological proof for it,³ and perhaps raiding and holding a part of the island in the decades around 1400 B.C. Now the immigrants introduced their Greek language, religion, institutions, art and customs. Administratively, they apparently also brought in Greek bureaucracy of the type shown in the Linear B archives. This is demonstrated by a fragment of an inventory list assigned to Late Cypriote IIIA.⁴ The newcomers built impressive and monumental ashlar buildings and erected a new town at Enkomi, with a regular grid pattern of streets at intervals of 31.5 metres. New architectural elements were introduced, such as halls with pillars in the longitudinal axis and central hearths, flanked by benches or seats.⁵ A magnificent sanctuary at Kition with a large open courtyard was built of irregular blocks externally and of well dressed ashlar blocks internally, with a rectangular recess on its western side in front of which there were probably a rectangular pillar and a sacrificial pit. Two smaller temples at the same site were modified in this period; horns of consecration of limestone were found near an altar.⁶ Massive fortifications were built at Idalion, Maa and possibly Lara, while the large city walls at Enkomi, Sinda and Kition, which had been built in Late Cypriote IIC, were repaired.

The newcomers had presumably fled from the Mycenaean area which lay in ruins. Disturbances had occurred during the course of Mycenaean IIIB⁷ and culminated in the general and widespread catastrophes at the end of the period, known e.g. at Mycenae, Tiryns and Midea.⁸ Numerous hypotheses have been put forward to explain the widespread catastrophes: invasions,⁹

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 485 and n. 383. Mycenaean III C1a pottery was found in a tomb at Sinda, see above p. 695.

² DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 518.

³ Cf. BENSON in *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 65, 1961, p. 34c.

⁴ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 888; *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, p. 80; *Opuscula Atheniensia* IX, p. 159. For other evidence of literacy at this time, see DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 519 (tablet, clay balls, inscribed handles). An objection against the assumption that the immigrants were Greek is the fact that they did not write Linear B. Were the newcomers illiterate, using indigenous scribes?

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 514 ff.

⁶ *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCV, 1971, pp. 381 ff.; *Ann. Rep. Dir. Antiq.* 1970, p. 15. Other temples which were probably built at this time or reused now have been described in *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, pp. 1 ff.

⁷ Berbati was probably abandoned in time before the catastrophes. Houses outside the city wall of Mycenae were most likely destroyed in the middle of Mycenaean IIIB by earthquakes, not by enemies.

⁸ The literature about the collapse of the Mycenaean period and its causes is vast. ÅLIN, *Das Ende d. myk. Fundstätten*, and DESBOROUGH, *The Last Mycenaeans*, are fundamental. Cf. also *Journ. Near Eastern Stud.* XVII, 1958, pp. 225 ff.; *Kadmos* V, 1966, pp. 49 ff.; BOUZER, *Homerisches Griechenland*, pp. 21 ff.; DESBOROUGH, *The Greek Dark Ages*, pp. 19 ff.; MYLONAS, *Mycenae's Last Century of Greatness*; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 73, 1969, pp. 85, 123 ff.; *Proceedings Amer. Philos. Soc.* 113, 1969, pp. 433 ff.; *Athens Annals of Arch.* II, 1969, p. 69; III, 1970, pp. 448 ff.; *Bull. Inst. Class. Stud.* 16, 1969, pp. 152 f., 157 f.; *Eirene* VIII, 1970, pp. 175, 187 ff. For the events in Crete see POPHAM, *The Last Days of the Palace at Knossos*, p. 9; IDEM in *Ann. Brit. School Athens* 60, 1965, pp. 334 f.; *Journ. Hell. Stud.* LXXXIX, 1969, pp. 60 ff.; E. VERMEULE in *A Land Called Crete*, pp. 81 ff., 109 ff.; *Ann. Scuola Arch. Atene* XLV—XLVI, 1967—1968, p. 178; FAURE in *Proceedings of the International Colloquium on Prehistoric Studies held in Athens in 1971* (forthcoming).

⁹ HAMMOND, *Epirus*; *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philological Society* 188, N. S. 8, 1962 (R. M. COOK on the Dorian invasion).

drought,¹ social revolution,² internal struggles between the leaders,³ volcanic eruption.⁴ The destructions around 1200 B.C. hardly occurred on the same day and the causes may have been more than one. It would seem that people from the North invaded Greece and Anatolia, continuing all the way to Cyprus, Syria, Palestine and further away, causing successive movements of population and catastrophes. A wall of 8 kilometers' length⁵ was built in Thessaly perhaps at this time and another across the Isthmus of Corinth.⁶ This, taken in conjunction with the mythological tradition (admittedly untrustworthy), the possible evidence of a siege of the citadel of Midea, the appearance of Naue II swords of European derivation and new northern fashions of dress and burials speak in favour of attacks from outside. The slaves may have taken the sides of the aggressors, climatic changes may have contributed and the Mycenaean army *may* have been away at Troy (if a historical event).

The preludes to a new series of disasters in the eastern Mediterranean are found in letters from Ras Shamra—Ugarit to Alasia.⁷ The king of Alasia writes to Hammourapi, the king of Ugarit, referring somewhat sceptically to ships seen by the latter and recommending him to be firm. He asks where his troops are and suggests he should surround his city with walls enclosing his troops and chariots within them. The king of Ugarit confirms in his answer that seven ships of the enemies have arrived and burned his country, while his troops were in Hittite country and his fleet in the country of Lukka, apparently to hinder the attack of the Sea Peoples by land and sea. He asks the king to warn him if other ships of the enemy arrive. Esuwara, superintendent of Alasia, now writes in a letter to the king of Ugarit that ships, including ships of Ugarit, had landed and probably raided on the mountainous north coast of the island. Evidently Ugarit had made common course with the enemy.

The first destructions, which marked the end of Late Cypriote IIC, were succeeded at the end of Late Cypriote IIIA1 by a second series of catastrophes at Enkomi, Kition, Sinda, Maa and Pyla, "Kokkinokremnos", which were destroyed at a time when Mycenaean IIIC1b pottery was still in use.⁸ These disasters should in some probability be connected with the coming of the

¹ CARPENTER, *Discontinuity*, *Antiquity* XLII, 1968, pp. 231 ff.; *Rev. et. grecques* LXXXI, 1968, pp. 204 f. *Pro*: ALIN in *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 74, 1970, p. 187; climatic change at Enkomi: SCHAEFFER, *Enkomi-Alasia* I, pp. 358 ff.; famine in Anatolia and drought at Ras Shamra: SCHAEFFER in *Δελτ. ἐπιστ. καὶ φιλολ. συλλ.* Αμμοχώστου 1965, p. 36; *Ugaritica* V, p. 761; *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 71, 1966, pp. 918 f. There was a dry period at the end of the Mycenaean period in south-western Romania (cf. HENCKEN, *Tarquinia and the Etruscans*). *Contra*: DESBOROUGH, MACDONALD and ÅSTRÖM in *Atti Congr. Micenologia Roma* 1967, pp. 56, 103 f., 107, 1077 f.; DÜRING in *Lychnos* 1967—1968, pp. 249 f.; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 73, 1969, p. 177.

² ANDRONIKOS in *Hellenika* 13, 1954, pp. 221 ff.; cf. MYLONAS, *Mycenae and the Mycenaean Age*, p. 231. For a social crisis in the Near East at the time of the Sea Peoples see LIVERANI in *La Siria nel Tardo Bronzo*, pp. 7 f.

³ MYLONAS, *op. cit.*, p. 226. NILSSON, *Opuscula Selecta* III, p. 518, suggests a revolt of vassals against an overlord.

⁴ POMERANCE, *The Final Collapse of Santorini*. Up to two metres of yellow or white sand covering the last occupation

layer of Ras Shamra is believed by SCHAEFFER to be the results of a drought leading to famine, see *Ugaritica* V, pp. 761 f. This may be in favour of CARPENTER's as well as POMERANCE's hypotheses. It should be examined if the ashes in the destruction levels are of volcanic origin.

⁵ SCOUFOPOULOS, *Myc. Citadels*, p. 90.

⁶ BRONEER in *Atti del settimo congresso internazionale di archeologia classica* I, pp. 243 ff.; *Hesperia* XXXV, 1966, p. 346; XXXVII, 1968, pp. 25 ff.; *Gnomon* 40, 1968, p. 284, where it is suggested that the wall may be connected with the second horizon of destructions in Greece.

⁷ *Ugaritica* V, pp. 79 ff.; VI, pp. 744 ff.; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 69, 1965, pp. 253 ff.; *Ugarit-Forschungen* 1, 1969, pp. 217 ff.; 2, 1970, pp. 39 ff.; *Comptes rendus Acad. Inscr.*, 1960, pp. 163 ff.; *Iraq* XXV, 1963, pp. 110 ff.

⁸ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 522 f. Maa and Pyla, "Kokkinokremnos", were not reoccupied again, while Sinda was inhabited for some time and then abandoned, *ibid.*, p. 521, and *Opuscula Atheniensia* VI, p. 107.

Sea Peoples as alluded to in the above mentioned letters and as recorded by Ramses III, who defeated them in his eighth regnal year, in 1174 B.C. The text runs as follows:¹

"... The foreign countries made a *conspiracy* in their islands. All at once the lands were removed and scattered in the fray. No land could stand before their arms, from Hatti, Kode, Carchemish, Arzawa, and Alashiya on, being cut off at [one time]. A camp [was set up] in one place in Amor. They desolated its people, and its land was like that which has never come into being. They were coming forward toward Egypt, while the flame was prepared before them. Their confederation was the Philistines, Tjeker, Shekelesh, Denye(n), and Weshesh, lands united. They laid their hands upon the lands as far as the circuit of the earth, their hearts confident and trusting: 'Our plans will succeed!'"

We can trace this second series of destructions starting in Greece in Mycenaean IIIC at Iolkos, Delphi, Lefkandi, Mycenae, Tiryns, Malthi and Pylos², via Asia Minor (Bogazköy-Hattusha, Mersin, Tarsus, Miletos)³ to Syria, where Atchana, Ras Shamra and Tell Sukas were destroyed,⁴ and to Palestine, where we observe the repercussions.

There is no strong evidence for the presence of the Sea Peoples⁵ in Cyprus. A seal showing a warrior with "feathered" cap and a similar representation on the ivory draught box from Enkomi gives some support for the assumption that they have been present on the island.⁶ It is somewhat unsatisfactory to synchronize the catastrophes in Cyprus at the end of Late Cypriote IIIA1 with

¹ PRITCHARD, *Ancient Near Eastern Texts*, p. 262. There are other translations in STEINDORFF & SEELE, *When Egypt Ruled the East*, p. 253, and BREASTED, *Ancient Records of Egypt IV*, pp. 37 f.

² I would date the destruction of Pylos in Mycenaean IIIC, cf. *Atti Congresso Micenologia Roma 1968*, p. 1091; *Gnomon* 40, 1968, p. 284. There were two destructions in Mycenaean IIIC at Lefkandi, the first probably brought about by enemies, the second by other causes. According to Mr POPHAM the quantities of ashes found in the Mycenaean IIIC layers at Lefkandi suggest a cold period. Perhaps inhabitants from the North were used to fire with wood; the red deer, which is common at Lefkandi, may have come down from the North. Cf. also POPHAM & SACKETT, *Exc. at Lefkandi*, pp. 34 f.

³ *Ugaritica VI*, pp. 207 ff. For the destruction of Hattusha see BITTEL, *Hattusha*, p. 131; Mersin was destroyed somewhat earlier than Tarsus (*Tarsus II*, p. 63) according to GARSTANG, *Mersin*, p. 243. Miletos was destroyed twice, in the 13th century (supposedly by the Hittites) and c. 1150 B.C., see *Antiq. Journ.* XLIV, 1964, p. 253; *Arch. Rep. for 1964-65*, p. 51 bis; *Istanbul Mitt.* 19/20, 1969/1970, p. 114.

⁴ SCHAEFFER no longer believes that Ras Shamra-Ugarit was destroyed by the Peoples of the Sea, cf. *Ugaritica V*, pp. 760 ff. For the situation in Syria see *Sūkās*, pp. 129 ff. Settled occupation does not begin until after 1200 B.C. in Transjordan except for the Jordan Valley and the extreme north. Deir Alla has a destruction layer believed to have been caused by an earthquake in which a faience vase with the cartouche of Queen Tausert was found (cf. above p. 761). Hazor, Megiddo, Beth-Shan, Lachish and Tell el-Hesi suffered some form of

destruction about 1200 B.C. Other sites began to be occupied from the 12th century B.C. (e.g. Shiloh, Ai, Tell el-Ful). At Bethel there were destructions in the latter half of the 13th cent. B.C. and at least twice in the 12th and 11th centuries B.C. Beth Shemesh and Tell Beit Mirsim were destroyed at the end of the 13th century B.C. and again in the second half of the 11th century B.C. Tell Abu Hawam seems to have been destroyed about 1180 B.C. and again about 1150 B.C. See LAPP, *The Conquest of Palestine in the Light of Archaeology*, in *Concordia Theological Monthly* XXXVIII, 1967, pp. 283 ff.

⁵ BARNETT, *The Sea Peoples*; Μνήμης χάριν, *Gedenkschr. KRETSCHMER*, pp. 118 ff.; *Chronique d'Égypte* XXXV, 1960, pp. 65 ff.; *Journ. Egypt. Arch.* XLVII, 1961, pp. 71 ff.; XLVIII, 1962, pp. 89 ff.; *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 65, 1961, p. 168; *Arch. Anz.*, 1962, p. 378; 'H Καθημερινή, November 11th 1964, pp. 9 f.; *Rivista Storica Italiana* LXXVII, 1965, pp. 300 ff.; *Gnomon* 38, 1966, p. 483; *Journ. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 86, 1966, pp. 126 ff.; *Austr. Journ. Bibl. Arch.* 1: 1, 1968, pp. 16 ff.; *Saeculum* 19: 2-3, 1968, pp. 156 ff.; *Oriens Antiquus* IX, 1970, p. 361; PRITCHARD in WARD, *The Role of the Phoenicians*; SCHMÖKEL, *Geschichte des alten Vorderasien*, p. 236; *Ugaritica VI*, pp. 247 ff., 261, 450 ff.; *La Siria nel Tardo Bronzo*, p. 6; HROUDA in *Festschrift A. MOORTGAT*, p. 134; *Syria* XLV, 1968, pp. 272 ff.; *Atti Congr. Micenologia Roma 1968*, p. 1020.

⁶ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 530. For the Sea Peoples in Cyprus see WAINWRIGHT in *Journ. Hell. Stud.* LXXIII, 1963, pp. 146 ff. and SCHAEFFER in *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCIII, 1967, pp. 515 f.; *op. cit.* XCV, 1971, p. 375 f.; *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* XXI, 1966, pp. 59 ff. I find the references to Cypriote cities in the time of Ramses III uncertain and leave them out of account, cf. DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 521, n. 493.

the destructions supposed to have been caused by the Sea Peoples in Syria and Palestine in 1174 B.C., for Mycenaean IIIC1a and IIIC1b is either extremely rare or absent there.¹ The latest Mycenaean pottery from Atchana and Ras Shamra is IIIB; presumably the connections with the Mycenaean area were cut off after the first destructions in Greece at the end of Mycenaean IIIB.

New cults were introduced in Late Cypriote IIIA2 at Enkomi after the second destruction and expressive bronze statues were made, notably the Horned God and the Ingot God. It is characteristic of the situation in Cyprus, where influences from the West and the East fused, that Dikaios tends to see Mycenaean features in the culture following the second destruction, while Schaeffer emphasizes the Syrian features in it, particularly in the cult statuettes and stamp seals.² Architecturally, the building technique is much poorer than before, consisting of rubble walls with a superstructure of mudbricks. Late Cypriote IIIA2 gradually passed into the first part of Late Cypriote IIIB1, which ended in a sudden disaster, probably caused by an earthquake, possibly by a hostile attack, around 1100 B.C.³ Enkomi was finally abandoned at the end of the last part of Late Cypriote IIIB1,⁴ but other cities such as Kition survived.

The tombs during the Late Cypriote III phase mainly consisted of simple shaft graves and pit tombs, occasionally of pot burials.⁵ Few chamber tombs were built, old ones being reused. The dead were now buried individually, usually with few burial gifts, if any at all,⁶ of poor character, usually unpretentious Plain White Wheel-made II Ware and Bucchero Ware. The standard repertory of about the same types of pottery in the tombs of Enkomi gives the impression of social equality. On the other hand there are richer tombs belonging to ruling classes at Kouklia⁷ and Kourion. The magnificent gold sceptre with enamelled glass from Kourion probably belonged to a king. There is one example of cremation at the same site.

Ivory carving and bronze industry reached a high standard, stimulated by the newcomers. The production of bronze arms and other objects was no doubt a main source for economic prosperity. The Cape Gelidonya shipwreck, of Cypriote or Syrian origin, shows that travelling smiths as private enterprisers sold and made their products abroad in the turbulent years after the first destructions.⁸

While the domestic industry, presumably partly carried out by the house wives, continued to produce objects of well known types of local Cypriote style showing Near Eastern and some Mycenaean influence, the appearance of enamelled glass is a major event in the history of arts and crafts. The sceptre from Kourion and the rings from Kouklia show that one or more jewellers'

¹ *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 70, 1966, pp. 169 ff. PECORELLA, *Sulla data della distruzione di Alalakh*, dates the destruction of Alalakh at the end of the Mycenaean IIIB period.

² The problem of the identification of the Sea Peoples is partly a terminological one, cf. NIBBI, "The 'Sea Peoples': general terminology as a barrier to understanding", in the *Proceedings of the Sheffield Colloquium*, 1970 (not accessible to me), cf. *Nestor*, 1 April 1970, p. 657. DIKAIOS' views are expressed in *Enkomi*, pp. 523 ff. SCHAEFFER's opinion was summarized in the *Proceedings of the Symposium of Mycenaean Studies* held in Nicosia in 1972 (forthcoming). The stamp seals, possibly of Near Eastern origin, bear both Aegean and Cypriote motifs, cf. above pp. 632 f.

³ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 530 f. An earthquake was also observed at Kition, cf. e.g. *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCI, 1967, p. 321. Recent French excavations at Enkomi suggest two earthquakes at short intervals, cf. *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCV, 1971, p. 375.

⁴ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 534; cf. SCHAEFFER in *Syria* XLVII, 1970, p. 214; *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* XXIII, 1970, p. 162.

⁵ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 1C, pp. 50 f.; DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 431.

⁶ DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 432, 525.

⁷ Cf. *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCII, 1968, pp. 162 ff.

⁸ BASS, *Cape Gelidonya; Journ. Hell. Stud.* LXXXIX, 1969, pp. 187 ff.; DU PLAT TAYLOR (ed.), *Marine Archaeology*, pp. 119 ff.; SCHACHERMEYR, *Ägäis und Orient*, p. 66; *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969 (CATLING's paper).

workshops operated in this new technique in Cyprus. The Mycenaean influence is greatest in pottery and bronze production.

Stock raising in Late Cypriote III may be exemplified by the finds of bones of sheep, goat, cattle and pig at Sinda.¹ There was also a fragment of a metacarpal bone of a camel and a large number of bones of red deer suggests that there were more forests in the Sinda area than nowadays. Agriculture went on as before but with considerably better tools.² The population had diminished as shown by the distribution patterns of settlements, but new immigrants arrived constantly. In spite of the troublesome times with many disasters and human suffering³ people as always found time for playing games with "marbles" (clay balls)⁴ and astragals.⁵

Iron working was well developed in Late Cypriote III. The oldest trace of worked iron in Cyprus consists of an iron thread, found in a sherd from Hala Sultan Tekke, which probably dates from about 1250 B.C.,⁶ followed by an iron handle of about 1200 B.C. discovered at the same site.⁷ Enkomi and Kouklia have yielded a number of iron objects dating from Late Cypriote IIIA.⁸ This early occurrence of iron is not without parallels elsewhere,⁹ but is of interest in view of the fact that the technique of carbonizing and hardening iron is first attested in Cyprus in Late Cypriote IIIB.

Mycenaean IIIC_{1a} Ware of probably Rhodian manufacture was brought to the island in Late Cypriote IIIA₁, while Mycenaean IIIC_{1b}—c pottery was made in Cyprus in the following periods.¹⁰ The Mycenaean IIIC_{1b} pottery is closely related to the Argive style, as found at Mycenae and Asine.¹¹ Local Late Cypriote III Wares consisted principally of Base-ring Wheel-made, Plain White Wheel-made II, Pithos, Coarse, White Painted Wheel-made III, Bucchero Hand-made and Wheel-made and—in later phases—Proto White Painted, Proto Bichrome, Buff, Ware VII and a hand-made incised "Dorian" Ware with affinities in Greece and the northern Balkans.¹²

Literacy was flourishing throughout the 12th century B.C. to the end of the history of Enkomi and there are two varieties of writing, one represented on the tablets and one on other objects, particularly on clay balls and on a clay cylinder.¹³

While Enkomi and Salamis coexisted in the first half of the 11th century B.C., it was the latter site, founded by Teucros according to tradition,¹⁴ that rose to importance and succeeded in the Iron Age the Bronze Age town of Enkomi.

¹ Unpublished report by Professor N.-G. GEJVALL.

² CATLING, *Cypriot Bronzework*, pp. 79 ff.

³ Cf. DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 525 (skeletons without arms); *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIII, 1959, p. 350 etc.

⁴ E. MASSON, *Étude de vingt-six boules*, p. 26 (scepticism against this interpretation), cf., however, DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, c.g. p. 103.

⁵ *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* II, pp. 535, 601. Idalion, period 2, No. 109.

⁶ Trench 2, excavated in 1971. I am indebted to Mrs ULLA ÖBRINK and Mr ERIK THOLANDER for this discovery.

⁷ Trench 3, excavated in 1971.

⁸ Above pp. 473 f., 558 f.; DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, p. 935 (add p. 519); *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCII, 1968, pp. 168 f.; XCV, 1971, pp. 375, 376 f.; *Ann. Rep. Dir. Antiq.* 1970, p. 170; *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1968, p. 64.

⁹ BUCHHOLZ & KARAGEORGHIS, *Altägais und Altkypros*, pp. 27, 29; *Athens Annals of Arch.* III: 2, pp. 293 ff., IV: 3, pp. 451 ff.; *Opuscula Atheniensia* X (article by THOLANDER); *Hammare*

och fackla XXVI, 1971, pp. 176 ff. (Swedish version of the preceding paper); see also J. C. WALDBAUM, *The use of Iron in the Eastern Mediterranean: 1200—500 B.C.* (forthcoming), SYMEONOGLOU, *Kadmeia I* (forthcoming).

¹⁰ See the chart above p. 701.

¹¹ FURUMARK in *Opuscula Atheniensia* VI, p. 107.

¹² Above p. 754, and DESBOROUGH in *Proceedings of the Prehist. Soc.* XXXI, 1965, p. 219 f.

¹³ See E. MASSON in the Proceedings of the International Symposium of Mycenaean Studies held in Nicosia in 1972 (forthcoming), and for the stratigraphical evidence DIKAIOS, *Enkomi*, pp. 519, 527, 533.

¹⁴ KARAGEORGHIS, *Salamis*, pp. 20 f.; YON in *Salamine de Chypre* II, p. 96; FORSDYKE, *Greece Before Homer*, pp. 46, 55; *Comptes rendus Acad. Inscr.*, 1966, pp. 236 ff.; 1968, pp. 85 f.; *Arch. Anz.*, 1966, p. 212; *Cyprus Bulletin* IX: 2, 1972, p. 3.

The story of Wenamon¹ gives us a glimpse of Alasia in the time immediately after the last pharaoh of the New Kingdom, Ramses XI (c. 1099—1070 B.C.). On his way home from a mission in Syria Wenamon was shipwrecked on the shore of Alasia. He was about to be killed by a hostile population, but he forced his way to the princess of the town, Heteb (Hutabi), and succeeded in finding one person who understood Egyptian. This has been taken to suggest that the island was now somewhat isolated, but the finds show that the contacts with Greece,² Crete³ and Syria-Palestine⁴ were unbroken at the end of Late Cypriote III.⁵

Successive waves of Greek immigrants have come to Cyprus from time to time, the last groups producing Proto White Painted Ware with strong Aegean affinities. One may visualize constant struggles between these newcomers and the indigenous population.⁶ The Greek colonization of the island is recorded in the foundation legends⁷ and when the Cypro-Geometric period begins, we find tombs of Mycenaean type and may suppose that the Arcado-Cypriote language was established in Cyprus.

¹ MONTET, *La vie quotidienne en Égypte*, p. 336 (with references); ALBRIGHT in *Studies presented to David Moore Robinson* I, pp. 223 ff.; LECLANT in WARD, *The Role of the Phoenicians*, pp. 9 ff.; HELCK, *Die Beziehungen*, p. 469; BREASTED, *Ancient Records of Egypt* I, pp. 11 f., IV, p. 287; PRITCHARD, *Ancient Near Eastern Texts*, p. 29; SJÖQVIST, *Problems*, p. 207.

² See above pp. 559, 622, 659, 743, 750, 754.

³ Κρητικά Χρονικά ΙΘ', 1950, pp. 50 ff.; Πεπραγμένα τοῦ Β' Κρητολογικοῦ συνεδρίου I, pp. 180 ff.; *Atti Congresso Micenologia Roma 1968*, p. 1092; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCIV, 1970, pp. 27 ff.

⁴ *Salamine de Chypre* II, p. 96.

⁵ For general surveys of Late Cypriote III see DESBOROUGH,

The Last Mycenaeans, pp. 196 ff.; CATLING, *Cyprus in the Neol. and Bronze Age Periods*, pp. 66 ff.; and DESBOROUGH's and YON's papers in the Proceedings of the International Symposium of Mycenaean Studies held in Nicosia in 1972 (forthcoming).

⁶ DESBOROUGH in the last mentioned paper.

⁷ I am not sure that it is possible to establish to which particular wave of immigrants (at least three) the mythological tradition refers, cf. *Opusc. Arch.* III, pp. 87 ff.; *Swed. Cyp. Exp.* IV: 2, pp. 428 ff.; *Opuscula Atheniensia* VI, pp. 112, 116; Στασίνοϋς Β', pp. 37 ff.; CATLING, *op. cit.*, pp. 72 ff.; ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ, *Enkomi*, pp. 519 ff.

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CHRONOLOGY OF TOMB-GROUPS

A list of the relative chronologies of the major part of the tomb-groups mentioned in the corpus is given here. As many of these groups have not been properly recorded and published, the dates should only be regarded as a general guide showing the chronological range of the pottery in the tomb.

A

Akaki

- T.1: L.C.IB, IIA, IIC?
- T.2: L.C.IB—IIC, (IIIA?)
- T.3: L.C.IB, IIA—B, IIC₁
- T.4: L.C.IB, IIB
- T.5: L.C.IA, IB?, II
- T.6: L.C.IIB? (L.C.I—II pottery in the floor and the dromos)

Akhera

- T.1: L.C.IA₂
- T.1 (Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1959/IX—29/1): L.C.IIA, IIB?, IIC, IIIA?
- T.2: L.C. IIB—C?
- T.3: L.C. IIA, IIB, IIC?

Angastina T.5: L.C. IIB—C

Arpera

- T.5A: L.C.I—II
- T.5B: M.C.III, L.C.IA—B, IIA—B
- T.5C: L.C.I—II, III
- T.201: L.C.IB?
- T.202: L.C.II
- T.203: L.C.IA—B, IIA₂
- T.204: M.C.III—L.C.IA, IB, IIA—IIC, IIIA?
- T.214B: M.C.III—L.C.IA, IB, IIA, IIB?, IIIA?

Ayia Irini, looted Ts.: L.C.IA and IB

Ayia Paraskevi

- T.5: L.C.II
- T.6: L.C.IIA—C?
- T.8: L.C.IA or B?
- T.10: M.C.III—L.C.IA/B
- T.14 (1): L.C.IA₂
- T.15: M.C.III—L.C.IA₁
- T.23: L.C.IB
- "Ochsenkrater" T.: M.C.III—L.C.IIC
- "Theophanides Street", T.2: L.C.IA₁?

Ayia Phyla, "Hioni", T.: L.C.IA₁

Ayios Iakovos

- T.8^I: L.C.IA₁
- T.8^{II}: (L.C.IA₂—) IB₁
- T.8^{III}: L.C.IIB
- T.10A: L.C.IB₁
- T.12^{II}: L.C.IA₂
- T.13^{II}: L.C.IIB—C
- T.14^{II}: L.C.IIB

B

Bademli Bogaz

- T.3γ: L.C.IA₂? (possibly earlier and later)
- T.4: M.C.III—L.C.II

D

Dhekelia, "Koukouphoudhkia",

- T.1: L.C.IIA₂
- T.2: L.C.IIA₂—IIB and later

Dhekelia, "Steno",

- T.1: L.C.IB—IIB
- T.2: L.C.IIA₂—IIB, possibly later
- T.3: L.C.IB?—IIA₂, IIC, IIIA?
- T.4: L.C.IB—IIB

Dhenia

- T.1: M.C., L.C.IA and IB
- T.6: M.C., L.C.IA, IIA

Drousha, "Appiourka", T.: L.C.IIB—C

E

Enkomi, "Ayios Iakovos", T.: L.C.IA₁

Enkomi British Ts. (very approximate dates)

- T.1: L.C.II
- T.2: L.C.III
- T.4: L.C.IA or B—IIB/C, possibly later
- T.5: L.C.IB?, II
- T.6: L.C.IIA or B

T.7: L.C.II, III
 T.8: L.C.II
 T.9: L.C.IIC—III?
 T.10: L.C.IB—IIB/C
 T.12: L.C.IB or IIA—IIC
 T.14: L.C.IIA or IIB—IIC, possibly later
 T.15: L.C.IIC/III
 T.17: L.C.IIA—B
 T.19: L.C.IA, IB, II
 T.20: L.C.IB?—II
 T.21: L.C.IIB?
 T.22: L.C.IIA?—B, possibly IIC or III
 T.23: L.C.IIB?
 T.24: L.C.IB—II, III
 T.25: L.C.II
 T.27: L.C.IB, II, III?
 T.28: L.C.IB, II
 T.29: L.C.IB/IIA
 T.32: L.C.IB/IIA
 T.34: L.C.IB—IIB/C
 T.35: L.C.IB, II, III
 T.36: L.C. II—III
 T.37: L.C.IA—B, IIB, (possibly IIC)
 T.38: L.C.III
 T.39: L.C.IB—IIA
 T.40: L.C.IB and III
 T.41: L.C.IIA₂
 T.42: L.C.II and IIIA₁
 T.43: L.C.IB or IIA—III
 T.44: L.C.IB?, possibly later
 T.45: L.C.IB, IIA—IIC/IIIA
 T.47: L.C.III
 T.48: L.C.IIA₂—C
 T.49: L.C.IA
 T.50: L.C.IB, IIA₁, IIA₂ or later
 T.51: L.C.IIC
 T.52: L.C.IB and IIB/C
 T.53: L.C.IIC
 T.54: L.C.IB, IIA?, IIB
 T.55: L.C.IA/B, II
 T.56: L.C.II
 T.57: L.C.IA?, IB
 T.58: L.C.II and III
 T.59: L.C.IB, IIA—B
 T.60: L.C.IIB/C, III
 T.61: L.C.III
 T.63: L.C.IB, later?
 T.64: L.C.IIB (earlier and later?)
 T.65: L.C.IIA/B
 T.66: L.C.IA—IIC
 T.67: L.C.IB, IIA, IIB, IIC, III
 T.68: L.C.IA/B, IIA?, IIB, IIC
 T.69: L.C.IB—IIB
 T.70: L.C.IIA₂, IIB, III
 T.71: L.C.IB/IIA₂
 T.72: L.C.II
 T.73: L.C.III, probably earlier

T.74: L.C.II, III
 T.75: L.C.III
 T.76: L.C.IIA?, IIB
 T.77: doubtful L.C.IIB (cf. p. 688)
 T.78: L.C.IB—IIC
 T.79: L.C.IIA₂—IIC
 T.80: L.C.I, II, III
 T.81: L.C.IIB—C
 T.82: L.C.IIC
 T.83: L.C.IA/B, IIA₁, IIA₂, IIB, IIC, possibly later (Bucchero)
 T.84: L.C.IB—IIC
 T.85: L.C.II
 T.86: L.C.IA—B, IIA/B, IIC or IIIA
 T.87: L.C.II
 T.88: L.C.IB—IIC, IIIA₁?
 T.89: L.C.IIC
 T.91: L.C.IB/IIA—IIC, IIIA?
 T.92: L.C.IIA/B
 T.93: L.C.IB, IIA, IIB, IIC/IIIA₁
 T.94: L.C.IB, IIB/IIC
 T.95: L.C.II
 T.96: L.C.II
 T.97: L.C.IIC, possibly IIIA
 T.98: L.C.IIA₂—IIC/IIIA
 T.99: L.C.IB/IIA, IIB?
 Enkomi, Cypriote
 T. 3: L.C.IA₁
 T. 5: L.C.IB—IIA
 T. 10^I: L.C.IA₁
 T. 10^{II}: L.C.IA₂
 T. 10^{III-IV}: L.C.IB—IIA₁
 T. 11: L.C.IB
 T. 12, cupboard: L.C.IB (or L.C.IA₂)
 T. 13: L.C.IB
 T. 14: L.C.IB₁
 T. 15: L.C.IB
 T. 17: L.C.IA₁?
 T. 20: L.C.IB₁
 T. 22: L.C.IB
 T. 23: L.C.IIIB
 T. 24: L.C.IIIB
 Enkomi, French
 T.1, 1947: L.C.IIIA
 T.2: L.C.IIA₂
 T.3^I: L.C.IB
 T.3^{II}: L.C.IIA
 T.4: L.C.IB₁
 T.5: L.C.IA—IIIB
 T.5^{IV}: L.C.IB—IIA₂
 T.6^I: L.C.IIIA₁
 T.6^{II}: L.C.IIIB
 T.8: L.C.IB
 T.10: L.C.IIA₁
 T.11: L.C.IIA₂
 T.11, cupboards: L.C.IIA₂
 T.12: L.C.IIB—C

T.13: L.C.IIB
 T.15, 1934: L.C.IIB
 T.15, 1949: L.C.IB2
 T.16(a): L.C.IIA
 T.16(b): L.C.IIB
 T.110: L.C.IA1 and later
 Enkomi, Swedish
 T.2^I: beginning of L.C.IIA1
 T.2^{I2}: L.C.IIA2
 T.2^{II1}: L.C.IIA2
 T.2^{II2}: L.C.IIB1
 T.2^{II3}: L.C.IIB2
 T.2^{III}: L.C.IIB2
 T.3: L.C.IIB—C
 T.4: L.C.IA2
 T.6A^I: L.C.IIC
 T.6A^{II}: L.C.IIA1
 T.6B: L.C.IIC?
 T.7: L.C.IA—IIIA
 T.7A: L.C.IIB
 T.8^I: L.C.IB
 T.8^{II}: L.C.IB
 T.10^I: L.C.IIC—IIIA1
 T.10^{II}: L.C.IIA1
 T.10A: transitional L.C.IIB—C
 T.11^{IA}: L.C.IIB1
 T.11^{IB}: L.C.IIB1—2
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 T.11^{II}: L.C.IIC1
 T.11^{III}: L.C.IIC2
 T.11, dromos: L.C.IIC2
 T.13: L.C.IA/B—IIB—C
 T.14: L.C.IIB
 T.15: L.C.IIB
 T.16: L.C.IIB
 T.17^I: L.C.IB1—IIA1
 T.17^{II}: L.C.IIA2—IIB
 T.17^{III}: L.C.IIB2
 T.18: L.C.IIC2
 T.18S: L.C.IIC2
 T.19: L.C.IA—IIC, III? (No. 19)
 T.19A: L.C.IIB
 T.21: L.C.IA—IIB, possibly IIC
 T.22: L.C.IIC
 Ephtagonia T.1: L.C.IA

G

Galinoporni T.1: M.C., L.C.IB

H

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 T.2: L.C.II
 For the other tombs at Hala Sultan Tekke see *Hala Sultan*

Tekke I (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology, forthcoming)
 Halefga, "Forest Station", T.: M.C.III?—L.C.IA1

I

Idalion, "Ayios Georghios", T.2: L.C.IIB2

K

Kaimakli, "Evretadhes",
 T.1: L.C.IIB/IIC
 T.1A: L.C.IIA—C, possibly earlier
 T.1B: L.C.IB—IIC
 T.2: L.C.IIB—III?
 Kalavassos
 T.1, near the mosque: L.C.IIA1
 T.1: L.C.IIA1
 T.2: L.C.IB
 T.2, Larnaca Mus.: L.C.IA/B, IIB/C
 Kantara T.: L.C.IA/B, IIA
 Kato Arodhes: L.C.IIC/IIIA
 Katydhata
 T.5: L.C.IB (late)
 T.11: L.C.IIA2—IIC, IIIA?
 T.26: L.C.IIA1
 T.42: L.C.IB, IIA1
 T.50: L.C.IIB, possibly later
 T.80: L.C.IB, IIA
 T.81: L.C.IIB?
 T.83: L.C.IIB?
 T.85: M.C., L.C.IIB?
 T.90: L.C.IIA2
 T.91a: L.C.IB?
 T.100: L.C.IIA2
 T.101: L.C.II
 T.102: L.C.II
 T.103: L.C.IB/IIA
 T.104: L.C.II
 T.107: L.C.II
 Kition fossa (pit): L.C.IIA2 (or IIB1)
 Kition
 T.1: L.C.IB—C
 T.III: L.C.III
 T.9: L.C.IIC2
 Kormakiti, "Ayious",
 T.A: L.C.I—II
 T.B: L.C.IIC?
 Kouklia, "Evreti", T.8: L.C.IIA
 "Lakkos tou Skarnou": L.C.IIB—Cypro-Geometric I
 "Xerolimni", T.9: L.C.IIB2
 Kourion "Bamboula", New T.38: L.C.IIC
 For other tombs at Kourion, see Benson's forthcoming publication
 Kourion British
 T. (Old T.): 30: L.C.IIB
 T.55: L.C.IIB
 T.57: L.C.IIB

Kourion, "Kalogriziki",

T.25: L.C.IIB₂

T.26: L.C.IIB₂

T.40: L.C.IIB₂

L

Lapithos, "Ayia Anastasia",

T.1: L.C.IIC—III

T.2: L.C.IIC—III

T.3: L.C.III

T.701^I: L.C.IIIA₁

T.702^I: L.C.IIIA₁

Laxia tou Riou T.4: L.C.IIB

Limassol, "Andronikos' house, Navarinou Street", T.: L.C.IB

Limassol, "Nik. Milona Street", T.: L.C.IA

Limassol, "Omero Street 1", T.: L.C.IA

Livadhia, "Kokotes", T.1: M.C.III, L.C.IA, IB

M

Magounda, "Karidhi", Ktima Mus., Inv. Nos. 894—897,

T.: L.C.IB

Magounda, Paphos District, T.: L.C.IA₂ (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCIII, 1969, pp. 476 ff.)

Maroni

T.1: L.C.IIB

T.15: L.C.IIB

Milia

T.1: L.C.IA—IIA₁

T.10: L.C.IA—II

T.11: L.C.IB

T.13: L.C.IA—II

N

Nicosia, "Ayios Archangelos", T.2: M.C.?, L.C.IA—B

Nitovikla

T.V: L.C.II

T.2^I: L.C.IA₂

O

Omodhos, "Kambidhes", T.: L.C.IB (and earlier)

P

Palekythro

T.1: L.C.IIB?

T.2: L.C.IIIA

Pendayia

T.1 (1960): L.C.IA₁

T.1 (1941): L.C.II

T.2: L.C.IA₁

T.3: L.C.IA₁

Politiko

T.VI: L.C.IIB—C

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looted T.: L.C.IA (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 315)

Pyla T.: L.C.IIB—C

Pyla, "Verghi" T.: L.C.IIC

S

Salamis T.1: L.C.IIIB—Cypro-Geometric I

Sinda T.1: L.C.IIC—IIIA₂

Stephania

T.2: L.C.IA—IIIA

T.3: L.C.IA

T.4A: M.C., L.C.IA—IIB

T.4B: L.C.IA—IIB

T.5: L.C.IA₂—IIA

T.7: L.C.IA—II

T.9: L.C.IA, IB, IIB—III?

T.11: L.C.IA

T.12: L.C.IA₂—IB₁

T.14A: L.C.IA—IIA

T.14B: L.C.IA—II

Y

Yioulou, "Moutti", T.: L.C.IB

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

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- P. XVI. Fig. XXVII: 3. Read: Common group. 4.
P. 2, line 2 from below: building Read: unit
P. 5, line 14: lead Read: led
P. 15, line 5: Spouted Read: Side-spouted
P. 25, line 9 from below: Danemark 9 Read: Danemark 22
P. 33, line 1: Tankard Read: Side-spouted Tankard
P. 34, line 3: 69 Read: 169
P. 48, line 17 from below: L. 315.92 Read: L.315A.92
P. 49, line 15 from below: lak. Read: A. lak.
P. 50, line 2 from below: 184 Read: 186
P. 67, line 12: 124 Read: 41
P. 72, line 7 from below: Archaeol., Read: Archaeol., Melbourne,
P. 76, line 8 from below. Delete: Yeri
P. 76, line 2 from below: the animal-shaped vase published by Szilágyi-Castiglione (and in *Bull. Mus. Nat. Hongrois des Beaux-Arts* 15, 1959, pp. 3 f.) belongs to Type XIIIcδ
P. 89, n. 1, line 4: a Read: at
P. 90, line 8: Pls. Read: Pl.
P. 97, line 10: Ayia Paraskevi Read: Ayia Paraskevi, Gladstone Street
P. 98, lines 14, 18—19: Ayia Paraskevi Read: Ayia Paraskevi, Gladstone Street
P. 104, line 5. Delete: two vertical lines
P. 110, line 5. Delete: Pl.
P. 117, n. 18. Read: IDEM, *op. cit.*, p. 9
P. 117, n. 20. Read: IDEM, *op. cit.*, p. 10
P. 118, line 10 from below: A. lak. 6^f. Read: A. lak. 6^{II}.
P. 119, line 5. Delete: (?)
P. 131, n. 9: Read: The jug of Type a mentioned above.
P. 146, line 10 from below: 27.24 Read: 27.25
P. 155, line 1: 13 Read: 16: 13
P. 164, line 15. Delete: only
P. 164, n. 1: Cf. below Read: Cf. p. 220, n. 4,
P. 165, line 21: latter Read: former
P. 167, n. 6. Read: row 3: 7 and 8
P. 168, n. 7: six Read: seven
P. 170, line 11 from below: Fig. IA Read: Fig. IIA
P. 180, line 3: below Read: above
P. 180, line 21: L.313B Read: L.303B
P. 181, line 24: the burial Read: one burial
P. 184, n. 10, line 5: his Read: This
P. 187, line 18: Myress Read: Myres
P. 187, n. 13. Delete: index s.v. animal-shaped handles.
P. 188, n. 6: XII Read: XIII
P. 189. The total is 124, not 125.
P. 193, n. 9: L. 4B.4 Read: A. lak. 4B.4
P. 193, n. 17, line 8: 157 Read: 153.
P. 193, n. 18, line 2: 10.42. Read: 13: 42.
P. 196, line 15: identical Read: identical in shape
P. 196, line 13. Delete: and 87.
P. 210, line 13: Types 2 and 3 Read: Types IIa and IIb
P. 210, n. 2: M.C.II Read: M.C.I—II
P. 218, n. 20, line 3: 16. Read: 16).
P. 223, n. 11: 1937 Read: 1936
P. 224, line 13: XIIIb Read: XIIIc
P. 227, n. 15 the decoration consists of red cross-hatched lines on black slip.
P. 237, line 10 *quem* Read *quos*
P. 239, lines 4, 14 and n. 3 *quem* Read *quos*
P. 248, n. 6 ΠΑΠΑΒΑΣΙΕΛΙΟΥ Read ΠΑΠΑΒΑΣΙ-ΛΕΙΟΥ
P. 259 ff. I have dealt with Middle Minoan chronology in *Κρητικά Χρονικά* 16, and *Πεπραγμένα τοῦ Β' Κρητολογικοῦ συνεδρίου Α'*. Branigan has also reviewed the evidence in *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* V, 1968, pp. 12 ff., but overlooks in his conclusions (pp. 24, 29) that the scarab No. II (pp. 26 f.) is "identical to and clearly copied from the design ... of scarabs ... of the 13th Dynasty". This scarab is thus later than "the late nineteenth—early eighteenth century B.C." (p. 24), to which time Branigan dates the Middle Minoan IB/IIA burials at Platanos. Renfrew, *The Emergence*

- of *Civilisation*, pp. 214, 551, has not considered my second article mentioned above and has misunderstood my argumentation, as he says that I rely heavily on radiocarbon evidence. I have mentioned C 14 dates, which do not contradict the evidence from synchronisms, as secondary evidence only. Albright's low chronology for Hammurabi has recently been supported by evidence from Hazor (Yadin, *Hazor*, pp. 107 f.).
- P. 259, n. 11: 314. Read: 312.
P. 260, n. 3: 39 f. Read: 59 f.
P. 262, line 15: (Ugarit Moyén 2) Read: (end of Ugarit Moyén 3)
P. 271, line 2: White Slip I Read: Proto White Slip
P. 272, n. 13, line 4: itself Read: itself
P. 273, line 14: *quem* Read: *quos*
P. 274, line 12: vase-painters Read: vase-painters creating pottery
P. 275, n. 5, line 19: 31 Read: 51
P. 284, right column, line 9 Read: ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑΔΗΣ
P. 284, right column, line 10 Read: Λευκωσις
P. 289, left column, line 12: infantis Read: infante
P. 291. Read: A. Iak. 6 common group. 3—12
P. 292: A. Iak. 8 Add: p. 201, n. 14
P. 292: A. Iak. 9 Add: pp. 193, 198
P. 292: A. Iak. 12: 193, 198 Read: A. Iak. 12¹: 193, 198
P. 292: A. Iak. 12¹.15: 151 Read: A. Iak. 12¹.15: 141
P. 293: Enkomi 19.157 Read: Enkomi 19.153
P. 293: Kalopsida Tomb 27: 64, 67 Delete: 67
P. 293: Kalopsida Tomb 32 Add: p. 195, n. 11.
P. 293: L.6A Add: p. 183
P. 298: Read: Milia Tomb 10.26 (60): 131
P. 298: Milia Tomb 10.42(15) Read: Milia Tomb 13.42(15)
P. 298. Delete: Milia 10.87 (14): 196, n. 13
P. 300. Add: Vounous Tomb 37.84: 277, n. 1
P. 301. Read: Anthropomorphic pots 216
P. 301. Add: Arberman 275, n. 1.
P. 301. Add: Arpera 197, n. 6
P. 301: Atchanah Level VII Add: p. 272, n. 3
P. 302: Black Slip II (Reserved Slip) Add: pp. 276, 277
P. 302: Burton-Brown Add: pp. 243, n. 4, 276, n. 3
P. 302: Byblos Add: p. 247, n. 3
P. 302: Early Cypriote I Add: p. 243, n. 6
P. 302: Early Cypriote II Remove reference to p. 249 to Early Cypriote III
P. 304: Late Helladic Read: Late Helladic
P. 304: Megiddo Stratum X Remove reference to p. 227 to Stratum XI
P. 304. Add: Melbourne, Australian Institute of Archaeology 50, 72, 113 etc.
P. 304: Middle Bronze II Add: pp. 267 f.
P. 304: Mosphilos Add: p. 197, n. 6
P. 304: Nitovikla Add: p. 205
P. 305: Sedment 233 Read: Sedment 235
P. 306: Stockholm, National Mus. Add: p. 116
P. 306. Read: Styrenius, C.-G. IV, 205, n. 2,
Fig. XV,7 and XV,8 have been transposed.

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- P. XI. Fig. 49,9: E.2.166. Read: E.3.166.
P. 5. For a reconstruction of the altar at Myrtou-Pigadhes see *Kadmos* IX, 1970, p. 174, Pl. II.
P. 9. For sanctuaries at Enkomi see also *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, pp. 97 f.; *Alasia* I; Dikaïos, *Enkomi*.
P. 10. On the sanctuary at Paphos see also *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XLI, 1937, p. 423; 'Αρχ. 'Εφημ., 1966, pp. 166—170; *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1971, p. 45.
P. 11, n. 8. For the sanctuaries at Kition see *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCII, 1968, p. 308, Fig. 88; *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, pp. 113 ff.; 'Αρχ. Δελτ., Χρον., 24, 1969, p. 492; *Athens Annals of Arch.* III, 1970, pp. 343 ff.; *Kadmos* IX, 1970, p. 174, Pl. I; *Cyprus Bulletin* VIII: 28, 1971; *Biblioteca di antichità cipriote* I, pp. 223 ff.; above p. 776.
P. 11, n. 8, line 3. where Read: were
P. 19. For Pyla see now Dikaïos, *Enkomi*, pp. 895 ff.
P. 20. For further information about Enkomi see the reports in *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, pp. 93 ff.; *Cyprus Bulletin* VIII: 7, 1971, p. 3.
P. 21. It seems to me that "Maison des Bronzes" may be the same date as the other ashlar buildings at Enkomi. A plan isolating all the ashlar buildings at Enkomi would be much desirable.
P. 22. For building 18 see also *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, p. 96.
P. 27. A plan of the town of Enkomi was published in *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, p. 100, cf. also *Alasia* I.
P. 28, n. 6. Add: *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1969, p. 41 (potter's and ivory carver's workshops at Kouklia).
P. 29. For domestic architecture at Kition see also *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1966, p. 11; *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* III, 1967, p. 93; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCI, 1967, p. 321; *op. cit.* XCIII, 1969, p. 520; *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, pp. 113 ff. etc.
P. 29. For houses at Ayios Sozomenos see Overbeck & Swiny, *Two Cypr. Bronze Age Sites*. Houses were also discovered by A. Furumark at Sinda, see *Opuscula Atheniensia* VI, p. 103, Fig. 3.
P. 30. Workshops for smelting copper have also been traced at Hala Sultan Tekke (*Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1968, pp. 9 ff., Fig. 2; trial excavations in 1971), cf. also Dikaïos, *Enkomi*; *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1966, p. 11 (Kition); *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCI, 1967, p. 321 (Kition); *op. cit.* XCIII, 1969, pp. 517 ff. (Kition); *Kadmos* VII, 1968, pp. 101 ff. (Kition).
P. 43. For the fortifications at Kition see also *Mélanges Michalowski*, pp. 502 ff.; *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1966, p. 11; *Kadmos* VII, 1968, p. 101; *Ann. Rep. Dir. Antiq.* 1967, 1968,

- pp. 12, 14 ff., Figs. 10—11; *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, p. 114.
- P. 43, n. 4. For the Archaic wall at Paphos see also *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 71, 1967, p. 403.
- P. 44. For a chimney tomb dated Late Cypriote IA from Politiko see *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXVIII, 1964, p. 315. Stephania T. 6 was also of this type, see Hennessy, *Stephania*, p. 18.
- P. 48. Enkomi Swedish Tomb 11 has now been attributed to Late Cypriote IIB (above p. 687).
- P. 50. O. Masson points out that a big "Mycenaean" tomb was plundered at Idalion in 1902 to the east of the church Ayios Georghios. It was described by E. Konstantinides, see Peristianis, Γενική 'Ιστορία, pp. 587—589 (not accessible to me). For Late Cypriote III tombs at Kouklia see *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCII, 1968, p. 165 and *Cyprus Bulletin* VIII: 32, 1971 (an "earth burial").
- P. 50, n. 6. See now *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1967, pp. 1 ff.
- P. 53, n. 3. Add the following references: Maximova, *Les vases plast. dans l'ant.*, Pl. III: 12 (= *Brit. Mus. Cat. Vases* I: 2, C 704); two specimens in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 56. There is a jug of Type VC1 with "plastischer Tierkopf" in the Akad. Kunstmus. Bonn, Inv. No. 783 (Ky 34). It is either White Painted V or VI.
- P. 57. Add to Type VD1a jug in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 58. Add to Type VD2c a jug in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 59. For a White Painted VI jug see also *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCIII, 1969, p. 478, Fig. 81a—b.
- P. 60. There is a White Painted V—VI tankard and a White Painted VI teapot in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 60, line 9 from below. (Stephania) T. 14A.S.42 is now a wrong reference. I cannot trace its present number.
- P. 61, lines 13—14 from below. Delete E. Fr. T. 12.24 (see p. 286). I am also doubtful about Kaimakli, "Evretadhes", T. 1A.22.
- P. 63. There are three White Painted VI rattles in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul. For rattles see also *Arch. Anz.*, 1966, pp. 140 ff.
- P. 64. A White Painted VI animal-shaped vase is illustrated in *Cipro, Notizie* (Mensile a cura dell' Ambasciata della Repubblica di Cipro), III: 3, Rome 1968. It was exhibited in Milan (Mostra "Tesoro di Cipro") in 1968.
- P. 64. There is a fish-shaped vase which may be White Painted VI (in "shaved" technique): Gjerstad, *Stud. on Prehist. Cyprus*, p. 206, 9; (Maximova, *Les vases plast. dans l'ant.*, Pl. III: 11; *Brit. Mus. Cat. Vases* I: 2, C 315).
- P. 68, line 2, motif 24. Add: Stanford, Inv. No. 536 (four lines).
- P. 73, line 13 from below. Akaki T. 2.7. Read: Akaki T. 2.71.
- P. 78. There are two Black Slip IV jugs in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul: one of Type VD1 and another of Type VD2b.
- P. 79. Possible additions of Black Slip V Ware: *Ashm. Mus., Rep. of the Visitors*, 1968, p. 18; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCIII, 1969, p. 178, Fig. 80; an amphoroid jug with two opposite animal-shaped handles in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 81, line 12 from below. Delete Akaki T. 2.71 (which is Red Slip V, see p. 73 and addenda).
- P. 88. For Red-on-Black Ware see also *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIX, 1965, p. 253, from Ayia Phyla (Limassol District).
- P. 101, line 12 from below. E. 10.104. Read: E. 19.104.
- P. 107. Add a jug in the Univ. of Columbia, Missouri, Inv. No. 59.72.1.
- P. 108. Add a jug of Type VIIc1a in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul, Inv. No. 536.
- P. 114. For additions to the corpus of Bichrome Wheel-made Ware see *Syria* XLV, 1968, p. 266, Fig. 2; cf. *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1968, p. 7, Fig. 4: 1; *Arch. Rep. for 1968—69*, p. 43 (Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. 1968/V—30/88); *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCII, 1968, p. 270, Fig. 15, pp. 294, 295, Fig. 74a—b; XCIII, 1969, pp. 434, 436, Fig. 7; XCIV, 1970, p. 231, Fig. 83a—b; XCV, 1971, pp. 368, 386, Fig. 71; *Archaeol. Inst.*, Istanbul (tankard with carinated body).
- Pp. 126 ff. Add the following Proto Base-ring pots: *Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome* X, 1932, p. 107, Pl. 21, No. 217; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCII, 1968, p. 129 (Proto Base-ring? amphora found between Evdhimou and Anoyira); XCIII, 1969, p. 478, Fig. 83, p. 489, Fig. 114 (Ayia Phyla, "Hioni"); Stanford Univ. Mus., Stanford, Inv. No. 3379 (a Proto Base-ring tankard of Base-ring I fabric, see P. Villa, *Corpus of Cypriote Antiquities 1, Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology* XX: 1, No. 134); *Archaeol. Mus.*, Istanbul (3 specimens).
- P. 138. Type IAg. Add a specimen in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- Pp. 139 f. Add the following specimens: *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCIII, 1969, p. 478, Fig. 85 (Type IB, from Magounda); *Archaeol. Mus.*, Istanbul (one of Type IBd and two of Type IBe).
- P. 142. Type IVa1 is also illustrated in *Ill. London News*, February 16th 1935, p. 247, Fig. 11.
- P. 144. Type VIA3a'. Add a specimen in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 145. Type VID1a2a'. Add two specimens in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 147. Type VID12'. Add two specimens in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul (one with motif 3 as on Fig. 39).
- P. 148. Type VID1a2c'. There is a plain juglet with three encircling incised lines on the upper neck from Akaki T. 2.69.
- P. 148. Type VID1b2a'. There is one specimen in Museo civico, Perugia, and two specimens in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 149. Type VID1b2c'. This Type is also represented in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 150. Type VID1b2b'. Four specimens in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 150. Type VID1b1'. A specimen in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 152. Type VID1b2d'. Cf. a juglet in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul, which has a wavy vertical relief line in front of the body above the antithetic spirals.
- P. 154. Type VID1b2b'bis. A juglet in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul, has a hatched encircling ridge on the neck and motif 14 (with heads as motif 17), Fig. 37, on the body.
- P. 156. Type VID1d2a', variety A. Two specimens in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 157. Type VID1d2b'. A specimen in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul, Inv. No. 564.
- P. 157. Type VID1d2c'. *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCIII, 1969, p. 478, Fig. 84; two specimens in the Archaeol. Mus. Istanbul.

- P. 159. Type VID1d0'11. Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. A. 1052, is illustrated in *Tesoro di Cipro* (a catalogue of an exhibition in Milan in 1968).
- P. 159. Type VID1d0'16—17. These have now been published in *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* IX, 1969, pp. 95 ff. There is a specimen of the same type in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 159. Type VID1d (body missing). There is a fragment in the British School of Archaeology at Athens, Inv. No. A. 246.
- P. 160. Type VID2by'. Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul (two vertical relief lines in front).
- P. 161. Type VID2cß'7. Cf. Karageorghis, *Cyprus*, Fig. 69.
- P. 161. Type VIIA1. Add a specimen in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 161. Type VIIB1. Add two specimens in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 166. Type VIIIBa2. Read: Pl. LXXVII and add: E. 3.174. There is a fragment of a wide-mouthed strainer in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul, marked 164, with a bull's head projecting from the neck.
- P. 167. Type X. There is a Base-ring I (or II?) lentoid flask in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 168. Type XIIAa. Brants, *Greek Vases*, Pl. I: 14; two specimens in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 170. Other occurrences of Base-ring I Ware: *Ashm. Mus., Rep. of the Visitors*, 1968; *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1968, p. 5; *Du XXX*, 1970, Pl. 10.
- Pp. 174 ff. Base-ring II bowls. Add Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, Kouklia, "Mantissa"; No. 51; Museo civico, Perugia; Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul (two specimens); *Coll. de Clercq* V, No. 514 (possibly Type IDcα'); Angastina T. 5.90; Hala Sultan Tekke, excavations in 1971, trench 2.
- P. 181. squat jars. Add *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCI, 1967, p. 279, Fig. 8; XCIV, 1970, p. 205, Fig. 19 (Akaki).
- P. 183, line 8 from below. Lund. Read: Gothenburg.
- P. 184, line 5: 55 Read: 55bis
- Pp. 184 ff. big jugs. Add *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, p. 118; Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul (four specimens); Stanford Univ. Mus., Stanford, Inv. Nos. 3930 and 3931; Hala Sultan Tekke, excavations in 1971, trench 1.
- P. 188. strainers. Add *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCIII, 1968, p. 281 (Pera) and two specimens in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 189. lentoid flask. Add a specimen in the Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul.
- P. 190. Type XV. Add Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul, Inv. No. 634.
- P. 191. Type XVI. There is a Base-ring horse in the Ashm. Mus., Oxford, probably from a sanctuary at Chatos (information from Dr H. W. Catling).
- P. 191. Type XVIb. Add *Sotheby & Co., Catalogue*, Auction February 28th 1924; *op. cit.*, December 8th 1970, lots 236 and 237; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCII, 1968, pp. 294, 295, Fig. 75; XCIII, 1969, p. 490; *Arch. Rep. for 1968—69*, p. 42; *Ashm. Mus., Rep. of the Visitors*, 1968, p. 18; *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, p. 72, Fig. 86; Archaeol. Mus., Istanbul (five specimens).
- P. 195. Other examples of Base-ring II Ware: *Arch. Anz.*, 1969, p. 398 (Kouklia); *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1969, p. 39 (Kouklia).
- Pp. 198 ff. Add Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 217, n. 7 (Type VIIb1); *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* IV, p. 8; *Arch. Anz.*, 1969, p. 398; *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1969, p. 39 (Kouklia); Oriental Inst., Chicago, specimen ex Cyp. Mus.; Ashm. Mus., Oxford, Inv. No. 1953.1161b (fragment of spindle bottle from Arpera).
- P. 199, line 6 from below: LIX,13 Read: LIX,16
- P. 214. For an incised handle of Wash Ware see *Minos* III, 1954, p. 143, Pl. VIII: 6.
- Pp. 217 ff. Add *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCIII, 1969, Fig. 116; possibly a specimen in the Victoria Art Gallery, Bath.
- P. 218, line 13 from below: LVI Read: LVII
- P. 220. Add: *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XCV, 1971, pp. 357 ff., Fig. 44, a White Lustrous spindle bottle from Limassol.
- P. 221. For an analysis of White Shaved Ware see Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 212.
- P. 222, line 8 from below. E. 13.12 Read E. 13.13
- P. 244. Delete Type VIIIBa.
- Pp. 276 ff. White Painted Wheel-made III Ware. Add the following references: Akhera T. 3.11; Dikaïos, *Enkomi*, pp. 260, 261, 266, 284, 298, 309, 311, 316, 330, 335, 339, 343, 344, 355, 356, 368, 369, 374; Schaeffer, *Missions en Chypre*, p. 88, Fig. 36 (Sjöqvist, *Problems*, p. 29, n. 2), E. Fr. T. 12.31, 32; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 210 (Type XIVb1, p. 288); *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1968, p. 9, Fig. 4: 3 (Hala Sultan Tekke); *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIV, 1960, p. 527, Fig. 21 (Kition T. 1.6, Type XIV); LXXXV, 1961, pp. 289 f., Fig. 43c (=Karageorghis *Nouveaux Documents*, Fig. 45: 61, Kouklia); *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1969, p. 39, Fig. 2 (Kouklia); *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, p. 119 (Kouklia); *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXIX, 1965, pp. 248 f., Fig. 30 (Yeroskipou, Ktima Mus., Inv. No. 1696).
- P. 281. Note that E. 19.18 (not complete) is either Type IIIc or IIId. Type IIId16 (E. 18.S.70), marked with an asterisk, is probably Mycenaean IIIB.
- P. 282. Type IIId. Add *Archaeologia Viva* II: 3, 1969, p. 119, Fig. 7 (Kouklia) and *Bull. Corr. Hell.* LXXXV, 1961, pp. 289 f., Fig. 43e (Kouklia, "Mantissa", No. 60); Stubbings, *Myc. Pottery from the Levant*, Pl. XII: 2 (Type IIId107).
- P. 282. Type IIIe. Add *Arch. Rep. for 1960—61*, p. 55, Fig. 1 (Ashm. Mus., Oxford, from Ayia Paraskevi).
- P. 283. Type IIIf4. Cf. also Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 206, n. 5; Taylour, *Myc. Pottery in Italy*, p. 101.
- P. 289, n. 3. Add Kouklia, "Mantissa", No. 40.
- P. 290, n. 1: See n. 2. Read: See p. 289, n. 16.
- P. 290, n. 7. See *Archaeometry* 11, 1969, pp. 36 f.; 13, 1971, pp. 169 ff.; *Science and Archaeology*, pp. 192 ff.; Proceedings of the International Symposium of Mycenaean Studies held in Nicosia in 1972 (forthcoming). See also L. Courtois, *Description physico-chimique de la céramique ancienne*, and her article in *Rep. Dep. Antiq. Cyprus*, 1970, pp. 84—85. See also *Amer. Journ. Arch.* 76, 1972, pp. 212, 221.
- P. 290. Type 7 f. Add Kadmos V, 1966, 98; *Bull. Vereen. Bevoord. der Kennis Ant. Beschaving* XLIV, 1969, pp. 110 ff., Fig. 8; *Talanta* II, 1970, pp. 28 f.

- P. 292. Type 8dbis. Add *MP* p. 412, n. 2; *Myrtou-Pigadhes*, p. 107, n. 13; Nilsson, *Min.-Myc. Rel.* second ed., p. 169, Fig. 70.
- P. 301. Type 46 (or 47). Add *Corp. Vas. Ant.*, Denmark 1, Copenhagen, Musée National 1, IIIA, Pl. 63:4 (Denmark 64).
- P. 308. Type 53 f. Add *Antike Kunst* 4, 1961, p. 10, Fig. 1, 10.
- P. 309. Type 53 o. See also *Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici* XII, pp. 136 ff.
- P. 310. Delete Type 53 o2 (cf. Types 56—57 m, p. 405).
- P. 313. Type 54a3. Also illustrated in *Ill. London News*, December 22nd 1962.
- P. 314. Type 55d. Illustrated in Vermeule, *Greece in the Bronze Age*, Pl. XXXIIC.
- P. 315. Type 55j. Add Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 233, n. 4.
- P. 315. Type 55k, line 10 from below: p. 83 Read: pp. 83, 98, n. 4
- P. 316. Type 55s. This krater has recently been correctly restored.
- P. 316. Type 55—55b. This may be a bell krater.
- P. 322, line 5. Delete Type 94 b2 and read: E. Fr. T. 11.24, 68, 106, 125.
- P. 324. Delete Type 94 f4.
- P. 324. Type 951 bis. This jar (P 2695, Kourion, "Bamboula", T. 34) is bichrome (matt brown and lilac painted decoration).
- P. 334. Other jugs. *Corp. Vas. Ant.*, Cyprus 1, Cyp. Mus. 1, IIC, Pl. 29: 7 (Cyprus 29) = Cyp. Mus., Inv. No. A.1552; Dikaïos, *Enkomi*, p. 318, Pl. 98: 1, 3.
- P. 334. A Mycenaean feeding bottle in the Baltimore Art Museum is mentioned in *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XXXI, 1927, p. 41, n. 3.
- P. 336: Type 166. Add Metrop. Mus. of Art, New York, Inv. No. C. P. 3816.
- P. 337, line 3 from below. *Ibid.* Read: Furtwaengler & Loeschke, *op. cit.*
- P. 338. Type 167. Add *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, No. 423 (motifs 18: 121, 41: 12).
- P. 348. Other stirrup jars: Furtwaengler & Loeschke, *Myc. Vasen*, p. 31b1; *Handb. Cesn. Coll.*, No. 440; Stanford, Inv. No. 514 (*Kadmos* V, 1966, p. 147).
- P. 369, line 7. Σπουπαί Read: Σπουδαί
- P. 379, line 10 from below: 37 Read: 57
- P. 381. For Mycenaean chalices see *Ann. Brit. School Athens* LII, 1957, pp. 38 ff.; Karageorghis, *Nouveaux Documents*, p. 208, Pl. XIX: 5; Κυπριακά Σπουδαί KE', 1961, Pl. 2α; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XC, 1966, p. 305, Fig. 17; Dikaïos, *Enkomi*, p. 248, Pl. 67: 20.
- P. 381, line 12 from below: HOLLOWSTEM Read: HOLLOW STEM
- P. 384 motif 1. Add fragments of a stemmed cup from Kourion, "Bamboula", B1057) mentioned on p. 367).
- P. 386, line 11 from below. Delete 53o2.
- P. 402, line 6 from below. Add: 120a,
- P. 417. Add the Proto White Painted jug from Cyprus published in Sieveking & Hacke, *Die Kgl. Vasensammlung München* I, Pl. 3: 20.
- P. 423, line 20. Read: XVI. Composite Vase.
- Pp. 426 f. It should be noted that the shape of the neck has been used as the first distinguishing criterion. Type IBA1 has a ridge at the neck-base.
- P. 444, line 4 from below. Cf. several vases illustrated by Benson in *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1961, Pl. VII.
- P. 456, n. 1, line 4: ac Read: be
- P. 460. Type IΑα'20 has been omitted. Type IΑα'27 is illustrated in Fig. LXXX,2.
- P. 464. Type IΑα'18 is illustrated in Fig. LXXXIII,7 and Type IΑα'38 in Fig. LXXXIII,6.
- P. 465, line 5: 5.253 Read: 5.353
- P. 465. Type IΑγ'14 is also illustrated in Fig. LXXXIV,2.
- P. 466. Type ID3 is also illustrated in Fig. LXXXVI,2 and Type IH1 in Fig. 56,3.
- Fig. XLII,21 may be Proto Base-ring Ware (Black Slip fabric).
- Fig. XLIII,4 is Proto Base-ring Ware in Dr Merrillees' opinion.
- Fig. XLV,5. The scale is wrong, see p. 94, n. 2.
- Fig. LII,6—7 are Base-ring Wheel-made Ware.
- Fig. LIX,16 is Red Lustrous Wheel-made (p. 199).
- Fig. LXXI,4 and 5 have been transposed by the block-maker.
- Fig. LXXIII,5 is decorated in two colours, but does not belong to the true Bichrome Wheel-made Ware.
- Fig. LXXVII,1—6 are White Painted Wheel-made III Ware.
- Fig. LXXVII,10 and 12 are Cypro-Mycenaean.

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- P. 718, line 8 from below. Add: a Monochrome bowl in Woolley, *Alalakh*, p. 356 (classified as Base-ring I Ware bowl 1b).
- P. 718. Add: A Monochrome bowl purchased in Cairo (*Cat. Greek Vases Ontario Museum*, p. 14, No. 54) is of doubtful Egyptian provenance, as Monochrome Ware has not otherwise turned up in Egypt.
- P. 721. Add: *Oudheidk. Mededeelingen*, p. 47 (Shechem).
- P. 722. Add: *Quart. Dep. Antiq. Palest.* X, 1944, p. 57, Pl. XII: 4 (Tell Jerishe).
- P. 732. Add: *Annales Arch. de Syrie* XIII, 1963, Fig. 21 (fragment of jug from Tell Sukas).
- P. 734. Add: *Megiddo II*, Pl. 51: 1, Pl. 58: 18, 19, 20, Pl. 67: 20.
- P. 739. Add: A Base-ring II bull (*Corp. Vas. Ant.*, Deutschland 26, Stuttgart 1, Pl. 1: 7—8) is alleged to be from Rhodes. Add also *Syria* X, 1929, p. 287, Fig. 2 (Base-ring bull from Ras Shamra).
- P. 740. Add: *Bull. Mus. Beyrouth* XIII, 1956, Pl. III: 67, Mackay,

- A Guide to the Beirut Mus.*, p. 34, Pl. III (Base-ring II Ware, Dog River), *Expedition 7*: 4, 1965, p. 28 (Tell es-Sadihiych), and Amer. Univ. Beirut, Inv. No. 1400 (big jug, purchased, said to be from Beirut).
- Pp. 740 f. Add: Amer. Univ. Beirut, Inv. 4889 (juglet from Palestine); Y.M.C.A. Jerusalem, Clark Coll. 2739; *Palest. Mus. Bull.* 3, Pl. VII: 10 and VIII: 1 (unknown provenance); Dominican Convent, Jerusalem, Inv. No. 45.41 (big jug of unknown provenance); Palestine Mus., Jerusalem, Inv. No. 374 (provenance unknown); *Christian News from Israel* VIII: 3—4, 1957, p. 23 (Hazor); *Israel Expl. Journ.* 8, 1958, p. 10, Pl. 7c (Hazor); *Brit. School Arch. Jerus. Bull.* No. 2, Pl. IV: 4 (Tell el Harbaj in the plain of Acre); Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, Inv. Nos. 2207, 2208, and Tomb 1, Weill, Nos. 157, 158 (bowl, small flask, and jugs from Gezer); Röm.-germ. Zentralmus., Mainz, Inv. Nos. O.6923—6925, from Gezer; *The Jerusalem Post Magazine*, Jerusalem, June 16th 1972 (Base-ring bull from Gezer, information from Professor E. Neufeld); Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem (juglet from Gezer, marked 8/12/19); Duncan, *Corpus of Palest. Pottery*, Dec. 10, R4—R12 (Gezer); *Palest. Expl. Quart.*, 1951, p. 137 (Jericho); *Eretz-Israel* VI, 1960, p. 35, Fig. 1: 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 19, Pl. III, p. 36, Fig. 2: 26 (Jerusalem); *Palest. Expl. Fund. Annual*, No. 1, 1911, p. 63, Fig. 14; No. 2, Pl. XX: 9, 15, 19 (Ain Shems); American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem, Inv. No. 250 (Ain Shems); *ibid.*, Inv. Nos. 37, 117, 633, 666, 667, 733, 745 (Tell Beit Mirsim); *Journ. Palest. Orient. Soc.* XXI, Pl. XVII: 14 (Affula); *Atiqot* I, p. 46 (Affula); Mus. Haaretz, Tel Aviv, Inv. No. 61960 (267, C/63, from Gaza); Jordan Arch. Mus., Amman, Inv. Nos. 4, 27, 44 (from El Jib 1951).
- P. 755. Add: Vandersleyen, *Les guerres d'Amosis*, p. 41, would place the siege of Sharuhén between the 12th and 15th year of Amosis.
- P. 759, n. 14. When writing these addenda I am not able to check the reference to a bowl said to be Cypriote, from Tell Ashtar (*Annales Arch. de Syrie* XVIII, 1968, p. 118, Pl. V: 6, compared with *Megiddo* II, Pl. 90: 1—3).
- P. 772, n. 2. Add: Three skeletons believed to be Cypriote (slave?) girls in their twenties were found in the Cyclopean Terrace building at Mycenae (*Ann. Brit. School Athens* XLIX, pp. 273, 288, 291). A text from Ras Shamra mentions sons of slave women from Kition (?), see *Syria* XXX, 1953, p. 193.

